1822. IV.

REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
30 *July* 1822.

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BIBL. LONDIN. UNIV.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the manner in which the PRINTING and STATIONERY are supplied to the Houses of Lords and of Commons, and to the Public Departments in the United Kingdom; and to report their Observations thereupon to The House;—HAVE, pursuant to the Order of The House, examined the same accordingly, and agreed to the following REPORT:

YOUR Committee had already commenced their inquiry into the matters referred to them by the House, when their attention was directed to certain Charges, which they conceived it to be their first duty to investigate.

They were informed by the Lords of the Treasury, that their Lordships had received a letter from Mr. Henry Constantine Jennings, containing the following passage:——"That Mr. W. Ready, the keeper of their "Lordship's board room, had been in the habit of selling Stationery, "the property of The King, from the Stationery-office, to a very large "amount. Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Peter Moore, Mr. Hume and others, "have been largely supplied from this source. The articles he supplies "are of a very superior quality, and much under manufacturing price: "post, foolscap paper, red and black wax, red tape, blotting paper, pens, "wafers, ink, &c.; the whole of which I have samples, being Stationery-"office paper. The amount of Stationery supplied the above gentlemen "has been very great."

Your Committee called Mr. Jennings before them, and examined him upon these points; and they beg leave to refer generally to his evidence, and to that of Mr. Smith and Mr. W. Ready, in the Appendix, for a full account of this transaction.

They think it necessary, however, with reference to the allegation in Mr. Jennings's letter, that Sir Robert Wilson and Mr. Peter Moore had been furnished with Stationery by Ready, to state, that the evidence of Mr. Hume, one of the Members of this Committee, distinctly negatives the fact of their having been so supplied; and that it appears, by the evidence of Mr. Jennings, that the assertion that the three gentlemen named by him had been furnished with Stationery by Ready, was never intended to cast any imputation upon either of them.

Your Committee refer the House to the detail of Mr. Hume's evidence, in which he has fully stated the motives which induced him to allow Mr. Jennings to send him the paper purchased from Ready, for the purpose of establishing unequivocally the existence of the fraud; and it appears, that with the same view, it had been intended, that some of the paper should have been sent to Sir Robert Wilson and Mr. Peter Moore, to be held in deposit by them; and that it was sent by Mr. Jennings to Mr. Hume's house, addressed to them, but was never delivered to them from thence, and they appear to have been entirely ignorant of the whole matter.

It appears from the evidence of Mr. Smith (a tailor, who furnished Ready with clothes, and through whose agency this paper was obtained) that Ready at first supplied him with very small quantities for his own use; that Mr. Jennings, happening one day to see him write, remarked, that the paper on which he was writing was very good, and requested Smith to get some of the same sort for him; which Smith accordingly did;

and that from this time Mr. Jennings was constantly urging him to procure larger quantities. That, in consequence of such solicitation, he applied to Ready and pressed him for larger quantities, agreeing to take them in payment of part of his bill, but that, till he had so urged Ready, he had obtained only very small quantities.

Your Committee have been unable, accurately, to ascertain how much paper was so obtained; but they examined the books of Mr. Smith, and from them it appeared, that he had given credit to Ready, in the year 1820, for the sum of 10*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* for Stationery; and that in the following year, 1821, he had given him credit for the sum of 6*l.* 10*s.* on the same account, in part payment for clothes furnished to him and his family.

It appears that Ready had a small allowance of paper (12 quires half-yearly) for his own use, and that having charge of the Stationery designed for the use of the Board, he had always taken, as a perquisite, the broken sheets and quires which were left upon the board room table, after each day's board.

But it further appears, that of late, when he made a requisition to one of the chief clerks for a fresh supply of Stationery for the use of the board, he withdrew from the store whatever remained of the former supply; and Mr. Speer, the chief clerk, by whom the Stationery for the use of the board was ordered, informed the Committee, that the total cost of the Stationery placed in Ready's charge for one year, and out of which all that he supplied to Smith in the same year must have been taken, was only 62*l.*; and it is therefore obvious, that the total amount of Stationery thus withdrawn by Ready cannot have been very considerable, but it is not the less true, that he appropriated to his own use and profit a certain quantity of paper from the public stores committed to his charge, to which he had no right whatever; and that he did this the more readily, under the colour and pretext of the allowance and perquisite to which he really conceived himself entitled.

Your Committee, therefore, feel it their duty to recommend, that, in all instances, such allowances should be discontinued, and such perquisites immediately prohibited.

Your Committee have been informed, that W. Ready has fallen under the displeasure of the Lords of the Treasury, and that he has been suspended from his office; they also learn that he is a needy man, with a family of 10 children, entirely dependent upon him and his office for support; under these circumstances they would regret that any measures should be taken, the consequences of which might be to leave him without bread and to deprive his family of support; but they feel it their duty to state, that he has proved himself unworthy of the trust which has been reposed in him, and unfit to have the custody of any public store, however small. To pass over his misconduct without any other punishment than he has already received would be of evil example, and would not hold out to others, in like situations, a sufficient warning against committing similar offences.

Your Committee next proceeded to inquire into certain alleged abuses in the mode of conducting the Public and Parliamentary Printing. These were brought to their notice by a printed paper which was circulated about two years ago by its author, Mr. Henry Constantine Jennings, and containing, among others, the following allegation:—"That many of the "printers save as much of the government paper, (supplied by the Sta- "tionery-office) as pays them for the work without any other profit; and "it can be proved by sample and evidence, that they use this paper for "private work.—Capable of proof."

Mr.

Mr. Jennings was called upon to name the parties against whom he conceived that this serious charge could be established; and he gave to Your Committee several names, amongst which was that of Mr. Hartnell, a printer, who had contracted with the Stationery-office for executing the printing for some of the public offices.

Your Committee immediately proceeded to investigate this charge against Mr. Hartnell; and called before them the several persons who were named to them by Mr. Jennings, as capable of giving information in support of the charge; some of those individuals then were, or had at former periods been, in Mr. Hartnell's employment; and their evidence will appear in the Appendix, to which Your Committee beg leave to refer the House for all matters of detail.

To enable the House to understand the nature of this charge, it will be proper to explain the mode in which the contractors for the execution of the Printing for the public service, are supplied with paper from the Stationery-office. At the commencement of the contract, a deposit of paper is placed in their hands, amounting to a larger or a smaller quantity, according to the probable extent of work which may be required of them.

The object of this deposit is to prevent any delay in the execution of work which may be suddenly ordered, and which, but for this deposit, the printer might be unprovided with the means of executing. The orders for printing papers for public offices are, to save time, frequently sent direct to the printer, without, in the first instance, passing through the Stationery-office, and the work is sometimes executed before the regular and official order is sent to the printer by the Stationery-office, accompanied, as it always is, by the quantity of paper required for the work.

The printer is, at all times, accountable for the total amount of the original deposit, and the paper issued to him after the execution of the work, replaces the quantity taken for the work from the original deposit.

Your Committee have no hesitation in saying, that under whatever regulation the future supply of paper for printing for the public departments may be placed, it will always be found necessary, that the printer should have in his custody and charge, a certain quantity of paper, to be applied in the execution of work suddenly required, but this deposit should not in its amount be more than commensurate with the probable demands of the public service for such work.

It appears from the evidence, that the deposit intrusted to Mr. Hartnell amounted to no less than 360 reams; which must have been much more than necessary to enable him to comply with the sudden demands to which he wa subject; because, on the occasion of a theft upon his premises, in order to avoid the risk of the custody of this large store in future, he returned one-half of it to the Stationery-office; and it does not appear that the public service sustained any inconvenience by this circumstance.

Mr. Hartnell, besides his employment for the public under his contract with the Stationery-office, is engaged in private business as a printer; and it appears that he has not scrupled, on pressing occasions, to apply the government paper under his charge to his private business, holding himself bound to make good to the Stationery-office, at the end of his contract, the value of the paper so applied. An exact account of the paper placed in his charge being kept at the Stationery-office, it would have been impossible for him ultimately to have defrauded the public without connivance or great neglect on the part of the persons at the head of that department; and Mr. Hartnell alleges, that he considered himself in the light of a person having a money account with the government, and that he thus conceived himself justified in using the public paper as an accommodation

to himself. It appears also that he sometimes has used his own paper for government, when, upon a sudden demand, he had not in store any government paper of the kind required; and, upon these occasions, he has repaid himself by appropriating afterwards to his own use a corresponding quantity of the paper issued from the Stationery-office for the execution of the order.

It is stated by Mr. Hartnell, that Mr. Parson, of the Stationery-office, was aware of the fact, that public paper had been occasionally used by him in his private trade; and Your Committee were surprised to hear that Mr. Parson contented himself with informing Mr. Hartnell, that before his last bill would be accepted at the Stationery-office, the value of the paper of every description which might be deficient from the original quantity delivered to him would be deducted from his bill; but that Mr. Parson did not point out to Mr. Hartnell, as it was his duty to do, the impropriety of so borrowing the government paper, for the purposes of private trade.

Although Your Committee do not accuse Mr. Hartnell of any intention to defraud the Public by subjecting them to any ultimate loss, yet they must remark, that his using the government paper, placed in his charge, for other purposes than those for which it was intrusted to him, was irregular and highly improper.

With reference to the charge, that considerable portions of paper had been detained by Mr. Hartnell for his own use, by means of short deliveries of the work ordered, Your Committee have not been able to satisfy themselves that these assertions are made out.

They, however, think it their duty to state, that in most of the Public Offices, it does not appear to be the practice to count the number of sheets or quires of paper delivered from the printer, for the purpose of ascertaining the accuracy of the deliveries, but that too frequently, receipts are given as matter of course, although it is obvious, that when the precaution of counting is neglected, frauds may be committed without detection. This statement is quite sufficient to suggest to the different offices the necessity of imposing upon some responsible person in each, the duty of receiving paper from the printers, and of counting it, to ascertain the accuracy of the delivery before any receipt is granted.

It appeared that Mr. Hartnell, during the existence of his contract, became desirous of procuring some paper from a manufacturer of the name of Wickwar, who was a contractor with the Stationery Office for the supply of paper; and he applied to Mr. Parson, an officer in that department, to procure this paper for him, which Mr. Parson accordingly did, the paper being charged to Mr. Hartnell at sixpence a ream above the price at which Mr. Wickwar supplied the Stationery-office with paper of a similar quality. In payment for this, Mr. Wickwar drew a bill at two or three months date upon Mr. Hartnell, and sent it to Mr. Parson, desiring that he would obtain Mr. Hartnell's acceptance. Mr. Hartnell refused, alleging that he did not like to accept a bill for so small a sum at so long a date; and Mr. Wickwar becoming urgent, and applying to Mr. Parson to procure payment, Mr. Parson himself advanced the money, which was some time afterwards repaid to him by Mr. Hartnell. This matter may seem to the House to be scarcely worth noticing; and it certainly appears that no favour was shown in the price charged for the paper; but considering the relation in which Mr. Hartnell and Mr. Wickwar respectively stood to Mr. Parson, it will no doubt strike the House, as it did the Committee, that a transaction of this kind ought not to have taken place between a person in the Stationery-office and tradesmen with whom that office had existing contracts; and there appeared in all these parties a marked

anxiety

anxiety to conceal the truth, evinced by a mode of giving their evidence, of which Your Committee cannot but express their extreme disapprobation.

But Your Committee think it, however, right to state, that there does not appear to have been any thing in the conduct of those persons with reference to this matter, deserving of a more severe reprehension, than that which they have thus deemed it their duty to express.

Allegations, similar to those preferred against Mr. Hartnell, having also been preferred against Mr. Thorowgood and Mr. Clowes, who have contracts with the Stationery-office for Printing, Your Committee proceeded to investigate those charges; and they have the satisfaction to report, that no part of the conduct of these two persons seems liable to censure.

A deposit of paper appears to be intrusted to the charge of each; but it is inconsiderable, and probably not more than necessary to answer the current demands upon them. They seem to have been often in the habit of using their own paper for the public service, and not to have authorized their servants to employ the government paper for their private use, except to replace paper of their own so previously lent to the Public.

During the proceedings of Your Committee, Mr. Jennings, the person already named, thought fit to address a letter to the Board of Treasury; in which, amidst a great deal of wild and extravagant matter, and many vague and unintelligible insinuations, he asserted his belief to their Lordships, that a member of this Committee (meaning, as he afterwards stated in evidence, Mr. Thomas Courtenay) had sold the place of Cashier of the Stationery-office, held by him a number of years ago, and the value of which appears to have been at that time £.300 per annum, to Mr. Church, the present cashier, for the sum of £.1,800.

The Board of Treasury transmitted this letter to the Committee; who called upon Mr. Jennings to explain and make good his charge. He was not enabled to give any thing like a precise explanation upon the subject, but named to the Committee five witnesses (Mr. Church being one) whom Your Committee immediately proceeded to examine touching this matter, so deeply affecting the honour of a Member of this House; and the result of this inquiry will best appear from the following unanimous resolution of the Committee; in support of which they beg leave to refer to the evidence in the Appendix:—"Resolved, That this Committee having "examined Messrs. Parson, Hunt, Galliers, King, and Church, of the "Stationery-office, the only persons named by Mr. Jennings to them to "be examined, relative to the statement contained in Mr. Jennings's "letter to the Lords of the Treasury, that Mr. Courtenay had sold the "office of Cashier of the Stationery-office to Mr. Church, are unanimously of opinion, That the said charge is totally unfounded."

Your Committee regret that so much of their time should have been unavoidably taken up by these different heads of inquiry, but they trust, that the result will not prove useless to the Public. The transactions detailed in the Evidence, and on which they have commented, have tended to convince them, that the Stationery-office ought to be re-modelled, and placed under a more efficient superintendence.

It appears that three persons, high in the office, namely, Sir M. Bloxam, Mr. Dickens, and Mr. Parson, have borrowed money from contractors under the department. Your Committee are persuaded that it cannot be necessary for them to point out, that such a practice deserves the severest animadversion; and, that when a public officer places himself under

pecuniary obligation to a contractor, whom he ought to check and control, if he does not disqualify himself from an upright discharge of his public duty, he at least exposes himself to imputations, from which the servants of the Public ought at all times to be free.

The Committee submit, that these transactions afford a strong ground in support of the recommendation above given.

Your Committee would therefore recommend to the Treasury to revise the Establishment, and to place it upon a different and more efficient footing. It is only necessary upon this head further to add, that whatever arrangement it may be thought expedient to adopt, it is the decided opinion of Your Committee, that the interest of the Public will be best consulted by continuing the present system of supplying the various public offices by general contracts, rather than by reverting to the old system of allowing each office to provide its own Stationery; and it appearing that some of the public offices still continue to procure articles of Stationery from private tradesmen, Your Committee strongly recommend, that the whole supply of Stationery for the public service should be made in one and the same manner, under whatever arrangement they may think fit to adopt.

Your Committee, without being prepared to give an opinion upon the subject, would suggest the propriety of inquiring whether it might not be desirable to have paper manufactured for the use of the Public Offices with a peculiar mark by which it might always be known, and which would render fraud or embezzlement more hazardous; and they would also recommend, with a view to economy, that the common and inferior work done for the Public Offices (particularly the different Boards of Revenue) should be executed upon paper of inferior quality, and of a low price.

The Committee have to regret, that the time they have been obliged to devote to the investigation of the different Charges brought before them, should have rendered it impossible for them so to arrange and methodize the information they have received upon the subject of the Printing for the two Houses of Parliament, as to be enabled to make a distinct and satisfactory Report upon that branch of the subject referred to them. They have, however, collected a considerable mass of Evidence, oral and documentary; and they strongly recommend that a Committee should be appointed in the course of the next Session, to examine and digest this Evidence, and to institute some further inquiries for the more complete elucidation of a subject connected with an important branch of the Public Expenditure.

Although Your Committee are compelled to postpone this part of the matter referred to them, yet they think it due to Mr. Hansard, Mr. Strahan, Mr. Nichols, and to the other individuals employed in Parliamentary Printing, to state, that nothing tending in any degree to countenance imputations against the characters of these persons, has appeared in the course of the inquiries of Your Committee.

30 *July* 1822.

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APPENDIX.

Appendix (A.)

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Martis, 21° die Maii, 1822.

The Right Honourable Lord BINNING, in the Chair.

Mr. *Samuel Kent Parson* called in, and Examined.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. S. K. Parson.

(21 May.)

WHAT is the annual amount of Stationery supplied by the Stationery office to the various public offices?—About £. 125,000 to £. 130,000, varying from one sum to another.

Do you mean the whole quantity issued?—Including stationery, parchment and vellum.

Exclusive of printing?—That would take off £. 10,500; the paper would be about £. 50,000 per annum; parchment and vellum about £. 25,000; printing and book-binding, and other work, about £. 30,000, including ruling, small stores, wax, wafers, pens, quills and ink, tapes, ribands, cord, packing cases, cutlery, &c. £. 20,000; those sums are in round numbers.

Which of the above-mentioned articles are supplied by open competition?—Paper, parchment, vellum, printing, book-binding and small stores; except articles made to pattern, such as inkstands, mathematical instruments, &c.: I have with me various returns, which, with the permission of the Committee, I will deliver in.

They were delivered in, as follow:

(N° 1.)—Contract for Cutlery, &c. &c. ending October 1, 1822.

(N° 2.)—Particulars of Contracts proposed to be entered into by the Comptroller of His Majesty's Stationery office, for bookbinding, ruling, gilding, &c. required for the public service.

(N° 3.)—Particulars of Contracts proposed to be entered into by the Comptroller of His Majesty's Stationery office, for printing, &c. required for the public service.

(N° 4.)—First Class; Excise Departments: Prices from Oct. 1, 1818 to Oct. 1, 1822; subject to a discount of 41 per cent.

(No 5.)—Second Class: Schedule of prices of printing for the Customs, Ordnance, Post, Stamp, Victualling, Navy Stock, Mr. Kimpton's Stock, and the National Debt Offices.

(N° 6.)—Prices from Oct. 1, 1818 to Oct. 1, 1822, subject to a discount of 30 per cent. Third Class; Tax work.

(N° 7.)—Fourth Class: Prices from Oct. 1, 1818 to Oct. 1, 1822; discount 22 ½ per cent. Copper-plate Permit printing.

(N° 8.)—Binding: First Class; from Oct. 1, 1818 to Oct. 1, 1822.

(N° 9.)—Binding: Second Class; from Oct. 1, 1818 to Oct. 1, 1822.

(N° 10.)—Binding: Third Class; from Oct. 1, 1818 to Oct. 1, 1822.

Is that list you have given in for small stores, the sort of list you give out for persons invited to tender?—It is for small stores. Whenever we have a demand for articles of any magnitude, the practice of the office is to write circulars to the wholesale dealers in the articles, to make written tenders on a certain day to the comptroller and storekeeper.

Do you announce the contract by public advertisement, or only by private letter?—By public advertisement for paper, printing, and book-binding and small stores. The parchment has been tendered for by circular letters written to the dealers in the trade.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. S. K. Parson.

(21 May.)

Are the office prices for those articles higher or lower than the London wholesale prices of the same article?—Lower.

Can you state the difference in price, between the office prices and the London wholesale prices?—The office price for paper is fifteen per cent lower than the London wholesale prices. I will furnish a list of the London prices of the particular papers for the years 1816, 1818 and 1821. Our present prices for book-binding are twenty-seven per cent cheaper than the London trade prices.

Previously to this work executed by open competition, were the office prices for printing and book-binding higher or lower than the London wholesale prices?—Lower, by ten per cent, previous to the 1st of October 1818; since which time, the average price of book-binding has been seventeen and a half per cent lower, making the prices lower by twenty-seven and a half per cent than the London prices. The advantage of open competition upon one class of our book-binding was fifteen per cent; upon another, seventeen and a half per cent; and upon a third, twenty-five per cent. The paper has been open to competition for a great number of years, but upon its present plan of purchasing by contract since October 1813.

Has the work been generally as well executed at those reduced prices, as previously to its being thrown open to competition?—Generally as well; in some instances, better.

In what articles?—The printing for the Excise and Tax offices is better done by the new contract than formerly.

Will you deliver in the schedule of prices on which the biddings for the contract were founded?—I have delivered in the schedule of the Excise.—[*See paper delivered in.*]

Have you delivered in the others, belonging to the other departments?—I have.—[*See papers delivered in.*]

For how many offices do you print?—I think about sixty-five; but sometimes it happens that no printing is required by some of the departments for a year or two.

Your office makes one contract with the dealers, generally for each sort of work?—Yes.

And you require it according to the requisitions of the different offices which you supply with stationery?—Yes.

The Committee understand, there is not more than one contract with the contractor, that is made by you?—But one; the offices are divided into three classes, as described in the schedule.

Could the principle of competition, in your opinion, be carried to a greater possible extent, with advantage to the public, than is done at present?—Unless articles to pattern were prohibited, I think it is carried to the utmost possible extent of advantage to the public; as for instance, cutlery, inkstands, portfolios, and other articles, to suit the taste of public offices.

Is it now permitted to public offices, to order articles according to their own fancy?—Yes, signed for by the authorized officer of the department; he decides whether the article is to be issued from those which we have in store, or a different article is to be procured.

Can you give the Committee a list of those articles, that come under the denomination of fancy articles?—Penknives, inkstands, portfolios, pocket books, &c. &c.

Can you furnish the Committee with a written list of the articles coming under the denomination just mentioned, furnished by your office last year, and the expense of them?—Yes, I can; I will furnish a list of that description.

Is the amount of that description of article such, that you find the expense of the office materially increased?—It is, to a certain extent; the Committee will be better able to judge when they see the list of what we have supplied.

When you first began to advertize publicly for competition, did you find that those persons who had been in the habit of supplying you before, continue to supply you; did they become the best bidders, or did a considerable change take place in the persons supplying you?—With respect to paper, the same persons continued generally to supply us.

But in other articles was there a considerable change?—In printing and book-binding it was an entire change, with the exception of the permit printing for the Excise.

Since the competition has been established, do you find your tradesmen frequently change from contract to contract?—Yes; upon paper we have generally kept the same people, but the printing and bookbinding have been entirely changed; we have made

made but two contracts by open competition for printing and bookbinding, in the first of which there was an entire change of the tradesmen.

Since 1813 has not paper fallen in price?—Yes.

To what amount?—I should think twenty-five per cent from 1813 to the present period.

Does this apply to printing or to writing paper?—We buy very little printing paper; it applies principally to writing paper.

You stated that your prices were under the wholesale London prices; do you mean the prices you pay, or which you charge to the public offices?—We charge what we do pay for it.

Do your charges include the expenses of the office?—We assess each office supplied with stationery at the close of each quarterly bill for our office expenses.

It does not belong to your office to supply paper for printing miscellaneous services?—No, not for the House of Commons, but we do for the offices we print for.

The stationery you furnish to the House of Commons is it all of the best and most expensive sort?—It is all of a good sort; I do not mean to say that it is the very best paper; possibly better paper may have been seen than that which we furnish to the House of Commons.

Is there not paper of inferior price very commonly used in private families?—Yes.

About what difference is there in the price of that paper and the paper you furnish?—About seven and a half per cent.

What proportion of writing paper is gilt and what proportion plain?—The great consumption of our paper is used plain, or for printed forms.

How many reams have you gilt in the course of a year?—I should think 800 or 900 reams in the year.

Do you keep any check of the supply and the distribution of the paper to the printers?—Yes.

In what manner?—The paper is issued to the printers accompanied by an order to be printed, signed by the storekeeper and comptroller.

Is that paper returned to you as a check upon the delivery?—Not upon all occasions.

Do the printers send out the papers to their respective destinations in the country and the public offices, without any check as to number or the execution of the work?—I believe they do not; indeed I know they do not.

What is the check used?—All papers printed, intended for the outports or for foreign service, are delivered into our office and checked there. The Tax Office employs the printer to distribute their papers, over which we have no control.

Do the printers return to your office all the paper which they receive from it, except that which is printed for the use of the Tax office?—They do not upon all occasions, but they produce the signature of the office for which it is intended; for instance, all our paper does not come to the office for the use of the Custom house and Excise, and various other offices, but the several offices give their signature, acknowledging the receipt.

To whom are those receipts, when returned, given by the printer?—To the Storekeeper's department, at the stationery office.

That is the printer's discharge as against you?—Yes.

Is that a necessary voucher to entitle him to the payment of his account?—Yes.

Is that always done?—It is.

Who regulates or checks the quantity?—The office requiring it; the Customs and Excise, and other offices; it is done by their storekeeper; there are persons in every office upon whose signature we furnish a supply.

Their demands upon you amount to an order?—Yes.

Have you got a list with you of what offices are supplied with printed matters from the Stationery Office?—I have a list of former returns for the years 1818, 1819, and 1820; and I will make out an accurate list for 1821, which I will furnish to the Committee.

How do you manage with respect to the charge of carriage for printed paper to different parts of the country?—The Tax office transmit their paper through the printer; how he charges carriage I do not know.

How do you pay for the transporting of the paper?—In some instances we pay the carriage, in some others we do not; wherever we do, it is charged to the office where sent.

Then you have no regular rule?—We pay the carriage for all packages for the Navy, which we charge in their account, and produce the carrier's receipts as vouchers.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. S. K. Parson.

(21 May.)

Do you recollect the time when Wright & Murphy were printers to the Tax office?—Yes.

Who succeeded them?—Mr. Thorowgood.

You say you keep an account and a check of work done by the printers, do you recollect, or are you able to state, what quantity of printed papers were returned in store when Mr. Wright gave over the business?—The printer to the Tax office is employed by the Tax board to issue their papers; we have no control over them.

Did Mr. Wright print for that office only?—For that office; for the Assessed Tax office only.

Do you know that Mr. Thorowgood purchased any printed paper from Mr. Wright?—I never heard of any transactions between Messrs. Wright & Murphy and Mr. Thorowgood.

You do not know that sixty or a greater number of reams were sold as waste paper by Mr. Wright to Mr. Thorowgood?—No, I do not.

And that it was delivered afterwards at the regular price at the office?—I cannot say; it is impossible for me to say; I never heard of any such transaction; I think it could not be, because the papers are annual, and the papers of one year, I should think, would not do for the next.

Do the printers ever charge for paper?—Never.

Do you know that any public paper supplied to any of those printers is ever made use of for other work than public work?—I never heard of any; upon some occasions it may happen that where the quantity of paper ordered to be printed by any public office is in such haste as not to admit of the orders passing regularly through theStationery office, it is the constant practice of the printers, under such circumstances, to print it from the stock which they are allowed to hold; it may have happened upon some occasions that they have used paper of their own, and we have afterwards replaced it.

Is not the paper on which the printing of the Tax and other government offices of a particular kind, and differing from paper in common use?—It is so with respect to the Excise office; with respect to the Tax office, that is no peculiar quality except being the second quality; the paper used by the Stamp office also in some instances is different from that in common use.

When you send an order to any printer to do a certain work, do you not issue the requisite paper at the same time?—Yes.

Are the Committee to understand, that your check upon the supply of paper is such, that no printer can retain any of it?—I believe the check to be so complete, that it would be impracticable; I believe that he could not embezzle any of it.

The Committee wish you to recollect, whether in any cases to your knowledge, public paper has been allowed to remain for years in the hands of any printer?—Yes.

In what instance?—In the instances of Mr. Hartnell, Mr. Graves, Mr. Thorowgood, and Mr. Clowes.

You have stated, that whenever there is work to be done, a requisite quantity of paper is issued, will you then explain how it is that they are enabled to retain for years, public paper in their hands?—I before mentioned, that we have a small depôt of paper at Mr. Hartnell's, Mr. Graves, Mr. Clowes, and Mr. Thorowgood's, to enable them to execute orders for their respective classes; which are required in such haste, as not to allow of time for the orders to come to the Stationery office, and the paper to be sent.

Then are the Committee to understand, that you keep a sort of general account, current of the paper with each printer, and you do not issue the quantity required for each separate order?—No, that is not the case.

In what manner does this deposit account appear in your book?—We have the signature of the respective printers for the quantity of the paper which they hold.

Are there no entries made, or account current kept of paper, with each particular printer?—None.

When paper is issued for any particular work, what account is made debtor for the paper?—The office account; that it is for the customs or the excise, for instance.

And not the printer?—Not the printer; he is held responsible to deliver that quantity of paper back in a printed state.

Will it appear in your books, that all deliveries to the printers are debited on the day of delivery to the department for which the paper is wanted?—It will appear.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. S. K. Parson.

(21 May.)

You have already stated, that when you send paper to the printer for work to be done for any particular department, you charge that particular department with the paper; but have you not printing done for your own office, which is not used immediately to any public department. ?—Yes, stock orders.

When you issue paper to print for stock orders, to what account do you debit the paper so issued?—The printer; for instance, we have a stock order made out, issued to the printer for so many hundred reams of stock forms of various kinds; we take the printer's receipt for that paper, and we give a receipt when brought back in a printed state.

You are in the habit of issuing a large quantity of paper to the various printers?—Yes.

Is it possible for any printer to use any of the paper so issued for his own private purposes, without your having a complete control over it?—I do not mean to say it is not possible for him to convert it to his own use.

Are you of opinion, that he could not embezzle it without detection?—I think he could not.

Do you mean to state, that your accounts are so kept, that if a printer were to return twenty or a hundred reams of paper not printed, the same would appear in your books?—If a printer were to return the paper not printed, or if any part of the order was cancelled, we should cancel so much of the order.

In that case, do they return the paper to you, or keep it?—They return it to us.

Have you had many instances of that kind, in which paper has been returned?—Yes, trifling instances; it occurs more or less every quarter.

Has it never been represented to you, that Mr. Hartnell, for instance, out of every twenty reams of paper, to make tickets, is able to retain, and does retain, two reams of that quantity, by delivering only eighteen instead of twenty-one?—It never has been represented to me.

You are sure of it?—Yes.

For what offices does Mr. Hartnell print?—The Custom house, Ordnance, General and Twopenny Post, Stamp office, Victualling office, National Debt, and part of Mr. Kimpton's department of the War office.

Did you send any paper to Mr. Hartnell in October last?—Yes, I have no doubt but I did.

Was it Stationery office paper which you sent?—Yes.

Did you hear of any robbery taking place at Mr. Hartnell's in April last?—Yes.

And did you shortly after send to his office for any paper to take back to the Stationery office?—Yes, at Mr. Hartnell's request.

How much?—I am not prepared to state exactly the quantity; perhaps there might be sixty or seventy reams; it was part of the depôt; he wished to reduce the quantity.

How many years had that paper been on his premises?—He has had a depôt from us since the 1st of October 1818, but that paper may have been changed several times.

For what period do you make your contracts?—Four years for printing and book-binding; three years contract and one year notice.

It is not a common occurrence to send and take back paper from a printer?—It is not; I do not know of an instance besides the one alluded to.

How does this appear in your book?—We have given a receipt for the quantity taken back.

What was the quantity which he had in his depôt at that time?—About 250 reams (but I cannot say exactly) of different sorts; the reason of the paper being returned from Mr. Hartnell, was with a view to lessen his risk, his premises having been shortly before robbed.

Is the account balanced at the end of the contract?—We have never yet ended a contract for printing.

Is there a balance ever taken of the paper remaining in the hands of the different printers?—The quantity never varies, except there is some returned.

It is a fixed quantity?—Yes; we never allowed a depôt to the old printers before it was supplied by open competition; they used formerly to keep a stock of paper by them of their own, but when the prices were reduced, the printers said, "How are we to act, if orders are required to be executed in haste?" all the compulsion we have over them is, that they shall print in a reasonable time after they receive the paper.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. S. K. Parson.

(21 May.)

Who is your contractor for parchment?—Mr. Morris, of Long-lane, Bermondsey.

How is the contract settled with him?—By a limited competition, under the instruction of the Treasury.

Will you state with whom the limited competition is?—With Mr. Morris, Mr. Walker, and Messrs. Christopher Magnay & Sons.

Are the parchments always surveyed before they are paid for?—Yes.

By whom?—By the storekeeper, sometimes with myself and the parchment clerk.

Will you state who examined the parchments the last year, the warehouseman and the clerk?—Since the commencement of Mr. Morris's contract, Sir Matthew Bloxam has invariably examined it.

Have you not individuals in the office whose duty it is to examine the stationery and parchment?—Not parchment; we have to examine all paper which comes into the office, and small stores bought by sample.

Can you state to the Committee why the exception is made in the instance of parchment?—The only reason that I know of for the exception is, that the examining officers were not considered to be such good judges of parchment as the parchment clerk.

Who is the parchment clerk?—George Kent.

Has he examined all the parchment that has been supplied?—It is impossible to examine the whole; but there are different rolls, part of which are examined; and another reason why an exception was made with respect to parchment was, that we have a condition in our contract, that if it should be discovered after it has been supplied to the Stamp office, during the period of six months, to be in any respect deficient in quality, the contractor is bound to exchange it; every quarter we have a small quantity returned from the Stamp office, either being imperfect or of bad quality.

Do you ever do so with regard to paper?— For the Stamp office.

If paper turns out bad, do you return it in the same manner?—Not after approved and paid for; we have no power to do so; we are bound to give a certificate of the paper, whether it is equal or unequal to sample, within one week of its delivery.

Then the Committee is to understand, that Sir Matthew Bloxam takes upon himself the examination of the parchment, though he does not examine the other stores?—He examines all the stores; with respect to the parchments, he has the assistance of the parchment clerk and myself; I may not go over every lot with him, but I dare say I do seven out of ten.

In what manner is the certificate of the examination of the stores made to the storekeeper?—It is by written certificate; the way in which it is done is, one of the four order clerks is selected every week, and also one of the four warehousemen; these are taken irregularly, so that the two do not always act together, and they report to the storekeeper, their opinion as to the quality of all articles bought by public competition.

Is the same plan adopted by the clerk you have mentioned, in the case of parchment?—He does not sign the bill of parcels as to quality, he signs only for the receipt of the goods.

Is it not quite a different practice?—Yes, it is; there are two reasons for it, as I stated before.

As every contract for paper specifies the weight per ream, is all paper which is approved previously weighed?—The excise mark would tell the weight of it, but we frequently put it into the scale.

Is all the paper you contract for brought into your stores?—Not all; but there are very few exceptions.

You are sure of that?—Yes.

What exceptions are there?—I will endeavour to explain them. It has occasionally happened, that the Tax office have issued large orders annually: in the month of December, 2,000 reams of paper are very frequently wanted. Our contractor for second copy, has notice given him, six months beforehand, to have that supply in readiness; and when our horses and carts have been much occupied, to prevent the labour of carting it back to the printer, the paper has been examined at the warehouse of the stationer by the examining officer, and delivered direct to the printer.

What check or security have you, that the paper which has been seen at the contractor's warehouse, and which may not be delivered for months afterwards, is the same paper delivered as examined?—We have no direct check on that part.

Then

Appendix (A.)

Mr. S. K. Parson.

(21 May.)

Then are the Committee to understand, that the contractor may shew 500 reams of paper, corresponding in quality and weight, which, after being examined on the premises, may be changed, and very different paper supplied, over which you have no check?—It occurs only once or twice a year; it is generally for the Tax office department.

You have no check, that the same paper which has been surveyed shall be actually sent?—We have the power to ascertain it.

In what way?—I have frequently gone myself to the printer to see the paper, after it has been delivered from the stationer to the printer, on those occasions: the examining officers may have done the same. I cannot say that there is a direct check; there is a possibility of the paper being changed.

What quantity of paper do you suppose annually is sent by the contractor direct to the printer, without coming to your knowledge?—There may be from 1,500 to 2,000 reams sent, without being first delivered to the Stationery-office.

Could not a contractor change a large portion of that paper, and substitute paper of an inferior quality, without your knowledge?—He might do it, but we have never discovered it.

Have you any effectual control, to prevent such a thing taking place?—There is no effectual control; it might escape observation certainly.

Would it not be subject to a complaint at the Tax office, if delivered of an inferior quality.—Yes.

Have you had frequent complaints from the offices of that description?—Yes, but it has more frequently arisen from parties having got paper, which they did not require; it may happen, that they have got thin post instead of thick post, or thin post instead of quarto demy, or thin foolscap instead of thick foolscap.

Is it the practice of the office, to have all the paper delivered before it is paid for?—Yes.

Recollect yourself?—With this exception, that it might not be convenient to the printer to receive so large a quantity; for instance, as 1,500 reams together.

Does it not frequently happen, that paper is paid for to the contractor before he delivers it, either to you or to the printer?—It has so happened, but that has been where the contractor has warehoused it for our convenience, but upon no other occasion.

Will you state the individuals, with whom that practice has existed?—Messrs. Magnay & Son, Messrs. Winchester & Varnham, and Mr. John Morgan.

Did that ever take place with Mr. Moggeridge?—Never, to my knowledge.

Did you ever know of paper having been returned to Messrs. Magnays?—Yes, frequently.

Did you ever know of paper having been returned to Mr. Moggeridge?—Yes, frequently.

Do you recollect any memorial to the office, complaining of a certain quantity of paper having been rejected?—Yes; I have known of several memorials.

Do you recollect that that same paper was sold to Messrs. Magnays, and afterwards delivered to you, and accepted as good paper?—I do not recollect that it was.

Did you ever hear of such a thing having taken place?—I never heard of such a thing in my life.

Do you think that any contractor has ever been paid for paper before it was manufactured and actually in store?—Never; it never was paid for until it was seen upon the premises, and examined.

In what manner do you mark that which has been surveyed, or is any mark at all put upon it?—We do not mark it at all; we merely certify upon the bill of parcels.

Has not every bundle of paper a number upon it?—Yes.

Do you notice the number which is marked upon each bundle?—No.

Do you purchase all the paper by sample?—Yes; except a few.

Do you preserve the samples?—Yes.

In what manner do you examine the paper that does not come on your premises?—We take the sample with us.

You mean to say, that all paper sent from a contractor direct to the printer is examined on the premises of the printer by the sample?—I have frequently done it; I do not say that it is done invariably.

Can you name any other clerk who has done that?—I really cannot, but I have no doubt it is the practice.

Can you name any one?—I really cannot; I should think that Mr. Gallion has.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. S. K. Parson. (21 May.)

This refers to the examination of the paper at the printer's, and not at the contractor's?—Yes.

Can you name any individual who you believe has been paid before the paper was delivered?—Messrs. Magnay & Son, Messrs. Winchester & Varnham, and Mr. John Morgan.

Specimens are always taken before payments are made?—Always.

How are the samples marked?—Stationery office sample; and the date of the tender, with the weight.

And the price?—No, not the price; because when the sample is marked we do not know the price.

Is it your practice to have the paper weighed after it is delivered?—It is, partly.

Mercurii, 22° die Maii, 1822.

The Right Honourable Lord BINNING, in the Chair.

Mr. *Samuel Kent Parson* again called in, and Examined.

Mr. S. K. Parson. (22 May.)

DO you recollect ever having weighed any paper at the stationers, before it was delivered at the Stationery office?—Yes.

Has that been frequently done?—It is invariably done when the bill is accepted before it is delivered into our stores; but that has only been upon two or three occasions.

Has it ever happened, that any of the offices which have received the printing, have complained of the quality of the paper?—It has sometimes so happened, but upon no occasion where the paper has been delivered from the contractor to the printer without coming into the Stationery office.

How do you ascertain that there is no complaint in those cases?—Those occasions where paper has been delivered direct from the contractor to the printers are so few, I must have recollected it; the last delivery of that kind was in December last, to Mr. Thorowgood.

In what form are those complaints made; by showing you the paper?—By writing a letter to the comptroller or storekeeper, complaining of the article.

If the Committee understand right, it is a complaint of the paper printed on?—Yes; if the paper had been complained of, it would have been to the comptroller or storekeeper; those letters invariably come before me.

This is a complaint of the paper on which any article is printed?—Yes.

The Committee wish to know, how you ascertain, upon the showing any articles complained of, that it is one of those that has not gone direct from the contractor to the printer?—By the common usage of the office.

Is it not probable, that the circumstance would be mentioned in the complaint, how the paper had been received, whether direct from the contractors or not?—It is probable that the circumstance would be mentioned in the complaint, of the paper having been delivered direct from the contractors.

Is it usually so mentioned?—We have never had an instance of a complaint, in the whole course of my time; whether a complaint of that sort has been made before I cannot say.

How would the public office complaining, possibly know that it had gone straight from the contractor to the printer, without having gone through the Stationery office?—Only by communication with the printer, certainly.

Have you ever had any reason to suspect, from inspecting the articles or any other cause, that paper of a worse quality than that contracted for, had been delivered by the contractor to the printer?—Never to my knowledge.

Have you ever had reason to suspect, from inspecting the articles or any other cause, that the printers had ever delivered out a worse quality of paper than they had received to print upon?—I never had reason to suspect that.

Has not the paper delivered to the Stationery office always corresponded with the sample, or has it sometimes been of inferior quality, and rejected in consequence?—It has frequently been of an inferior quality, and rejected in consequence.

How has it happened that paper sent to the Stationery office has been of an inferior quality to the sample, when paper sent from the contractor to the printer has never been inferior to the sample?—We have frequently rejected paper at the contractor's warehouse when we have gone down to examine it.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. S. K. Parson.

(22 May.)

Do you mean to say, that you have examined every bundle of paper contracted for, previous to its being sent to the printer?—Not every bundle, but several bundles out of every lot.

Then how can you ascertain the paper sent from the contractor direct to the printer has not been of an inferior quality to the sample?—I cannot positively say it has not been so, but I have no reason to believe it ever has been so.

Is not the quantity sent direct from the contractor very small, compared to that sent to the office?—Very small.

Did you know, a few years since, of a complaint from Messrs. Wright & Murphy, printers, respecting 600 reams of foolscap paper, sent by Messrs. Magnay to the printer from their warehouse, that the paper was so bad they could not print upon it?—I do not know of such complaint, and it was not likely I should; I was not assistant storekeeper then, and was not responsible for the paper at all.

Did you ever hear of it?—I did not; I was not likely to hear of it; I was comptroller's first clerk.

You have stated, that all the paper is examined by an inspector, who signs a report of such examination?—By two inspectors.

Have you ever known any paper received without that certificate?—Yes, I have.

In what instances, and why?—Where there has been a difference of opinion between the two examining officers and the storekeeper, the comptroller then has the power to decide; and there have been instances in which he has directed paper to be received, contrary to the opinion of one of the parties, as he is empowered to do by the Treasury regulations.

Does the comptroller ever give his opinion upon the paper when the inspector and storekeepers agree in opinion?—Never; he invariably abides by the unanimous opinion of the examining officers and storekeeper.

You have stated in your evidence that paper is sometimes paid for before it is delivered, will you state to the Committee all the individuals who have received payment in that way?—Christopher Magnay & Sons, Winchester & Varnham in the Strand, and John Morgan in Belle-sauvage-yard.

Has Mr. Venables, the sheriff, ever received payment in that way?—Never, to my knowledge.

How long have you known the paper remain on the premises of the merchant after he has been paid for the same?—Many months.

Has it been years?—Not to my knowledge; I think I might venture to say it has not.

Was the paper so paid for, ready to be delivered, had an order been issued for that purpose?—Yes; and the paper was examined upon the spot by the same rule as though it had been delivered into the stores at the Stationery office.

Was not the paper left in the hands of the contractor merely to accommodate the Stationery office?—It was for want of room sometimes, and in other instances to prevent a second removal; in all cases it was at the request of the Stationery office, and for their accommodation.

Was the payment in fact due to the stationer at the time it was made?—Yes.

You have stated, that paper left on the premises of the contractor, is subjected to the same kind of examination as if it was delivered into the stores; how can that take place, when on the delivery into the stores it is weighed, whereas no examination takes place on its being sent from the contractor to the printer?—In all cases where the paper is examined at the contractor's warehouse, and intended to be supplied from there to the printer, it has been when the printer has had orders immediately to print it; it has never remained there for months; it is wanted for immediate use, and I have frequently myself gone to the printer to see whether the paper has been the same that has been examined; I do not know whether other officers have done it; I have frequently done it myself.

Will you state any one time, or any one printing office at which you examined paper so sent, and the dates of any report made, as is usual on such occasions.

It is not usual to make reports on those occasions; the reports are made upon the examination in the contractor's warehouse.

State some printing houses where this has taken place?—I have done it at Thorowgood's, and at Graves's, but I cannot state the date; but I declare, upon my honour, when examinations have taken place at the collector's warehouse, I have, upon more than one occasion, gone especially for that purpose to see whether it has been the same paper that has been approved of by the examining officers; I have

Appendix (A.)

Mr. S. K. Parson. (22 May.)

I have done it upon a late occasion at Mr. Hartnell's, as to Mr. Winchester's paper.

How often in the last three years can your memory carry you, that you have made those visits?—I have been upon one occasion to Thorowgood's, upon two occasions to Graves's, and upon this occasion of Hartnell's, and which was the only occasion upon which paper has been delivered to Hartnell in that manner.

Have you ever had any complaints from Mr. Kimpton of the War office, respecting the paper and work done for his office?—We have occasionally had complaints from Mr. Kimpton, but I have never seen a complaint that was justified.

Veneris, 24° die Maii, 1822.

The Right Honourable Lord BINNING, in the Chair.

Mr. *Samuel Kent Parson* again called in, and further Examined.

Mr. S. K. Parson. (24 May.)

CAN you declare, that papers, left at the contractors for the accommodation of the Stationery office, has, upon no occasion, been delivered to the printers, without being sent through that office and there re-examined?—I cannot declare that, because I know it to be otherwise; where the paper has been warehoused by the contractor for the accommodation of the Stationery office, it has been the practice to send it to the Stationery office before it has been distributed for use; but it has sometimes happened, in cases of emergency, that portions of the paper so warehoused, have been sent direct from the warehouse of the contractor to the printer; the great bulk has been delivered at the office.

Have you brought any Tender with you?—Yes, I have.

[*The Witness delivered in a Tender.*]

What is the mode in which the stationers make their tenders to the Stationery office for paper?—In the manner I have now delivered in. I have delivered in the identical tenders, directed to the Comptroller and Collector, and offered in the present year and others.

Is the price and weight of the paper marked upon the sample when first delivered in?—No, they do not send samples. We issue samples, and they tender to supply equal to the sample we issue; we issue the sample of the quality we desire, and they tender to supply equal to that sample.

Have their tenders the prices marked upon them?—Yes.

With the weight of the paper?—Yes.

Mercurii, 5° die Junii, 1822.

The Right Honourable Lord BINNING, in the Chair.

Mr. *Henry Constantine Jennings*, called in, and Examined.

Mr. H. C. Jennings. (5 June.)

IN what profession of life are you?—For the last three years I have had the management of a certain department in the Dorset-street Gas company, at Poplar.

Did you address a letter to Lord Binning, as the Chairman of this Committee, on the 3d of June, in which you requested to be allowed to appear before this Committee?—Yes, I wrote such a letter, but I do not recollect the date.

Is this the letter? [*showing a letter to the witness.*]—It is.

Did you address a letter to the Lords of the Treasury, dated the 25th of June 1821?—I really do not recollect whether I did or not.

Is that letter, so dated, your hand-writing? [*showing a letter dated the 25th of June 1821, to the witness.*]—Yes, it is.

Did you address a letter to the Lords of the Treasury, dated the 1st of June 1822?—I do not recollect, if you will show it me I shall be able to say.

Is this letter so addressed? [*showing a letter to the witness.*]—That is in my hand-writing.

Did you address a letter to the Lords of the Treasury of the 26th of May 1822, and

Appendix (A.)

Mr. H. C. Jennings.

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and is that the letter? [*showing a letter to the witness.*] [Letter C.]—I did, and that is the letter.

Is this letter, dated Monday, and addressed to Mr. Butterworth, in your hand-writing?—Yes, it is.

In this letter you state, that Mr. Butterworth had been to Mr. Hansard's printing office, and you comment rather freely upon his conduct in having gone thither, are you aware that there was great impropriety in addressing any such letter to a member of this Committee?—I can only say, that when I wrote it I was under a wrong impulse; I beg leave to state that I feel deep regret at having written it, but at the time I wrote it I did not feel to be acting improperly; it was without any motive; it was the expression of an impulse that was, perhaps, unwarrantable and wrong, without my viewing it so at the time; let it operate in whatever way it may, I hope it will operate to the advantage of those who are accused, and against me.

It appearing that you are the writer of these letters now produced, and it appearing that each of them is in a different hand-writing from the other, the Committee wish to be informed, whether it is your habit to use different hand-writings?—I can only say, it is a very ridiculous practice that I have adopted; I will just explain, one motive, if it will be admitted, it is this; that when I write in what I call a straight forward hand-writing, I generally write very rapidly, and as I think better, and these letters, I am sorry to say, are generally written in that sort of loose language; but when I write the other way, generally, but not always, I write more guardedly, as for instance, the letter I wrote to Lord Binning; I wrote it, as the Committee will see, in the left-handed way, as I call it, because I thought I was obliged to take time, and I really felt it of great consequence to write what I meant, and as nearly grammatically as I could; it is a practice which I have really fallen into without any motive.

The Committee are to understand, that there is no other motive than that which you have stated, for your using different hand-writings?—None whatever.

Is that also your motive for the hand-writing of your signatures being so different?—I have no fixed signature; I have no motive in it; the answer to the former question will equally apply to this, I do it without motive; I write it as the impulse moves me, and the pen and paper will cause me to differ in my signature.

Has such been your practice in addressing your private friends, as well as your public letters?—Invariably, in every instance; I could bring fifty people to prove it.

For what number of years have you been in that practice?—As long as I have ever had the discretion of writing my own letters; and I must say, I regret that I have not conformed to custom in the manner of writing, if it is of any consequence in the opinion of this Committee, and I wish that any effect that may be produced from it, to operate to the advantage of any person that I may have accused in those official letters.

When you first had your attention drawn to the subject of the abuses which you supposed to exist in the Printing office and Stationery departments, did you not make a proposal for the establishment of one general office, at the head of which you suggested that you yourself should be placed, with what you conceived to be an adequate salary?—I do not recollect that I ever wrote such a proposal, but it is very possible, for I do so many indiscreet things, I am ready to admit that may be one of them, but I do not recollect such a thing; I think I have not done such a thing, as it would have been wrong and indiscreet for me to have done so.

Have the goodness to look at and read that letter [*handing a printed letter to the witness, dated from No. 6, Nottingham-street, Nottingham-place, and signed S. H. C. Jennings*], was that letter originally of your hand writing?—Yes; I caused it to be printed; it flowed from me; I mean, I caused it to be printed; I indited it; I wrote the original.

It was the production of your mind?—Yes; but that letter does not allude to any salary for myself: It was a circular for Members of this House.

In consequence of advice given you by Mr. Hume, a Member of this Committee, did you not afterwards feel the impropriety of such a proposal, and did you not then declare that you had abandoned it?—I positively deny it; I positively deny that I ever had any conversation of that nature with Mr. Hume or any Member, or any man; that is, as to my abandoning my plan, or the receipt of a salary, &c.

Are you then still to be understood to declare, that you continue in the wish to make the proposal of establishing a general department for Stationery and Printing, at the head of which you yourself would desire to be placed, with an adequate salary?—No; I abandon that idea and hope entirely and for ever.

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By abandoning that idea, do you mean to state, that you abandon the suggestion which you have made of forming such an establishment?—By no means; I do not; if I am asked what I conscientiously mean; if I am asked, whether I want to have anything to do with it, I say, no, I do not; but I say, such a thing would be of use to the country; I say so decidedly, and I know it.

As far then as you were personally concerned, you abandon making such a suggestion?—Yes, I do.

From what period have you abandoned that notion?—Very lately.

Since when?—I cannot exactly say; the idea of abandoning the plan has been flowing backwards and forwards in my mind, according to circumstances which I have heard of the mismanagement of the Stationery-office, &c. and as I have, in fact, been swayed by the minds of others; but, on mature reflection, as I am desired to speak my real sentiments, I will do it as if I were upon my oath, I say that I do think such an establishment would be useful, if properly conducted; but I have a little time ago, a few months I may say, had a different opinion, and it arose from conversations which I had with Mr. Hume, but I now return again to my former opinion.

The Committee do not wish to confine you in your declaration that you had abandoned this notion to any definite time, but the Committee would be obliged to you if you would let them know whether the abandonment did not take place a few weeks ago, and that the plan has been again revived?—Yes, I think it has been revived.

You acknowledge the letter of the 26th of May 1821 to be in your hand writing?—Yes.

Will you read the letter, [*handing a letter to the witness which was read by him.*] In this letter you renew your proposal for the establishment of a general office; do you, upon the contents of that letter, wish to make any observations?—I do. I received a letter from the Lords of the Treasury (which I neither remember now nor did I remember the contents of that letter in reply before it was read, though I knew the hand-writing;) the letter from the Treasury which caused me to write that letter, was in reply and allusion to one of mine of a very long date, at least it referred to some letter of mine of some months date; it therefore afforded me an opportunity of giving my sentiments again upon the subject, and I foolishly having pen and ink at hand, wrote that letter, in a moment, without any consideration, and without taking a copy, and had really forgotten it; it arose, in fact, from a letter from the Treasury, to which that is an answer, and therefore I thought by making an implied offer in that letter, that I should confirm my former statement, and show that I was right and confirmed in what I had to bring before the public; but it was not written from any motive of interest one way or the other; the direct motive was not to attain this object, but to confirm my statement; I stated that I would undertake to effect the saving I proposed, and I would say, before this investigation assumed the aspect it has lately done, I would have recurred to the offer I there made, but now I wholly abandon it; I have no desire; I abandon all desire to have any thing to do with the Treasury to my advantage, in any shape or way whatever.

In the former part of your evidence, in answer to the question, "In consequence of advice given to you by Mr. Hume, a Member of this Committee, did you not afterwards feel the impropriety of such a proposal, and did you not then declare that you had abandoned it?" you gave the following answer, "I positively deny it; I positively deny that I ever had any conversation of that nature with Mr. Hume, or any Member, or any man," do you continue to declare that you had no conversation with Mr. Hume on that subject?—I would take my oath of it; I never had any such conversation with Mr. Hume or any man whatever, nor any thing approaching towards it; I deny it absolutely.

In a further part of your examination you stated, in answer to the question "From what period had you abandoned that notion?"—"Very lately," you are then asked "Since when?" to which you gave the following answer: "I cannot exactly say; the idea of abandoning the plan, it has been flowing backwards and forwards in my mind according to circumstances which I have heard of the mismanagement, and as I have in fact been swayed by the minds of others; but with a mature reflection, as I am desired to speak my real sentiments, I will do it as if I were upon my oath; I say that I do think such an establishment would be useful if properly conducted; but I have, a little time ago, a few months I may say, had a different opinion, and it arose from conversations which I had with Mr. Hume, but I now return again to my former opinion."—This answer alludes

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to conversations as to mismanagement, but is meant to deny any conversation, or inducement by conversation, on part of Mr. Hume, to abandon my plans.

Did this difference of opinion upon the subject of this establishment, arise from conversations which you had with Mr. Hume?—Not solely, but from circumstances, from important facts which I told Mr. Hume, and conversations arose upon the subject, that with such management a concern could not be conducted, so as to be a public service; that was in relation to a different mode of conducting it, and by public competition, but not relative to any abandonment of my plans or any interest I might have.

Do you mean to say, that your difference of opinion did not arise solely, but merely partly in consequence of the conversations which you had with Mr. Hume?—Certainly not solely from Mr. Hume; I told him certain facts, upon which it was very natural for him to say, how can any such office be of any advantage; would it not be better to do it by public advertisement and open competition; and under those circumstances I did agree with Mr. Hume in it, and felt convinced of the propriety; the Committee must understand that I have heard of many things for which I could not find any remedy in my mind, but the moment I reflected upon them, I recurred to my own child again, if I may so say, for it has always been a favourite idea with me, and it is so at this moment, and perhaps will always be so, and when I found a remedy for any defect, I then approved of such an establishment as I had proposed to Government.

Then you are understood to state, that you have had conversations with Mr. Hume upon the subject of your plan?—Upon the subject of the Government Printing, and Stationery-office certainly, very often connected with facts, but not with my plans, for Mr. Hume never entertained them for a moment; he always set his face against them, and told me so from the very beginning. I have confounded my printing office, I will say, if you will allow me, my plan with the Stationery-office.

With the existing Stationery-office?—Yes; I have, to the best of my recollection, but once or twice at most, ever mentioned the subject to Mr. Hume of my plan; but I have had many conversations with respect to the Government and Stationery-office.

Is that letter [*handing a letter to the witness*], dated the 11th of September 1820, in your hand-writing?—Yes, it is.

[*It was delivered in, and read, signed by the witness, and addressed to Mr. Hume.*] (Letter E.)

Does your recollection serve you that that was your first application and introduction to Mr. Hume?—Yes.

Does your recollection serve you that that paper now handed in, dated the 12th of September 1820 [*handing another paper to the witness*], is an answer to the letter Mr. Hume received from you? [*the witness examined it*]—It is the substance of the answer. [*It was delivered in, and read.*] (Letter F.)

Did you not, some time afterwards, as the meeting of Parliament approached, present to Mr. Hume a copy of the printed plan, such as you stated to him you had sent to the Treasury?—Yes, I did.

Do you recollect whether, from the first time of Mr. Hume reading your plan to establish a public office, he did not expressly state the objections he had to all manufactures and offices of that description being under the immediate direction of government?—I do not recollect Mr. Hume ever reading my plan before me; but in every communication I had with him, from the first to the last, he always decidedly opposed it as much as was in his power.

You have stated, that you have abandoned the expectation of taking the management of a public establishment of stationery and printing; but have you abandoned the desire of undertaking the supply of stationery and printing for public offices?—Yes, I have.

In your letter to the Lords of the Treasury, of the 25th June 1821, you state that "Mr. W. Ready, the keeper of their Lordships' board-room, has been in the habit of selling stationery, the property of the King, from the Stationery-office, to a very large amount. Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Peter Moore, Mr. Hume and others, have been largely supplied from this source. The articles he supplies are of a very superior quality, and much under manufacturing price;—post, foolscap paper, red and black wax, red tape, blotting paper, pens, wafers, ink, &c.;—the whole of which I have samples, being Stationery-office paper. The amount of stationery supplied the above gentlemen has been very great." To what amount were those gentlemen supplied with the articles you have just enumerated?—Now what am I to answer? Am I to speak the belief of what I know now, or of the impression

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I was under when I wrote this letter?—[*The Committee directed the witness to give the fullest information in his power*].—I now know differently from what I thought at the time I wrote that letter.

Upon what grounds did you make that statement contained in your letter of the 25th of June 1821, respecting the sale of paper by Ready to the gentlemen above mentioned?—I made that statement in consequence of having supplied Mr. Hume with stationery to a large amount, which I believe, and I have a moral conviction in my own mind that I can prove it, was sold by Ready from the Treasury. The fact was, that Mr. Hume, doubting I had the power of purchasing paper from the Treasury, requested me to give him a proof, by sending him some; and to strengthen the proof, he said that he would request Sir Robert Wilson and Mr. Peter Moore to receive some that I should send for from the same channel. I sent a quantity, a large quantity, to Mr. Hume's house; and I can prove, by whom I sent it, it was directed to Sir Robert Wilson and to Mr. Peter Moore, for the express purpose of supplying them; and I believed, when I wrote that letter, that they had had it, that they might be able to state the fact that it had been purchased from the Treasury. I beg leave to state, that I desired Mr. Hume to select the public office from which I should purchase it; I named some few offices to him at the time, and Mr. Hume selected the Treasury.

What were the articles you sent to Mr. Hume and the other gentlemen, and to what amount?—I really cannot say exactly the amount; but certainly not less than half a ream of regular paper, cut level at the edges. Not, for instance, as if it was one sheet taken from the outside of a quire, and another which would not match, especially if gilt paper; but they were all perfect half-quires or quires, and not less than half a ream of each paper for those two gentlemen; but Mr. Hume had a great deal more.

How much more had he?—I cannot say exactly; it made very little impression upon my mind; I merely meant to make the fact very notorious. I never kept a memorandum of the exact amount; but I think it was not less than two or three reams. But I may, perhaps, be speaking at random.

Were any other articles sent besides paper?—I would state, that besides note paper, there were foolscap paper and post paper. I wish those to be understood as making up the quantity of paper supplied. There was also some black and red wax, and some tape; and, I think, some blotting paper, but I am not sure; also, ink and pencils.

What was the value of the whole quantity delivered?—That I do not know.

But perhaps you can state the probable amount?—It was considerably lower than the general prices: I think about at the rate of fourteen-pence per quire for the long thick foolscap.

What was the value of the whole?—I think I received from Mr. Hume four or five pounds upon the whole; but I should not like to swear to that.

Did that cover the whole amount of that which was sent, not only to Mr. Hume, but to the other gentlemen who have been named?—I think it did; but I received two or three different sums, if I recollect rightly, on that account, and for some that Mr. Hume used before those gentlemen were supplied.

Did you supply the whole at once, or at various times?—At various times.

At what number of times?—I cannot charge my memory as to particulars; but I can tell between what times. It was between the latter end of the year 1820, and the early part of the year 1821. I may say, six or eight months between the first supply and the last supply; because lately it has been stopped, that is, since I wrote that letter to the Treasury.

Did the whole quantity of paper supplied exceed three reams?—It exceeded thirty——

Supplied to Mr. Hume and the other gentlemen?—I really think that the quantity supplied to Mr. Hume and the other gentlemen exceeded three reams considerably; but from the vague recollection I have, I can hardly say. I took no memorandum.

What did you mean by stating that it exceeded thirty reams?—That all the paper I have received amounted, I should think, to above thirty reams. There must have been that quantity, when I think of the many channels through which I have dispersed it, in order to make it as public as possible that I had purchased such paper.

Of which you think three reams were supplied to Mr. Hume and the other two gentlemen who have been named?—I think more.

From whom did you receive those supplies of stationery and paper?—I am at a loss only to answer the question for this reason: if I express myself wrong from a misunderstanding, I may get into difficulty. I wish to tell the truth, but not unnecessarily to implicate any person. Must I say from whom I absolutely received it.

Most undoubtedly?—I received it from Mr. Hall, or from his two boys.

Who is Mr. Hall?—A printer, N° 16, Clipstone-street, Fitzroy-square.

How do you know that the paper coming from Mr. Hall, or his boys, was obtained from the Stationery-office or the Treasury?—Because I authorized them to procure it from a man, who stated to me that it came from the Treasury.

Who was that man?—Mr. Smith, N° 9, I think, or N° 6, but N° 9, I think, Lower Crown-street, Westminster, very near the Treasury.

What is Mr. Smith?—He is a tailor.

Did Mr. Smith inform you he could procure quantities of paper and stationery from the Stationery-office or the Treasury?—Never from the Stationery-office. I only infer, that from the way in which the paper came, and from understanding that it was a perquisite of Ready, the man who has been named, and I conceived that he could not obtain so large a quantity, and so often, and so much, in the state it came, I thought if it had been his perquisite, it would be broken sheets, and not full, plain, level, saleable paper. In fact, some of it was in sealed bundles; the note-paper was made up in half-reams, I think they call it; there is one bundle in existence that has not been broken.

Did Mr. Smith inform you that he obtained that paper from the Treasury?—Yes, he did, and will prove it. But he is not a willing witness; he does not wish to come forward.

Did you understand from Smith, that the paper was a perquisite given to Ready, or that it was fraudulently obtained from the Treasury?—That it was a perquisite of Ready's; I always understood that.

And not fraudulently obtained?—I inferred it to be so, from the quantities, and other circumstances, which I will relate.

Did Mr. Smith make any secret of the purchase of this paper?—He invariably stated that he did not wish it to be known from whence it came.

But he informed you that it came from the Treasury, and that it was a perquisite?—Yes, he did.

Then why should he wish to conceal the fact?—That he must answer, and not me.

Did you get the whole of the thirty reams from Smith, and within what period?—I got the whole of the paper and stationery from Smith within the period I have mentioned—the latter end of the year 1820, and the beginning and middle part of the next year.

Did you ever obtain any paper or other articles of stationery from any other person than from Smith?—I have.

From whom?—I beg to decline answering that question now, for really I have so long abandoned these subjects, and thinking so much upon other subjects that you must excuse me implicating other men; I am now risking one man's life, or at least his being transported; I will prove the fact so, that I am perfectly satisfied the gentlemen of the Treasury themselves shall be obliged to admit it.

Do you mean to say, that you do not at present recollect the other persons from whom you have obtained paper or other articles, or that recollecting, you wish not to be pressed upon that point at present?—I recollect several facts of having done it, but I do not recollect now precisely who correctly to fix upon, so as to bear out what I may say.

Then are the Committee to understand that your reason for declining to answer the question, is a want of precise recollection as to whom the persons might be?—Yes; and a want of inclination to do it; but I am willing to give every information upon that or any subject at a future time, and to sacrifice my inclinations to the public interest.

Do you mean to say precisely, that you do not now recollect who the parties were?—I declare to God I do not; there are such under-handed measures adopted by the Treasury, together with my own absurd letters, which make a prejudice against me, and which I feel I deserve in some degree, that I am determined I will adhere to that which I can prove; for instance, in one of my letters I put 300,000*l.* where perhaps I have put an 0 too much.

What do you mean by the expression you have used, of under-handed measures

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at the Treasury?—By under-handed measures at the Treasury, I mean their taking notice of my letter in the way they have done; the Treasury Minute is the most under-handed measure I ever knew in the course of my life.

[*The Committee resolved for the present to defer this part of the inquiry.*]

You have stated, that altogether you have obtained about thirty reams of paper which you conceive came from the Treasury only, what portion of that quantity did you receive from Smith?—The whole.

What sums of money did you pay Smith for the paper?—I have paid him several sums at different times.

To what amount?—I should suppose, but I really cannot say to a certainty, twenty pounds perhaps, at different times; I have often given him two pounds, three pounds, and four pounds; and at other times, when I have not had stationery, other sums; the Committee may take it safely at twenty pounds, but I cannot say exactly.

What induced you to suppose that Smith could purchase this paper from the Treasury; how did you become acquainted with Smith?—He worked for me as a tailor for many years, and I believe him to be a very honest man.

You stated that you paid money at different times, at what intervals of time and within what periods were those payments made?—Within the periods of purchasing the paper.

State what periods?—Within the latter end of 1820 and 1821, those are the periods at which the purchases were made.

At what intervals did you make the several purchases?—They were in rapid succession.

That is not a precise answer to the question?—They were in succession, a fortnight or three weeks between, as he could get it from Ready.

Did he state to you, that he always got it from Ready?—Not at different times; but I knew he had no other source, for I asked him.

Did you purchase the whole that he obtained from the Treasury?—That I do not know; I did not ask him any thing about that.

The Committee understand you to have stated, that you have given Smith money sometimes before you received the paper?—Smith is a distressed man, he receives this paper as an accommodation from Ready in lieu of clothes, with which he supplies him, and he has often asked me for money before he has supplied the paper; before he has given me the paper which I dispersed; for I wanted to disperse it about very greatly, having asserted that it was to be purchased from the Treasury.

Are you in the habit usually of paying for articles before you receive them?—No; I am not.

Why then did you do so in this case?—To satisfy the necessities of Smith, at his request; in fact, I have known him from my infancy.

Do you ever pay him for your clothes before he delivers them?—No; but I may add that I have not had any clothes from him for a long time.

What did you do with the remainder of the paper you obtained from Smith; that which was not sent to Mr. Hume, or Sir Robert Wilson, or Mr. Peter Moore?—I have supplied it to many other persons, and I have constantly used it myself up to this moment, and have a great stock on hand.

To whom have you supplied it besides those whom you have mentioned?—The Duchess de Hijar, the Spanish Ambassador, the Duke de Fernan Nunez, and I told him it was plundered from the Treasury, stolen from the Treasury; the Marquis Rios, his brother, Mr. Fernandez, a doctor, and Miss Reneau; I supplied them with this paper about the time of the coronation, when they were over in this country.

Would you mention any English persons whom you have supplied?—I have supplied some to Captain Knight, and to Sir John Knight, who are relations of mine, therefore I had rather not have mentioned them.

What is your profession?—I have already answered that question; for the last three years I have been the superintendent of a concern for which I have a patent, under the Gas and Coke company, Dorset-street.

Are you a printer at all?—No, I am not.

Were you ever in the stationery business?—No, I was not.

Are you a judge of the price of paper?—Not a perfect good judge.

At what price did you dispose of it?—Fourteen pence for the long, and less for the short; Mr. Hall will be able to tell the Committee more about it, for I left it to him.

Have

Have you the means of forming a judgment, how much it was below the market price at which it could be obtained?—A great deal.

Do you mean that you obtained fourteen pence a quire for the long?—Yes.

What do you suppose the difference of price to have been?—I do not wish to answer that question further than by saying, that it is very much lower than such paper could be got in the usual way; it was very fine thick foolscap.

Did you make any profit when you supplied it to your friends?—None whatever.

What was the largest quantity you ever supplied to any individual?—To those gentlemen I have last mentioned, as the foreigners like the English paper so much better than they do the French, that I supplied them with a great deal; I cannot say how much, in point of fact, but a great deal indeed; I have also supplied Mr. Low, my father-in-law, with a little, not much; he is in the commissariat department.

Did you apply to Smith to procure this paper, or did he apply to you to purchase the paper he procured?—I applied to him.

The Committee think you said, that you procured thirty reams from him?—Yes, I think so.

What quantity of the paper, of the whole which you procured, have you reason to suppose, came from other public offices?—I must say very little from other public offices, for I did not lay a plan to get it from any other; but very little indeed; but I am confident I could have got paper from other offices had I chosen.

Did you procure more than thirty reams, which came, as you suppose, from the Treasury?—Oh! yes.

How much?—I should think two or three reams at different times, but never in such large quantities, because I had not determined to accomplish the point.

Do you think you ever procured twice thirty?—No, not above two or three reams over and above what I procured of Smith.

What was the object you had in view, in getting this paper from the Treasury?—To disgrace the Treasury, and to prove the fact, that they do not know half the villainy that is going on under their noses.

Was it your object to disgrace the Treasury; was that the particular object you had in view?—Yes; to disgrace it, not only in the eyes of foreigners, but of every individual; I avow that to have been my intention.

What was the plan you laid to get this paper from the Treasury?—I found it so easy, that I laid no plan; I had only to ask for it.

What made you think that Mr. Smith could get it?—Because I had seen paper of that description at his house, and I had asked him privately upon this subject, and he avowed it.

Did you communicate to the foreigners whom you have mentioned, that this paper was acquired in the way you state?—To the whole of them, I declared that it was a specimen of the frauds practised on the English government; it was no matter to them.

When did you first sell any to Duke de Fernan Nunez?—It was about the time of the coronation, he was over in this country at that time, when he was over as ambassador; he had visited at my house, I told him the object I had in view, having known him some time before; the whole family took part of the paper, they took it to oblige me, they liking the thickness and the quality of the paper; but I would beg to state, that they would have paid any reasonable value for it.

What was the obligation to you?—They obliged me by taking it, because I did not want such masses of paper; had I not taken such quantities as I did, I should not have gained my point; I wanted to prove that it was not a perquisite, and that it was madness to set up such a plea, from the magnitude of the supply.

Would not your purpose have been answered better, by selling this paper to persons resident in England, rather than to foreigners about to quit the country?—I do not take very sagacious or deep sound views of the best mode of proving my facts, but I will prove them in my own way nevertheless; the parties to whom I have alluded may be applied to in the course of one week, and there are witnesses in my own family, who saw the transaction; and I thought that Sir R. Wilson, Mr. Hume and Mr. Peter Moore, were proofs enough of the fact.

Have you ever been at the Cape of Good Hope?—No.

Do you recollect, that early in 1821, such practices existed in the public offices as the sale of stationery in large quantities?—I think before 1821; I think I have

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a note of Mr. Hume's, requesting a supply of paper, dated December 1820; I think so.

Do you recollect Mr. Hume expressing to you his utter disbelief that such a practice could exist, under the present regulated system of the office?—He did appear to me to doubt altogether upon the subject.

Did he then request you to bring such proofs, or did you offer to bring such proofs as should convince him that such a practice did exist?—I really do not recollect, but I think he requested me to prove it; I think that is what occurred.

Will you look to that letter, dated the 16th of January 1821, and state whether it was written by you? [*It was handed to the witness, who examined it.*]—Yes, that is my hand-writing.

[*A letter, dated 6, Nottingham-street, Nottingham-place, 16 January 1821, was delivered in.*] (Letter H.)

Will you look and see whether that is a letter that was enclosed in the other? [*Handing it to the witness, who examined it.*]—It is.

[*A letter, dated November 2d, 1820, addressed to Mr. Jennings, and signed Edmund Hall, was delivered in.*] (Letter I.)

In your letter of the 16th January 1821, three sheets of paper are alluded to; will you look whether those are the three sheets [*handing three sheets of paper to the witness*] marked at the time and signed by you? [*The witness examined them.*]—Yes, they are; I know the paper, but I do not like to say so, because a piece of paper may be put into my hand to trap me.

Do you recollect having brought to Mr. Hume, after that letter, a quantity of regular stationery to satisfy that gentleman that those articles were sold from the public offices?—I do not recollect the date of the letter alluded to.

After the 16th of January?—Yes, I did.

You have stated, that you afterwards delivered to Mr. Hume a quantity of stationery, the exact amount of which you do not recollect; will you state to the Committee whether it was at Mr. Hume's express desire, in order that he might have proof of the fact, of the possibility of obtaining such a quantity of paper from the public offices?—Yes, it was.

Do you recollect whether Mr. Hume did not strongly recommend that other individuals in the House of Commons should also be furnished with proof, in the same manner, in case of any inquiry taking place?—Yes, he did; he suggested that I should send it to one or two other gentlemen, and that he would mention it to Sir Robert Wilson and Mr. Peter Moore.

Will you look at that memorandum, and see whether it is in your hand-writing? [*Handing a written paper to the witness, who examined it.*]—Yes, it is.

Is that the memorandum sent by you along with a large quantity of paper which was to remain in deposit?—I think it was, but I cannot say; there is no doubt, and if there was, I could not recollect that that was the paper, but I gave Mr. Hume a receipt for the amount which I had from him.

[*The memorandum was delivered in, and read, marked* Letter L.]

Witness.—With respect to the memorandum which has just been read, N° 3 is wrong; I think it is N° 6 or 9.

Do you think that any memorandum was sent by you with the quantities of paper which you suppose to have been sent to Mr. Moore and Sir Robert Wilson, in the same manner as that?—I can only say in answer, that I think I wrote in my own hand-writing the two gentlemen's names on the outer envelope or external package of the paper, but I do not recollect whether I sent an account or not.

Will you look at that, [*handing a written memorandum to the witness*] and see if it is in your hand-writing?—Yes, it is.

To whom is it addressed?—To Mr. Peter Moore.

[*It was delivered in, and read, marked* Letter M.]

Do you recollect on what occasion you wrote that memorandum?—I wrote it to send to Mr. Hume for Mr. Peter Moore.

Were you aware that Mr. Hume had any such memorandum, or had he said so to you?—I was not aware; but I thought there was a memorandum, as I stated before, on the outer envelope, but not a written one; I did not know there was such a memorandum, but I do things so foolishly, it is very possible.

Have you any personal knowledge of Ready?—I never saw him in my life; the man, I understand, has nine children.

Do you recollect that Mr. Hume ever recommmended you to make a communication to the Treasury of these facts?—No; upon my word I do not recollect any

Appendix (A.)

(5 June.)

any thing about it; I recollect some one said, that these fellows would harrass me, and try to prove that I had dealt in stolen goods, and all that sort of stuff, and then, under that impression, I wrote, on my own accord, that foolish letter to prove the fact.

Mr. Edmund Hall, called in; and Examined.

Mr. E. Hall.

WHAT are you?—A printer.

Are you a stationer also?—No.

Where do you live?—At Clipstone-street, Fitzroy-square.

Is that letter in your hand writing? [*Showing a letter to the witness, signed Edmund Hall.*]—Yes.

Are you acquainted with Mr. Jennings?—Yes, I am.

Did you ever, at his desire, procure any paper for any persons?—Yes, I did.

For him?—Yes.

From whom did you procure it?—From Mr. Smith, of N° 9, Crown-street, Westminster; Lower Crown-street, I think it is.

What sort of paper?—It was of various kinds; some of it foolscap, some of it quarto post, some of it extra post, and most of it note paper.

Did you procure any other articles for him?—I have.

What articles?—Sealing-wax, wafers, pens, and red tape.

Are you a judge of the current prices of those articles you so procured?—Yes; I can form an idea of what the price ought to be; the price of the foolscap, I should think, was worth, according to the selling price at that time, six and thirty shillings a ream.

At what rate did you procure that sort of paper from Smith?—I cannot state exactly, but I will state as near as I can recollect; I think it was at the rate of eighteen pence, but I am not certain.

How much would that be a ream?—Thirty shillings.

Then that would be six shillings, as you apprehended, lower than the current price?—Yes.

In what quantities did you procure that paper from Smith?—The most of it, at one time, might be a ream and a half, and at other times a lesser quantity, and sometimes a ream.

Had you any reason to know from whence Smith procured that paper?—No, I had not.

He is a tailor the Committee understand?—Yes.

Did he tell you from whom he had it?—He told me he had it from a friend.

You fetched it from Smith and settled the account with Jennings?—Yes, sometimes me and sometimes Mr. Jennings.

You say you do not know from whence he procured it?—No, I do not.

How did you ever come to know that Smith had any paper to dispose of?—Mr. Jennings informed me, and employed me to fetch it.

You state in this letter, addressed by you to Mr. Jennings, that you made every possible inquiry about waste paper, and find it may be had in any quantity from a hundred weight to a hundred tons; from what quarter did you mean that you found it might be so had?—I inquired of several persons who were in the habit of dealing in waste paper, common dealers, and one man in particular told me he could have it to the amount of from 40 to 50 tons at a time.

What did you understand by waste paper, when you inquired for it and when the dealers spoke of it; were any specimens produced?—Yes; I saw in the shop where I was about twenty reams of Journal paper.

Do you mean the same paper as the Journals of the House of Commons are printed upon?—Yes, the printed Journals.

Did that person, who stated to you that he could procure this sort of paper in such quantities, state from whence he could procure it?—I asked that question, and he informed me that it could be had from the stationers; and I asked him in what manner the stationers procured it, he said they procured it from the printers by exchanging new paper for it in proportion to its value.

Of what particular printer did he speak?—He did not refer to any one in particular.

Did he state of what publications this paper consisted?—He said Journal paper.

Who is this person with whom you had this conversation?—His name is Osborne.

Where does he live?—At the corner, I think, of Little St. Andrew's-street, near or opposite Little St. Martin's-lane; it is near the Seven Dials.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. E. Hall.

(5 June.)

You state in your letter, in speaking of this paper, that it appears to be folded Parliamentary paper, not stitched; what do you mean by that?—I mean that which has not been stitched in the back.

Do you mean paper on which Parliamentary proceedings have been printed?—Including the Parliamentary proceedings in the large quantity referred to of 40 or 50 tons; but the principal part upon which he laid stress was the Journal paper, that seemed the most valuable for fishmongers and peculiar trades, which required that sort of article.

And this he stated he could procure in any quantity?—He stated he could procure it in any quantity if the price suited him.

Did he state what the prices were?—The price he said was 10*s.* the foolscap and 12*s.* the demy, or Journal paper.

Was that the price per ream?—Yes.

That was Parliamentary paper?—Yes.

Was it Osborne who stated to you that he exchanged other paper with the printers for this?—I asked him, "how does this paper come into circulation?" he said it was through the stationers taking it from the printers and returning new.

He said he obtained it from a stationer?—He did not say he had obtained it, but, he could obtain it.

Did he name any stationer from whom he could so obtain it?—No, he did not; he would not name that particular to me.

This is a letter to Mr. Jennings, in answer to some inquiries he directed you to make, is it not? [*Showing a letter to the witness.*]—Yes.

What were those inquiries you were directed to make?—I think it was to inquire respecting waste paper.

Any particular sort of waste paper?—Parliamentary paper; the proceedings of the House of Commons, and also including other paper which belongs to Government.

But your commission was to inquire respecting public Government paper?—Yes.

Your inquiries were confined to that?—Yes.

And your answer is confined to that sort of paper?—Yes.

At the end of your letter you say, "I have got the names and addresses of several persons who deal in that;" will you state the names of those persons to the Committee?—I am not quite prepared, at present, to do it from memory, but I will give them as far as I can; I inquired of Mr. Osborne; I inquired of no other particular person, but I have got the names of several persons who generally deal in waste paper.

The only inquiry then that you made particularly, the Committee understand, was from Mr. Osborne?—Yes; but I had made a slight inquiry, from which I learned there were considerable quantities to be procured in other parts of the town.

The list of names, the Committee understand you to say, are only persons dealing generally in waste paper?—Yes.

How do you know that they deal in Government waste paper?—I had had hints to that effect, and therefore I took the names down.

But the only person you know of your own knowledge, to have dealt in that sort of paper, is Osborne?—Yes.

Who are the others whom you say deal in waste paper?—The name of one of the persons is Mr. Gough, of Gracechurch-street.

Do you know any thing further, of your own knowledge, relating to the sale of public paper by any person?—Yes; I have seen it; and very lately I went and fetched a quantity of Government paper from a cheesemonger's over Westminster Bridge.

Was it printed paper?—Yes.

Of what sort; Journal paper?—No; it was belonging to the Navy office.

Did it consist of forms?—Ruled forms.

Not filled up?—Not filled up, and the heads cut off to prevent discovery.

Did you observe whether the broad arrow was upon it?—No.

What quantity?—I think sixteen pounds weight, and the man informed me he had more, which I might have at the same price.

What was his name?—Jessop.

Where does he live?—Marsh Gate, Lambeth, a little past the turnpike.

A cheesemonger, is he?—Yes.

Have you any other instances, of your own knowledge, which you can state to the Committee?—I have not, of my own knowledge.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. E. Hall.

(5 June.)

Did you ever hear Mr. Jennings state for what purpose he procured that paper from Mr. Smith; what object he had in view?—Yes; his object was to sohw that such paper and stationery were procured from the Treasury.

Have you heard Mr. Jennings state what his object was more than once; have you heard him state it often?—I have, speaking in a general way, that his object was for the public good.

Was that the impression you received from him?—Yes; that was the impression which I received from him ever since I knew him, respecting this business.

How long have you known Mr. Jennings?—I think about four or five years.

Did Mr. Jennings explain to you why he employed you to get the paper from Smith, instead of getting it from him himself?—No; he never stated any thing particular to me, only, I knowing Mr. Jennings, and the object which he had in view, I went freely for it; he wished me to get it, but I went, in a manner I may say, as a volunteer, to fetch it.

Do you ever recollect having put up paper to send to Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Peter Moore, or to Mr. Hume?—I do not recollect the exact quantity put up, but there were two parcels put up and delivered at Mr. Hume's house by myself.

Were the parcels addressed to different individuals, or to one only?—To different individuals; one was addressed to Sir Robert Wilson and the other to Mr. Peter Moore.

Had you any emolument from these transactions?—None at all.

Or any other advantage, direct or indirect?—No advantage whatever; Mr. Jennings came to me to have some things printed, relative to the printing business, in consequence of which I saw what was his object, and I proposed to render him every assistance in my power, and have done it, and I had no object in view; but seeing the thing so clear, and being convinced Mr. Jennings was right, I persevered in it, and obtained a good deal of information for him as well as himself.

Are the Committee to understand, that you assisted Mr. Jennings to make inquiries and to obtain the papers which have been alluded to, without any prospect whatever of advantage to yourself, and solely to assist Mr. Jennings in the object he had in view?—I will state a few particulars if the Committee please; Mr. Jennings, in the first instance, came to me to have these things printed, in consequence of which, I seeing what his object was, engaged with him as I before stated, and as far as lay in my power I have assisted him, with no other object in view but to find out the truth as it respected the stolen paper, and the abuses connected with the printing business.

Had Mr. Jennings communicated to you the plan he had in view for the future conducting of the business?—I am in possession of it.

Did you consider it as a practicable plan?—Yes; I feel confident that all he has suggested is fully adequate to answer every object proposed.

Did not you become acquainted with Mr. Jennings's plan by printing it?—Yes; I have one thing to state, if I may be permitted, that there is no dependence to be placed upon me as to the truth of the charges stated in that printed paper; I assisted Mr. Jennings in obtaining information; the whole object I had in view was, the eliciting of the truth, and nothing but the truth.

Mr. *Joseph Smith*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. J. Smith.

WHAT profession are you?—A tailor.

You are acquainted with Mr. Jennings, the Committee understand?—Yes.

Have you ever, at any time, supplied Mr. Jennings with any articles of Stationery?—Yes; I have.

What sort of articles?—Paper; writing paper.

Pens?—Some pens, and some sealing-wax.

Are those the only articles which you supplied to Mr. Jennings?—Yes.

Any red tape?—Yes, red tape.

Ink?—One bottle of ink.

A quart bottle?—No; a small pint bottle.

What sort of paper was it you supplied to Mr. Jennings?—Long foolscap they call it; the other was letter paper, and the other note paper.

Those three sorts only?—Yes.

Was there any blotting paper?—Yes; there was some blotting paper.

Any books?—No; never any books.

When did you first begin to supply Mr. Jennings with those articles?—Nearly two years back; it is getting hard upon two years.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. Smith.

(5 June.)

Did he apply to you, or you to him?—He happened to see me writing one day, and he said it was very good paper, and he asked me whether I could procure any for him; I said I would ask a friend whether he had any to spare.

In consequence of which you procured him some?—Yes.

From whom did you procure this paper you supplied to Jennings?—From Ready, an officer in the Treasury.

What quantity did you at any time furnish to Mr. Jennings?—Sometimes there were two or three quires, but I think never more than four or five.

What do you suppose may be the whole quantity furnished to Mr. Jennings, speaking to the outside?—In the course of the two years I should think it might amount to thirteen or fourteen pounds value.

To how many reams?—I do not know; for there was sometimes a few quires, sometimes more, sometimes less.

What did you get for selling it?—I got nothing by it; I did it to oblige Mr. Jennings.

At what rate did you sell this paper?—For some of the best paper he paid 18*d.* a quire, and the letter paper, I think, somewhere about 14*d.*

It would appear, from the amount you have stated, that there would not be above ten or twelve reams in the course of the year?—I do not exactly know what a ream is.

Are you perfectly sure, so that you can state it as a fact, that it did not go to twenty reams?—I think it did not.

Can you speak to any certainty, as to the sum of money you received?—I can speak more to a certainty with respect to the money I received than to the quantity.

Can you state the precise sum you received?—Not now I cannot.

You paid it over to Ready, did you not?—No; the way was this; I made clothes for him; he took it out in clothes.

Then you kept an account, of course?—Yes.

Was it kept in writing?—Sometimes it was, and sometimes not; but it was settled at once.

What do you mean by saying it was settled at once; you supplied the paper you received to Mr. Jennings in small quantities, and therefore it is to be presumed that you must have kept an account of what the money was?—Mr. Jennings paid me ready money for it.

But you must have kept some account of the driblets of money paid to you, in order to know what to account for to Ready; did you keep such an account?—Yes.

Have you got it at home?—Yes.

Can you produce it?—I can; I kept a general account; I have got it entered, I believe, on some paper in my possession.

You have no doubt that you have some paper left on which this is entered?—Yes; I think so.

And you afterwards rendered an account to Ready when he settled with you for the clothes?—Yes.

And can produce it to the Committee?—Yes.

Did you furnish any body else, besides Mr. Jennings, with paper?—No.

He was the sole purchaser?—Yes.

How long had you been in the habit of receiving this paper from Ready, in truck for clothes, before you supplied it to Mr. Jennings?—A very little time; a few months.

Had you received it in any considerable quantity?—No; a quire or a quire and a half at a time, for my own handwriting; and I never should have thought of getting more, if Mr. Jennings had not applied to me to get him some.

That was the reason you began with this account?—Yes; because I thought it was a perquisite.

Did Ready state it to be so?—Yes.

And you say that Mr. Jennings applied to you to get this paper?—Yes.

And you applied to Ready for it?—Yes.

State what passed between you and him, when you made that application?—He said he had got a little paper, which was his perquisite, and some lying by; and he thought he could supply me with it.

Did he state the extent of it—the quantity?—No, never.

Did he say what it consisted of?—He said pens, ink, and paper.

Any thing else?—No.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. Smith.

(5 June.)

Sealing-wax?—Yes, a little sealing-wax.

Blotting paper?—Yes.

Any ink?—I asked him once or twice about ink.

What did he say, when you asked him about the ink?—He said he had no ink.

He said he had some paper on hand, when you first applied to him?—Yes.

Did you see any quantity?—No, I did not see any quantity.

Now, with regard to the paper he used to deliver to you, in what way was it packed; did it come in quires, or how?—Yes; and wrapped up in blotting paper.

Did you receive any sealed parcels of paper; was any paper ever delivered to you in that way?—No.

Do you not recollect any note paper being handed to you, sealed up in several quires?—I believe there was some note paper; but I never took the trouble to look particularly at it; I did not open it.

By saying that you never took the trouble to open it, do you mean by that answer to say that you saw it was sealed?—No, I cannot say it was; it was nicely done up in paper.

Did you not know how much was there?—No; only by a little memorandum given in by Ready.

Have you got any of those memorandums?—No; they went with the paper to Mr. Jennings.

Were they always in Ready's handwriting?—I cannot say that.

Do you know his handwriting?—Yes.

Did any of this paper ever come to you in loose sheets?—There was some for my own writing; I have not been particular.

Supposing several loose sheets of paper were put together, you could tell them from a quire that had not been unpacked?—Yes; there were some of them that were loose, which I had for my own use.

Was that in large quantity, or in small quantity?—It was in small quantities.

The bulk of the paper that came to you then, is the Committee to understand, were in several quires that had not been disturbed?—Yes.

At what time did these transactions between you and Mr. Jennings begin?—About two years since; it began some time about the turn of Christmas.

Did you observe that Ready was able to furnish this paper at any stated times more than at others, or that he had it always ready?—No, it was not always ready.

Then you had sometimes to wait?—Yes.

For how long?—Sometimes above a month, six weeks, or two months.

Had you ever any conversation with Ready, with respect to the reasons of that delay?—He said that his time was not come round for having his perquisites.

Did you ever learn from him when his time did come round; did he ever state to you the time at which he was entitled to it?—Mostly when the Parliament was sitting, and the gentlemen were in town.

Mostly when the Parliament was sitting, and the gentlemen were in town?—Yes.

This seems to be an odd rule for receiving perquisites! Did he state to you there was any particular time of the year when it was given out to him?—No, only that he received some on his quarter days.

You understood from him, that he received it on his quarter days?—Yes.

And it was at those times that the orders you gave him were executed?—Yes.

The Committee think you said, that what came to you in loose sheets unpacked, was a very small quantity?—A very small quantity.

Did you ever furnish any of that paper to Mr. Jennings?—No; he said that was of no service to him.

All you furnished to him was in quires?—Yes.

Have you not, upon other occasions, furnished to Mr. Jennings packets of that sort unbroken?—I do not remember furnishing any large packets; note paper I have.

The note paper you have furnished in this kind of packet?—[*Showing a packet of note paper to the witness.*]—Yes.

Did you furnish, in this quantity of paper, any post, over which was an outside cover, with a packthread over it, or something of that sort. Recollect yourself?—I have had a good many quires together; but I cannot say whether I have had half a ream, more or less.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. Smith.

(5 June.)

Can you say whether you ever furnished a half ream?—I may have furnished a half ream; but I do not think I ever had a whole ream in my possession.

What do you understand by a whole ream?—I have heard, since I was in this room, that it was twenty quires.

Have you ever had any such large packet from Ready of the long sort?—No, only of the small; I may have had of the letter paper.

And the note paper you are sure you have had?—Yes.

With regard to the quantity of pens, what is the utmost you have delivered to Mr. Jennings?—A very small quantity indeed.

A hundred?—A hundred at most.

New pens?—Yes.

With a paper cover over them?—Yes.

Did you receive payment for all your bills since you began entirely in paper, or partly paper and partly cash?—In both.

The Committee wish to know, whether you ever received any packets of this kind? [*Showing a packet of post paper to the witness.*]—Yes; but I never opened it to see what were the contents.

But you have received packets of that sort?—Yes.

Have you not received more than one of those packets from Ready at a time?—I think I have.

How many; state truly how many you have ever received from Ready at a time?—Why I think I may say two, or sometimes three parcels of that sort.

Did you receive any packets of this sort? [*Showing a ream of foolscap, unopened, to the witness.*]—No; I do not recollect receiving any paper done up in that way, with a blue paper over it, and a stamp upon it.

But you have received some packed up together?—Yes.

In packets as big as that?—No, not so thick as that large sort.

Nearly as thick?—Yes, nearly as thick.

Corded up?—Yes.

Have you ever received more than one of those bundles at a time?—No, I think never more than one.

Have you ever received pens in that shape, [*showing* 100 *pens, unopened, to the witness*] four packets bound up together, in that way?—I do not recollect so many as four, two I have at one time, and two at another.

Have you observed any particular times of the year when Ready furnished you with the greatest quantity of those packets?—Mostly in the spring, April or May.

But you cannot fix any particular time?—No.

Was it after quarter-day?—Yes, after quarter-day, that being on the 25th of March; it was about the first fortnight in April.

They were brought in large parcels?—Yes.

Can you state to the Committee, the utmost of the different kinds furnished to you at those times?—I do not think I ever received a larger quantity than what is now upon the table. [*Viz: a ream of foolscap, a packet of post, and a packet of note paper.*]

As much as that?—Yes.

After receiving those large packets, did you receive any more within a fortnight?—No; Ready had to wait.

How did it come in after that, in loose quires, or how?—Yes, in loose quires.

You observed, that in the spring time of the year, when Parliament was sitting, and the gentlemen were in town, that the quantity was the greatest, and the deliveries the most frequent?—Yes.

The loose sheets, you say, were not much?—No, never, not much.

You have seen a packet of post?—Yes.

But you say you never saw any foolscap done up like the packet before you, with a stamp upon it?—No; if there was a stamp upon it, there was another paper on the outside, so that I could not see it.

You delivered it over to Mr. Jennings, taking the quantity for granted, as delivered to you by Ready?—Yes; and Mr. Jennings never grumbled to me, or said that it was wrong.

Did Ready ever tell you, that he furnished any other person with paper?—No.

You do not know whether he had so done?—No.

Was the paper received in packets done up in the same neat manner as that upon the table?—I think much in this manner [*pointing to the packets on the table.*]

Are

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. Smith.

(5 June.)

Are you acquainted with Hall, a printer?—Some little, through Mr. Jennings.

Have you ever delivered stationery to Hall, for Mr. Jennings?—He has sent his boy to me for it.

Have you not delivered to him paper, in larger quantity than that which you have stated to-day?—The boy used to bring a little bag, and Mr. Ready gave it me in a bag, and I took it out of that bag and put it into the boy's bag, and away he took it, and I hardly looked at it.

What was the utmost quantity you ever delivered to Hall, in that way?—Full as large as this on the table. [*Viz.: a ream of foolscap, a packet of post, and a packet of note paper.*] Sometimes less and sometimes more.

Twice as much?—No, I do not think twice as much as that.

How did Mr. Jennings pay you for the paper?—Sometimes he sent by the lad, sometimes he gave me half the money, and sometimes he sent it in the course of a week or two or three weeks.

Did he ever pay you before you gave him the paper?—No.

He never paid you before you delivered the paper?—No.

You are quite sure of that?—I will not say I am quite sure, but to the best of my knowledge.

Did you ever apply to him for that purpose?—No.

How long have you known him?—From quite a little boy; many years; twenty years I may say; I generally got the paper first, before I got the money.

Do you recollect, on any one occasion, ever receiving any advance from Mr. Jennings before he got the paper?—I do not recollect ever receiving money from Mr. Jennings before hand.

Did you ever say to him, that it would be an accommodation to you to give the money to him before you got the paper?—I do not recollect, but I think not.

Are you quite sure of that?—Yes.

Ready employed you as a tailor in your business?—Yes.

Did Ready ever pay you any money for clothes, besides this paper?—Some little.

How much in the course of the year?—Ready has got two sons.

And you made clothes for the whole family?—Yes.

How many do you make for?—Two sons.

How many suits do you make for him in the course of the year?—Two for him and two for his children.

What should you charge any body else for the same clothes as those you supplied to him?—One is a little boy; his bill came to about twenty-five or twenty-six pounds, I believe, in the year.

How much has Ready paid you in money during the last year?—I dare say eight or nine, or ten pounds has gone for paper.

Do you mean to say that out of the twenty or twenty-five pounds, that you received that amount in paper?—Yes.

Have you got Ready's account in your books in which you keep your accounts with other customers?—Yes.

In which you carried all those matters to credit?—Yes.

Have you got it at your house?—Yes.

[*The witness was directed to fetch his book containing Ready's account. After a short time, the Committee were informed that the witness had returned with his book, and he was again called in, and further examined.*]

What have you got there?—My book, in which I keep my accounts.

Turn to Mr. Ready's account?—[*The witness referred to it.*] Our paper account began in 1820, I think.

Is that the account? [*Pointing to an account*].—Yes.

Then it appears by that account, that he furnished you with paper, in the year 1820, to the amount of 10*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*?—Yes.

Your bill against him being 9*l.* 9*s.*?—Yes.

By which it appears you were indebted to him in the balance of 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*?—Yes.

Turn to the next year?—It is page 151.

What sum is he credited for in that year?—Six pounds ten shillings; he is debited with 20*l.* 6*s.*

Was that 6*l.* 10*s.* the amount of stationery furnished you?—Yes.

How came that entry of 6*l.* 10*s.* to be made in one lumping sum, whereas in the former year the particulars are stated?—I have got the particulars on a piece of paper, which I believe is in my desk at home, and I will produce it if I can find it.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. Smith.

(5 June.)

When was that entry made?—On the day it bears date, May the 20th, 1822.

Did any thing pass between you and Ready as to making that entry?—No, I did it for my own sake.

Was he present at the time?—I believe he was; he gave me a bill and said that it would be honoured.

Had you any suspicion of this inquiry at the time?—No.

You did not suppose that any thing was known of this dealing?—No, I had not the least idea of it.

[*The witness was directed to make copies of Ready's accounts, and to bring them with him on Friday next.*]

William Ready, called in, and Examined.

W. Ready.

WHAT are you?—Chamber-keeper of the Treasury.

Of the Board room of the Treasury?—Yes.

How long have you been so?—Ten years this last April.

Who appointed you to that situation?—The Right honourable Spencer Perceval, about a week before his assassination.

What is the annual allowance of stationery made to you, and what description of stationery do you receive?—I receive all descriptions of stationery in a small degree.

In what quantity?—I have an allowance made to me half yearly; it used to be quarterly; the allowance is, twelve quires of large paper, a pound of wax, half-a-dozen pieces of red tape, some pieces of Indian rubber, so many black lead pencils, and every article of stationery that is used at the Board.

What quantity of letter paper are you supplied with?—It is all foolscap; I have no letter paper allowed me at my desk; I have my option whether I will have foolscap, letter, or note paper, and I chuse foolscap, because it is the largest.

And the quantity you mention was your half yearly allowance?—Yes; and what I had over was my perquisite; what letter paper I have is the refuse of the Board.

The loose sheets, you mean?—Yes; or if I chuse to put a dozen of the sheets together I call it half a quire; what is left on their Lordships' table, in reason, after the Board has used what they think proper, I consider to be my allowance.

How is it supplied in the first instance?—There are three half quires to each of their Lordships every Board day; if there are three or four Board days in a week, and sometimes there have been as many, they have the same.

Do you mean to say that they have as much each Board day as three half quires each?—Yes.

Foolscap, letter and note?—Yes; I beg pardon, half a quire of foolscap, half a quire of letter paper, and half a quire of note, to each of their Lordships.

Is that put upon the table before each of their Lordships' chairs?—Yes.

Before their Lordships come in?—Yes; before their Lordships come in.

When you are preparing the room for the Board?—Yes; and I always lay, besides the half quire of foolscap, post and note, half a quire of black edged.

One half quire of black on the table not connected with any one in particular?—Yes.

From whence are those papers taken?—From my stores.

Who furnishes you with the stores?—When I want an order, as the books will prove, which is sometimes once in three months, and from that to four months, I go to Mr. Speer, and he gives me an order on the Stationery-office for such a quantity; the quantity has been very regular for seven years last past; I cannot tell the exact amount; I keep no books in which I enter the account; when Mr. Speer gives me an order it is signed, and I leave it at the Stationery-office; I have no document to prove it.

Do you take out those orders at periodical times, or as occasion may require?—Never for less than three months for years past, and sometimes it has gone four months.

Is it your practice to take out an order for a quantity of paper to last for three months to come?—For three months; the quantity has generally lasted that period.

In point of fact, what is the quantity of paper generally left; how many of their Lordships usually attend at this Board?—Sometimes three, sometimes four, five or six.

Does it often happen that many of those half quires are untouched?—Yes, certainly;

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tainly; and then they are placed again, if they are not inked or defaced in any manner, or reduced too much; then they are not.

If they are clean, they are put again upon the table?—Yes.

Then what becomes of your perquisite?—I do not get it.

Then you consider your perquisite to be all those quires which have either been broken or partly broken, or so soiled that you did not think it fit to be put before their Lordships again?—Yes; or so reduced.

But if it is not spoiled or defaced, you do put it there again?—Yes.

And you do not think yourself authorized to take half quires as your perquisite?—I have frequently made up half quires from that which has remained.

When you have done that, you have thought yourself authorized to take half quires, in lieu of it, from the store?—Not in lieu of it.

You say you have made up half quires for yourself?—Yes; for my own perquisite; I make up a half quire of paper from the loose sheets.

Then you have not, on any occasion, thought yourself authorized to take any paper from the store?—I have thought that at the end of three or four months, if there was a great surplus, as many of my predecessors have done, I have thought, if there was a surplus, that it was my perquisite, as well as other parts of the stationery that remained, as well as that which was afforded me; I should state, that it was all kept in the same closet; my own was kept with that of their Lordships, and I have taken it, whether it was allowed me or to the Board.

What do you mean by a great surplus at the end of three or four months; do you mean a great quantity of paper?—From what I have said it is clear that there could not be a very great surplus; for if the accounts of the Treasury be looked over, for several years, it will be found not to amount to a quire a day, for the use of their Lordships, and for my desk; the board room paper is the only paper I have access to.

Have you any stated time at which you renew this order from Mr. Speer?—Not exactly a stated time, but generally, I think, as it may be proved from the books, every three, and sometimes four months, but never less than that.

What is it which induces you to apply to Mr. Spear for this order; is it because you find the stationery on hand nearly consumed?—It may happen that one part of the stationery is nearly out, and I may have a great deal of the other, and I have called for the same quantity.

If the pens for instance are out, and you have a great quantity of paper, you call for a supply both of pens and paper?—I have generally called for the same quantity every three or four months.

Of all sorts of stationery?—Yes.

Whether it was all used or not?—Yes; and what has remained I have considered as my perquisite.

You have a fixed allowance you say, half yearly, of twelve quires?—Yes.

And you have stated, that you consider the loose sheets and half quires as belonging to you?—Yes.

Do you mean to say, you considered all that remained at the end of the three months as belonging to you?—I do not consider it so.

Have you, in point of fact, appropriated to your own use what happened to remain in hand at the end of three or four months?—I have frequently taken paper which I conceive did not belong to me by the half yearly allowance; what has been on their Lordships table, with my own, amounted to seven or eight pounds; not more than that.

What have you done with it?—For the last two years nearly, it has been sold to one person.

Who is that?—A man whom I saw come in here.

Smith?—Yes.

Have you kept an account with him?—No other account than putting it upon the back of the bill.

He is a tailor, is he not?—Yes; he works for myself and family.

What sum of money did you pay him on his bill last year?—I do not exactly know, but there is an account on the back of his bill of the cash.

Where is that bill?—I do not know.

Is it at home?—I believe it is; but I can speak from memory.

Have you any doubt in your own mind that it is existing?—I think it is existing; it is not long since I saw it; the bill of last year is not yet paid; I think there was a small

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(5 June.)

a small sum in cash, and about seven or eight pounds in paper; the bill is 9*l.* some odd shillings.

For what period?—Twelve months.

He makes clothes for you, and two of your children?—Only one, a very young one; me and a small boy.

How many clothes does he make for you?—The amount is 9*l.* some odd shillings, for the year before last.

And how much of that was paid in cash?—I think two pounds, not more than that.

That will appear on the face of the bill, will it not?—Yes.

You can produce that bill?—Yes, I think I can.

When the new batch of stationery comes in at the end of three or four months, do you clear out of the cupboard what remains?—Yes, I have frequently, I have taken it with my own; this man was so very pressing, he came three or four times in a week; no man ever pressed me so much as this man, and as I owed him a bill, I let him have some stationery.

Did you keep any account in writing of the quantity you furnished him with, so as to check him?—I only put the amount on the back of the bill, not the quantity.

You furnished him with it from time to time?—Yes.

His bill would be brought in at once, and having that account to settle, did you produce, against that bill, any memorandum of your own?—No, it was put on the bill itself.

That would be when the bill was brought in?—I kept no particular account against him.

You trusted to him?—Yes.

Did you keep no memorandum?—None that I have at present.

Did you never do it?—I have loosely; but I cannot produce it; but it is on the back of the bill.

You have not received his bill for the last year?—I have not paid it.

Have you received it?—Yes.

When you come to settle it, there will be an amount against him?—A trifling amount, but very little.

You say he has sent you in his bill?—Yes.

Has he given you credit for any paper in that bill?—Yes.

Can you produce that bill?—Yes.

Have you any memoranda, by which you can judge whether that credit is right, or whether there is more due to you than he has given you credit for?—No, not by which I can say that it is altogether correct.

What security have you that he has done you justice?—He has entered it in his book; when I have taken it, he has put it down to my credit.

Have you inspected that book?—I know he is an honest man, and would not cheat me.

And you have no other security except that?—No; I have no memorandum.

Have you any fixed price with him for any particular quality of paper?—I generally have charged him eighteen-pence a quire for one paper, and I believe sixteen-pence for another, and eight-pence or nine-pence, I cannot exactly say to a penny, for other paper.

What quantity of paper, at each particular time, have you given to Mr. Smith, of packets of post, for instance?—I think I never gave him more than one; but I never recollect giving him any done up in that manner.—[*Pointing to a packet of post on the table*].

Nor any of this? [*Showing a packet of note paper to the witness*].—No.

Nor foolscap, done up in that way? [*Pointing to a ream of foolscap*].—No.

Pens, in that way? [*Showing the witness* 100 *pens*].—No; generally loose.

Had they been used?—No. [*The witness was informed that Smith, the former witness, had stated that he had received them tied up in paper like those shown.*] If it has been so it has escaped my memory, I thought they had been in a loose manner.

In the stock of paper under your care the whole is kept in this closed state?—Before it is used.

You have stated, that on particular occasions you have cleared the store-room of the paper remaining?—Yes, I have.

Have you taken paper out closed up in this manner, [*showing a packet of post paper to the witness*] from the store-room when you have cleared it?—I could not say positively on my memory that I have taken it out in that state.

Are

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Are you quite positive that you never have delivered paper in this unopened state which has been pointed out to you?—I am not positive, but I think if I did, it must be a long time ago; it is two years ago; but if I were solemnly here to die I cannot state that I ever gave him any in that state; what I have given to him has been loose.

You have stated that at certain intervals of time, when certain papers were exhausted, you applied for an order for more; when that occurred, did you always apply for the same relative quantity, thinking yourself justified in taking the surplus, whatever it might be, that happened to remain in excess, and which before you delivered to Smith you broke into sheets instead of sending it out in the bound up form in which it must have been when in the store-room?—I beg leave to answer, that there is hardly an instance that I can remember, within the last two or three years, where there has been half a ream of paper left before the three months was out but what was opened, and no one remained whole.

The Committee understand you to state, that a certain quantity of foolscap, and other paper whatever it may be, is delivered in certain proportions from the office; that owing to a greater consumption of one than the other, one or other may become exhausted before the other; that on finding that portion to be exhausted, or nearly so, though a certain quantity of the other sorts remain, that you are in the habit of applying for a fresh supply, and that it comes in an established proportion whatever it may be, and that you think yourself at liberty to take the whole of what remains; do you mean to say that you are in the habit of breaking up those parcels which so remain before they are delivered out?—I have never received yet more than two reams of each sort at any three or four months, the books will prove it; if I open one parcel of letter paper for instance, and one parcel of foolscap, and one parcel of note, that will not last more than three weeks.

Do you mean to say, that at the time you apply to Mr. Speer for an additional quantity, you do not remember that there ever was a whole packet like that on the table, remaining in store unbroken?—I really cannot charge my memory; if it did, it must have been in the autumn, when very little was done at the Board; but at this time of the year it will hardly go the three months; I do not recollect it happening this time of the year.

Do you mean to say, you never appropriated any of the paper which was in store, till Smith pressed you for stationery?—Yes; I have, years ago; such as I considered as my perquisite.

How did you dispose of it before you supplied Smith?—I used a great deal in my own family, and I have a great many relations in Sussex, to whom I have sold it.

Did you ever sell it to any other persons?—I have to some gentlemen; and also some dipped pens and others.

Not dipped pens, but paper, quires of paper?—Yes.

To whom?—To Mr. Cohen, for whom I have done business.

To stationers?—No; I never trusted any strangers; I thought I was trusting friends when I trusted Smith, or my own relations.

What was your apprehension?—I have had several people apply to me for Treasury pens and paper; especially when I first went.

Why did you not choose to trust them?—Because I thought they might gossip, and get me into some blame.

You thought it wrong?—No, not exactly wrong; my predecessors had done it, as the books will prove.

If you thought it a fair honest perquisite, why should you fear any man knowing it?—I considered it as my perquisite; I thought people might gossip, and make more of it than it really was; it was very trifling; but they might make a great deal of it.

Do you mean to say, you never had more than four reams at a time from the Stationery-office?—Never.

Then you are under the necessity of breaking it up for the purpose of having a regular supply?—There never was a season, at this time of the year, but that it was wholly broken up.

Who keeps the books to which you have referred?—I believe they are kept either at the Stationery-office, or by Mr. Speer; Mr. Speers' books will tell.

Did you ever buy any other paper of any other person in the Treasury to sell to Smith?—Never; I have bought dipped pens.

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Were you examined by any person in the Treasury respecting the sale of paper?—I have been spoken to by Mr. Harrison concerning it.

What did you state to him, with regard to your perquisite?—Much the same as I have done now; that it was considered to be the perquisite of the chamber-keeper; and I believe to a much greater extent than I have enjoyed; I believe if the books of the Commissioners were to be examined, it would be found that double the quantity of the paper was used, though half the business was not done.

Did you state that you had a certain large perquisite of paper for any particular time?—He asked me what sum, and I told him seven or eight pounds.

Are you sure of that?—Seven or eight pounds, I think.

Did you not state a different sum and a different amount to some person in the Treasury?—It was seven or eight pounds in the course of one year.

[*The witness was informed by the Committee, that in a Treasury Minute he is reported to have stated that he never sold more in the period alluded to than what amounted to 3l. 9s. 9¼d.*]

How came you to give in this specific sum of 3*l.* 9*s.* 9¼*d.* when you now say you have no specific amount?—It must be some mistake; I do not recollect making such a statement; I never was asked the question concerning the other allowance.

Did you ever sell a bundle of pens untouched, tied up in the manner that these are, in four bundles or in quarters? [*Showing a hundred of pens, tied up, to the witness.*]—I do not recollect selling any tied up in that manner.

Nor a single quarter of a hundred?—I have sold a single quarter of a hundred.

Tied up in the way described?—Yes.

There are four bundles in the parcel lying before you on the table, did you ever sell a quarter of a hundred tied up in the same manner as those are?—Yes; but not four together; I do not recollect having done so.

Will you try and recollect again, whether you ever delivered packets of note paper done up in the way that that is? [*Showing a packet of note paper to the witness.*]—I may have done so in a hurry, when he has pressed me; but, in general, it was always loose paper.

Veneris, 7° die Junii, 1822.

The Right Honourable Lord BINNING in the Chair.

Joseph Hume, Esquire, a Member of the Committee, Examined.

J. Hume, Esq. (7 June.)

WILL you have the goodness to state the manner in which you became acquainted with Mr. Jennings, and obtained from him the paper delivered to you by him, together with the various communications which have been produced?—I have laid before the Committee the original letter from Mr. Jennings to me (*marked Letter* E), requesting to be allowed to afford me information respecting abuses existing in the Stationery-office, and in the supply of printing and stationery to the public offices generally. As that took place, as nearly as I can recollect, after the sessions of 1820, I did not then see Mr. Jennings; but desired that he would, before the meeting of the next session of Parliament, collect such materials as he might have, to substantiate those charges which he appeared confident that he was able to support. My answer to him has also been delivered to the Committee (*dated 12th September* 1820, *marked Letter* F). Some time afterwards, I think about the beginning of 1821, Mr. Jennings called upon me, and stated that he was not only able, as he supposed, to prove pilfering and malversation in the Stationery-office, but that he had every reason to think that the same practice of pilfering and of robbing the stationery, as it may be called, was carried on in many of the public offices. I asked him, on what authority he made those charges? He stated, that he had himself seen the paper sold from public offices; and that he could, if I would not credit his statement, bring me some of it to see. I expressed my doubt of his being able to substantiate any such charges, except to some trifling degree, which I supposed might arise from perquisites of the clerks, or persons in the offices, of broken bundles of pens and broken paper. He however promised, and did at a future day, bring me several quires of paper that appeared never to have been opened, which he stated he had obtained from some public office. Having,

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in the course of a few days, or perhaps a week, ascertained that that was public paper, and having again seen Mr. Jennings, he told me that he was then able to convince me that not only small quantities of paper were taken, but large unbroken packets of reams and half-reams could be supplied. I then asked him, whether he had communicated that information to the Treasury? He said, he had written so often to the Treasury, that, as they paid no attention, he did not think it worth his while; and that the only way he could hope to bring the subject into notice, so as to put an end to the practice, was by having it mentioned in the House of Commons. About the same time also, he stated his wish that I should obtain or move for some official returns respecting the amount of stationery supplied, with a view of enabling him to judge how far the information he had received privately would be supported by public documents laid before the House. I stated to him, that such had been my intention at the suggestion of others, and that I should certainly avail myself of his information, and move for them, which I believe I did. Having left a second quantity of paper, consisting of several different kinds, which he had brought to satisfy me, I suggested to him the propriety of addressing a letter to the Treasury, informing them what was going on; but that, as it was a charge of a very serious nature, he should satisfy himself well of the whole progress, from the public stores, from what office it came, and by what means it reached his hands. And I told him further, that, in making such a charge, he must be aware that the moment it was made public the practice would be put an end to; and if he did not provide himself with sufficient proof to support the charges before they were made public, he would be left in the situation of having made a very grave charge against public officers, without being able to prove it. For which purpose, I suggested that he should retain some quantities of the paper he might obtain, to be able to produce it before the Committee of the House of Commons, if the Committee, which I then expected, should be appointed. In order to be guarded more completely against the chance of a mistake on my part, in case of Mr. Jennings bringing such a charge before the Committee, I desired that he would obtain a sufficient quantity from the persons who sold it, to enable me, by producing it, to convince the Committee that the charge was good and valid. He brought accordingly a small quantity, I do not know how much; it was perhaps sixteen or eighteen quires, and left it at my house; and, in eight or ten days afterwards, called to ask me whether I received the paper, and what I had in consequence determined to do. By some mischance or other, that paper got so mixed among some of my own paper and was partly used by my writers, that I could not substantiate the immediate quantity; and I desired him again to procure the same quantity, which I should take care was better preserved. And accordingly he brought or sent a quantity of the paper, with pens, tapes, wax, &c. and left it at my house, with a memorandum, which also has been given in.

The memorandum as to the precise quantity?—Yes; I never particularly examined the paper; it remained, after delivery, in one of my rooms with the memorandum, which was a sort of invoice; I had desired him, at the same time, to state on the memorandum which he should send with it, not only the quantity and the prices, but also the persons from whom, and the manner in which he obtained it, which will appear on the memorandum that Mr. Jennings has acknowledged to be the one he sent in his own hand-writing; it appears also, that Mr. Jennings had left, at the same time, a memorandum with a quantity of paper intended for Peter Moore, Esq. M. P. I found that memorandum, along with my own, on the morning of the last Committee day. The reason why that was sent for Mr. Moore was, that I was anxious that some other gentlemen of the House of Commons should be convinced, as well as myself, by receiving some of the paper, that the practices did exist; and I have a perfect recollection of recommending Mr. Jennings to see several Members of Parliament, to inform them of the fact; certainly I can speak to my suggestion as regards Mr. Moore and Sir Robert Wilson, but whether I ever spoke to them on the subject I cannot now say. During the time these transactions were going on, Mr. Jennings also informed me of abuses existing in the Stamp department, and that he had reported the same to the Chancellor of the Exchequer; he brought with him stamps, which he stated to be forged stamps, and that they could be bought in any quantity in London at a discount of twenty or thirty per cent. Having at that time been employed in an inquiry into the Stamp department, with a view to bring the subject of the distributors before the Receiver General's committee, then sitting, I considered Mr. Jennings's evidence as only confirmatory of reports that had been made to me upon that subject, and I considered the injury to the Revenue

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to be of that magnitude to require the immediate interposition of Government, not in a public manner, which would afford to the individuals who were carrying on the fraud, the means of escaping and putting an end to it, but I suggested the propriety of Mr. Jennings applying to the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the subject. I think it may be as well to give into the Committee the letter, which I happen to have with me, written by Mr. Jennings to me, respecting the fraud, and also three of the stamps, which I selected from a bundle, and which I directed him at the same time to identify by marking the date on which he had obtained them, and by signing his name on the said stamps, that I might detain them in proof of the necessity of any proceedings I might institute before the Committee, which I then had in view. I will deliver in the letter and the three stamps. [*A letter was delivered in, dated* 6, *Nottingham Street, Nottingham Place, without specifying any day of the month or year, addressed to Joseph Hume, Esq. and signed H. C. Jennings, marked* A 7, *also three stamps, marked Nos.* 1, 2, *and* 3]. Mr. Jennings, at different times, showed me a variety of stamps, some of them ill executed and some forged; to the best of my recollection I desired, that instead of leaving the whole mass he had, he should retain them himself and leave me a specimen of each, which I believe those now delivered in to be. I questioned Mr. Jennings as to the means he had taken to advise the public authorities of these existing abuses, and requested he would show me any correspondence that had taken place; he informed me that he had no copies of any letters he had ever written, but that I might get them from the Treasury; and to satisfy me of the publicity with which he made his opinions known, he brought me an accompanying printed letter, of the 8th December 1820, on the subject of stamps, signed Henry Constantine Jennings, which concludes with the following words: "The Stamp-office is in some degree interested in the "suppression of disagreeable facts in which they might be implicated; indeed, all "innovations attempted (however judicious and necessary) in the internal economy "of public offices, are destined to combat the effects of the idleness, jealousy, igno-"rance and prejudices of those immediately interested; it can only hope success "from the influence of the strong arm of power and the integrity of the higher "authorities. The present system of fabricating, issuing, and vending stamps, "affords both facility and encouragement to forgery and embezzlement. It can "be proved that the Revenue suffers an immense diminution from these conse-"quences. Forged and embezzled stamps are hawked about the streets from shop "to shop, at 20, 40, and 60 per cent under nominal value; they are vended by "almost every stationer in town and country; an arrangement subsists between "persons in the office and consumer; this feature of the transaction is as difficult "of proof as of detection, as it is often covered by official form; is even done "under the sanction of the warrant." Mr. Jennings informed me that he had circulated a great many of those printed letters; that he had sent them to different members of His Majesty's government, to different members of Parliament, and done every thing in his power to attract their attention, but without success. I asked him, or I believe I may have suggested to him for what I know, whether he had written direct to the Chancellor of the Exchequer; he said he had, and he brought to me a copy of what he stated was his letter to Mr. Vansittart upon the subject, which I beg leave to hand in. [*A copy of a letter was delivered in and read, dated* 6, *Nottingham-street, 6th March* 1821.] After that letter had been in Mr. Vansittart's possession for some time, and no satisfactory answer received, I promised Mr. Jennings to speak to Mr. Vansittart upon the subject, which I did in the House of Commons soon afterwards; the exact day I do not recollect, but I took him behind the Speaker's Chair and stated the purport of the information I had received, corroborative of that given by Mr. Jennings, stating, at the same time, that I was satisfied the Stamp-office required immediate revision from the abuses which existed there, and the facilities which I understood were afforded to the plundering of the public by the stampers taking away the stamps; also, that the manner in which the stamp was executed was a premium for forgery, and I hoped His Majesty's government would see the necessity of taking up this subject, as they had the immediate means of proof; I told him he could have, as I was informed by Mr. Jennings, ten or fifty pounds worth, if he chose to direct that sum, either of forged or purloined stamps; and I thought after those assertions, from the confidence I placed in the individuals who gave me the information, that he ought immediately to attend to it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that the Stamp-office required examination, but that he could not credit the statement sent him by Mr. Jennings, as he had received a very bad character of him.

I asked

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I asked him in what particular, but he would enter into no explanation of any particulars as to his character.

Will you have the goodness to state when this conversation took place?—I think sometime after the date of that letter; it arose immediately out of it; it must have been soon after it; I should think from what follows, it must have been about a week, because I have another document which I find connects the other two together and shows that to be about the time, having in all the communications with Mr. Jennings, as regarded stationery, printing, and stamps, never found him guilty, in the smallest degree, of stating that which he was not able to substantiate by what he considered to be sufficient proof. I assured Mr. Vansittart that I considered he was mistaken, or had been falsely informed as regarded Mr. Jennings, but that I should take immediate measures to ascertain the real character of Mr. Jennings, both in justice to him and also to undeceive the Chancellor of the Exchequer from the mistake under which he appeared to me to labour. I beg to deliver in a rough draught of that which appears to be a copy of a letter from me, dated York-place, 17 March 1821, which I addressed to ten or twelve gentlemen, who were well acquainted with Mr. Jennings, respecting his character. Before that letter is read, I would wish it to be understood, that the very first day I saw Mr. Jennings, indeed, if I recollect right, I sent for him on purpose, after the conversation I had had with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and stated to him why I thought the government had not attended to his suggestion, and although I had taken every precaution myself not to be imposed upon, as appears by the preceding documents given in, yet I considered the charges so grave, and the quarter from which they were made so respectable, that I resolved immediately to obtain from those individuals as had known Mr. Jennings for many years, such information as should decide the character of that individual. Mr. Jennings expressed much satisfaction, and begged I would do it without delay, for which purpose he sat down immediately, without leaving the room, and gave me a list, I should think of twenty, indeed he wrote till I told him to stop, names of those gentlemen to whom I might immediately apply. I had a circular letter written, of which this which I hold in my hand is a copy. [*It was delivered in and read, dated* 17 *March* 1821.] This letter I sent out that very day to eight or ten different individuals, and I beg now to deliver in some of the answers which I received to that circular; one is from Admiral Knight, another from Captain H. Knight, another from Mr. Haughton a merchant in the city, another Mr. Mont Riou of Burton Crescent, Messrs. Gilberts and Co. of Leadenhall-street, and another from Mr. Topliss, Surgeon, 13, Rupert-street, Bedford-row, [*the letters were delivered in*] exclusive of those letters, which appear to me as satisfactory respecting Mr. Jennings's character for abilities and honourable intentions, as I could possibly expect; I received from other individuals letters confirming the opinion expressed in those delivered in, which induced me to place perfect confidence in Mr. Jennings that he would not willingly make any charge which he did not believe himself fully capable of proving. From that period up to the present, nothing has come to my knowledge which in the least would derogate from the opinion of the character which I had formed of Mr. Jennings, and I am perfectly satisfied, that if he has committed any mistakes, or fallen into any errors, they are not, as far as I can judge, intentional.

When did Mr. Jennings first bring papers to you?—Between the end of 1820 and the beginning of 1821. In fact, the first statement he made to me, I disregarded, as he appeared so very sanguine of many things, that it was only by showing me a very considerable quantity, and by my ascertaining that it was government paper, and that it was not confined to an insulated case, that I would credit his statement; he persisted with much zeal in stating, that unless some public notice was taken of such practices, that it would never be put an end to; and that the heads of the different departments seemed to disregard all information on the subject.

You were understood to state, upon a former occasion, that the first stationery with which you were supplied by Mr. Jennings, was too small a quantity, and of so broken a kind, that it would not serve the purpose, but that he afterwards sent a larger quantity; is that correct?—To the best of my recollection, the first paper he brought was in small quantities; certainly, I think, not more than a quire of each kind, and as I then supposed there were perquisites in the different offices, I thought it very likely that it might have been paper forming part of those perquisites, and that Mr. Jennings might have been mistaken, by making it of more consequence than it deserved.

Appendix (A.)

J. Hume, Esq.

(7 June.)

Would you have the goodness to state, whether upon a former occasion you did not say, that you observed to Mr. Jennings, that paper of that small description would not serve your purpose, and you desired to know, whether he could produce a larger quantity?—Afterwards, when the matter assumed, in my view, a serious aspect, and that I really was myself satisfied that so large quantities of paper, if it came from a public office, could not come but by being stolen, I then desired him to satisfy me, by the production of such a quantity, which I should, if necessary, retain in proof, as the only means that would convince, either me, or as I was quite satisfied, would convince the Committee, before which that paper might be produced. On that account, I was very anxious that he might satisfy others as well as myself, not wishing to be the sole person, although it will be seen from all the letters given in, that every thing was done that was possible to be done in order not to be deceived; and although I have had no reason to regret the course I adopted, I will state decidedly, that I should have been more careful than I was if I had previously received or read one or two of those letters which state, that although Mr. Jennings was strictly honourable in every part of his conduct, that he was extremely sanguine, and liable to be led away. I will add, that I should not have thought myself justified in placing any dependence on any of his statements, unless I had found them supported by other proofs, which I have throughout found. One of his eccentricities which particularly struck me, was his writing letters in so many different hand-writings, so much so, that I could safely have stated my opinion, that they were not written by the same individual. I dare say that I have a dozen letters, every one of which is written in a different hand, and which appear as if written by different persons. I was so struck with it, that I spoke to him about it; he said, it was perhaps a misfortune, but that he had been in the habit of doing it from a boy, and that all his relations had blamed him for it.

Have you ever seen him write yourself in those different hand-writings?—I have seen him write small memoranda; sometimes he has written like a lady's hand, sometimes like the black letter, and at others like those letters which have been produced.

How often did he bring paper to you?—He brought me paper to show, and then took it away again several times. He left, I think, two or three quires at first; but the second quantity consisted, I think, of half a dozen quires of one sort, and probably half a dozen of another, which were intended by me to be preserved; but some weeks having elapsed before any thing further passed, it got mixed, as I have stated, among my own paper, so as not to be distinguished, and it was necessary to have a fresh quantity.

Do you recollect about what time that was brought?—The early part of 1821.

Was it before you wrote that circular letter to his friends?—Probably about a month before.

Does it appear what became of the masses of stationery intended for Mr. Moore and Sir Robert Wilson?—I understand only from Mr. Jennings whom I asked on this subject; for I went to Mr. Moore to speak to him, and found that he had never had any; but I had not an opportunity of speaking to Sir Robert Wilson on the subject, except to learn that he had never had any sent to him. I sent for Mr. Jennings to know what became of the paper, indeed I gave him a copy of the Treasury Minute; he said, he had a perfect recollection of addressing the paper to Mr. Moore and Sir Robert Wilson, but it all came to my house, as appeared from the statement of Mr. Hall, the person who sent it, and there it had remained, I suppose for eight or ten months at least, having no recollection when it was unpacked, or what became of it till the other day, when it was searched for and found in one of my rooms, where it had been kept, though probably a part of it may have been used by my people; my intention being that it should be kept separate, that there should not be the same mistake with it that there was with the first.

Then it appears that the masses of paper delivered to you were opened and used in part?—Yes, in part; but I have got the greater part of it now.

Was it a different kind of paper from that which you generally use?—I think there is one part of it finer.

Was there any thing in the appearance of the paper which indicated it was of a different manufacture?—I have not had it examined whether it is government paper or not.

Was that letter alluded to in the early part of your examination, the first commencement of your acquaintance with Mr. Jennings?—It was so; the letter will show it.

Was

Appendix (A)

J. Hume, Esq. (7 June.)

Was Mr. Jennings known to any acquaintance or friends of your own?—If any person sends information to me and requests to see me, it is an invariable rule that I see them; when Mr. Jennings addressed that letter, which appears addressed to me as a perfect stranger, I desired Mr. Jennings to be informed that I would see him, if he would call at any time when I was at home; he did call, and I have a perfect recollection that he stated to me the names of several of his connexions, particularly some which I dare say he knew I was acquainted with, as the family of Sir Robert Blair, with whom I had been very intimate in India; he mentioned several other respectable persons at the time, none of whom I personally knew.

In point of fact, the first inquiries you made respecting Mr. Jennings were the inquiries which you made in those circular letters?—The first serious inquiries were made when the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that he had heard a bad report of his character; and I have no hesitation in stating, with regard to Mr. Jennings's character, that I afterwards acquainted Mr. Vansittart with the result of my inquiry respecting it; that I had made inquiry, and had no reason to alter the good opinion I had formed of Mr. Jennings; that persons knowing him for many years corroborated the opinion I had formed, and I thought his communications should be attended to; Mr. Vansittart was busy at the time, and he gave me no satisfactory answer.

Up to this time, having no reason to doubt Mr. Jennings's character, have you made any further inquiries about him?—No; for I have allowed myself to act on nothing I know from him, but what is corroborated by facts.

Mr. *John Jessop,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. J. Jessop.

WHAT trade are you?—A cheesemonger, residing near the Asylum, Lambeth.

Are you in the habit of purchasing waste paper, to use in your trade?—Yes.

Of whom do you generally purchase it?—Of no particular person.

Do you recollect ever having purchased any at any public office?—No.

Have you ever purchased any waste paper of any body belonging to a public office?—Yes; I purchased some about three years ago, of a person belonging to the Excise office, and I appeared against him three years ago, it being stolen paper.

From the Excise office?—Yes.

Where did you appear against him?—At the Croydon assizes, where he was prosecuted.

Was he convicted of the offence for which he was prosecuted?—Yes.

Did you give evidence against him?—Yes, I did.

What sort of paper was it you purchased of that man?—It was small books which were written through, and I think there was some auction paper; if I recollect right it all had been used.

Did you ever purchase any blank forms of that man?—No.

Are you acquainted with the blank forms used by the Excise?—No, I am not.

Are you acquinted with the office forms of any other public offices?—Not particularly; I am not.

Since that time, have you ever had in your possession any paper which you had any reason to believe came from any of the public offices?—Within the last twelve months I have purchased some, which appeared to me as if it did.

Within the last twelve months?—Yes.

In what quantity?—I dare say I have not purchased less than a hundred weight within the last twelve months.

Of whom did you purchase it?—I do not know the person by name; I never saw him out of my shop in my life-time.

Did he bring the whole of what you purchased of him to your shop?—Yes.

At one time, or at several times?—Several times.

Was it all paper of the same form; was it all alike?—Not all alike.

But a great quantity of it?—In fact I take but little notice of it; it is what I make use of in my business, and I take no notice of it.

Did he bring it in a cart or in a wheelbarrow, or in what manner?—He brought it tied up in a bundle.

Can you recollect what sort of paper it was, so as to describe it to the Committee?—I have got a bit of it in my pocket, it is this kind of paper, [*handing in some samples of printed paper,*] it is of that description, part of it.

You say that you have purchased about a hundred weight of this sort of paper?—Yes; it was of a short person of whom I purchased it.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. Jessop.

(7 June.)

The same person brought the whole?—Yes; I think he has been to me six or seven times, and the bundles contain from fifteen to twenty pounds each.

When he first came to you, and you bought the first quantity, did you ask him whether he had any more to sell?—No, I did not; I merely bought it of him, and he went away.

How soon after your first purchase did he appear with the second bundle?—Five or six weeks after, or thereabouts.

Did any communication take place between you, as to the bringing more?—Not the least.

Then are the Committee to understand, that he called with five or six bundles, and you bought them?—Yes; as I do of others.

This was since you attended as a witness, at the prosecution of the man to whom you have alluded, at the assizes at Croydon?—Yes.

Then was not your attention excited, having appeared as a witness on a previous prosecution, that you might become concerned in purchases, without taking great care, injurious to the government?—I had not the least idea it was got dishonestly.

Upon the trial, you had been a witness against a man who had sold government paper as waste paper?—But since that time I have seen it in a variety of shops in our line.

Seen what in shops of your line?—Some of that Excise paper; the same sort of paper as that I have produced. I have seen it several times since.

Have you seen it in large quantities in any shop?—No, not in large quantities.

Do you know whether it is not used generally in the trade?—Yes; I have seen it used.

Do you know it is used in large quantities in your trade?—No; I have seen it in a shop in Newgate-street.

In whose shop?—In Mr. Taylor's shop, in Newgate-street.

What is Mr. Taylor?—A cheesemonger.

Excise paper, you mean?—Written in the same way as that which I had purchased.

You mean the same as the man sold to you who was prosecuted?—Yes; I mentioned it to Taylor's clerk, who said that it was sold to him, but that the stamps were cut off; he said he purchased it of a person in Fenchurch-street, I think.

Do you know that person's name?—No, I do not.

Are not the cheesemongers and butter-shops, in point of fact, generally supplied with that description of paper throughout the metropolis?—I am sure I do not know that; it is impossible for me to say.

You say you mentioned this to Taylor's clerk?—Yes; he said it was sold, but the stamps were cut off, in order that it might appear without any stamps upon it.

This was paper that had been used?—Yes.

You do not know the name of the person in Fenchurch-street?—No, I do not.

Is there any waste paper dealer there that you know of?—There is, but I do not recollect the name.

Was the paper which you saw in Taylor's shop at all stamped?—No.

Do you know a person of the name of Hall, of Clipstone-street?—No, I do not.

Did you sell any of this paper at any time to any body?—Yes; to a person who came to me, who said that he had seen some at a fishmonger's, a neighbour, to whom I had sold some. I said that I was not in the habit of selling waste paper; but I told him that I would sell him some if he liked.

What price did you pay for that paper?—I gave four-pence a pound for it.

At what price did you sell it to Mr. Hall?—I think, at five-pence or six-pence.

You sold it at a profit?—Yes.

Did you ever cast your eye upon this paper, so as to see what it was?—No; I never took any particular notice of it.

What quantity had you sold to your neighbour, the fishmonger?—About four pounds.

You purchased, you say, about a hundred weight; have you much of it left on hand?—I think I have got two bundles remaining.

Should you know the man again of whom you purchased it, if you were to see him?—Yes, I should; he was a short man, dressed in black.

Not a labouring man?—No; he looked like a clerk, about thirty years of age; he appeared to me somewhere thereabouts. I am certain if I were to see him, I should know him again.

You

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. Jessop.

(7 June.)

You did not ask the man how he came by that paper?—No, I did not.

Had you any conversation with him upon that subject?—Not the least; if the person offering it for sale had come by it honestly, it would have been an insult to have asked him; the reason I brought this here to day was, to ascertain whether it could or could not be sold as waste paper, as I thought the Committee could inform me; I thought it was this that I came here about to day, having some more that I bought, about which a gentleman called.

Have you bought, besides the hundred weight of paper you have spoken of, any other waste paper of any other sort lately?—I bought some printed paper that is titled on the top, In the House of Lords.

Have you any of that description of paper with you?—I have got about eighteen pounds, which I have put on one side, about which I thought I was to attend here to day.

Have you any specimens of that paper with you?—No, I have not.

How much did you buy of that?—About fifty pounds; I bought that of a woman.

Did she come with it at several times, or bring it altogether?—She brought it at several times, and she has not come to my shop since.

You do not know her?—I think I should know her again if I saw her; a gentleman who called at my shop told me, that if she came again to watch her.

Who was this gentleman?—He came with an officer, who left his card, in case the woman should come again.

What officer was it?—It was a Queen-square officer; I told the gentleman, that if she came again, I would send my man to follow her and to see where she resided.

Excepting those individuals, have any other persons sold you waste paper?—I have purchased old magazines and paper of that description.

But no other paper belonging to the public offices, as you have reason to believe?—No.

What quantity did you buy of this last sort of the Journal paper?—About fifty pounds.

And you have some specimens of it left?—Yes; about eighteen pounds, and which I have put aside.

You use a great deal of waste paper in your business, do you not?—Yes.

Is it the common practice for persons in your trade, to purchase paper of that description of any persons who may bring it to sell?—Yes, it is; in fact, we do not make use of any other description of paper.

Had you any suspicion that this paper which was offered to you for sale, had been stolen?—Not in the least: Oh! dear no.

Did you ever purchase any blank paper, not printed upon?—No, not that I know of; not any, to my knowledge.

How long is it since the officer called?—About three weeks or a month ago; I brought this specimen with me to know whether it might be sold as waste paper, or not.

Do you know who sent the officer to you?—There was a gentleman who came with him.

Should you know him again if you saw him?—Upon my word I do not think I should; he was a lusty man.

Should you know the officer?—Yes.

But the gentleman who came with the officer was a lusty man?—Rather tall and lusty, to the best of my recollection.

In consequence of your having appeared as a witness on the prosecution of a man for having stolen public paper, did not that make you more cautious as to the purchasing of waste paper?—I do not know what ought to be sold as waste paper, or what ought not.

Was the paper you bought, tied up in regular quires, as if it had not been opened, or was it in loose sheets?—It was tied up in a bundle.

Was it as if the sheets had lain together at a printers?—It was torn, I think it was.

Have you got any of it at home lying in the same condition as when brought to you?—Yes, I have.

[*The witness was directed to withdraw, and to fetch a parcel of that description of paper in the same state, and also to bring with him the card of the officer. After some time the witness returned, bringing with him a bundle of paper.*]

Appendix (A.)

W. Ready. (7 June.)

William Ready, again called in; and Examined.

HAVE you got with you the bills you were desired, on a former occasion, to bring?—I have not got the bill of 1820, but I have the bill of 1821, which I have brought with me, and on the back of the bill Mr. Smith has put down the sum of the bill of 1820, from the book which he has with him now.

Can you lay before the Committee the particulars of the account, which you stated to the Treasury amounted to 3*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.* on account of stationery sold?—I never made out such an account.

When you first supplied Mr. Smith, your tailor, with paper, was the supply in small broken portions, or was it in the large mode of supply which you have acknowledged afterwards to have given him?—It was in small quantities, and frequently it was not paid for; I gave him paper frequently, having known him and his father before him for years; I have frequently given him paper and dipped pens.

The Committee wish to know what induced you to change your mode of supply to Smith, from the small to the large quantity you afterwards supplied?—From Smith frequently calling upon me and saying, that he had a friend that would take all the broken paper, and all the other kind, that I could procure.

What was the inducement that Mr. Smith used to persuade you to get these large quantities of paper?—By his saying that his friend would be much obliged by me getting those quantities; that he had a friend whom he wished to serve; and that it would serve him as well as serve me by taking it off the bill which I owed him, my income never having been sufficient to support me and my family.

When Mr. Smith urged you to get these large supplies of paper, did he press you for the payment of his bill in case you did not supply him with paper?—He said that money was of great service to him, he being a tradesman and having a large family like myself, and if that man paid him it would be of service to him; he never pressed me much for the money, either at that time or any other.

What salary have you had in your office?—My salary, taking the whole ten years together, has been 150*l.* a year; the first four years it was 135*l.* the income tax being drawn from it.

Your salary lately has been 150*l.* a year?—Yes; that is what was stated by Mr. Perceval four days before he was assassinated; he stated to me that I had now got into a situation that would make me comfortable for life; that the salary, with the emoluments, would make it nearly two hundred a year.

Are there any other perquisites besides those you state?—No.

What were you before you came into this office?—I was a goldsmith, at which business I worked for forty years.

Did Smith's frequent calling upon you render you more desirous of collecting the paper than you should otherwise have been?—It did not; he called three or four times on some occasions before I could spare him any; it always being three or four months before I applied for a fresh supply; I never was told by any person in the Treasury that I took too much.

Who was your immediate predecessor?—Mr. Christopher Mann; he died in April 1812.

Being told by Mr. Perceval, that there were emoluments attached to your office that would raise it from 150*l.* to 200*l.* a year, did you ascertain from him what those emoluments were?—I should have done it if he had lived, but he was assassinated a few days after my appointment.

Did you apply to Mr. Herries or to any other person upon the subject?—No; I did not; though I knew Mr. Herries very well.

Of whom did you inquire what were the perquisites of the office?—I did not inquire particularly; I always understood that Mann, my predecessor, had the stationery in a more profuse way than I had.

Had no one told you what were your perquisites?—The messengers, and others about the office have told me.

Are there any regulations in the Treasury for the purpose of preventing an improper use being made of stationery in the different offices?—I have never seen any, nor ever was told of any verbally.

Appendix (A.)

Joseph Smith, again called in; and Examined.

J. Smith. (7 June.)

HAVE you got your book with you, and the memorandum you were desired to bring?—Yes.

Be so good as to deliver them in?—[*The witness delivered them in.*]

When Mr. Ready first supplied stationery to you, was it in small broken quantities?—Yes; it was in small broken quantities.

Did you afterwards desire Mr. Ready to get you paper in larger quantities, and in unbroken parcels?—No; I cannot say I asked him to get it in unbroken quantities; but I asked him to get large quantities, as I had a friend who wanted it, and could get rid of it.

Did you give any inducement to Mr. Ready thus to supply you with large quantities?—No; none at all.

You did not tell him, that unless you did supply him with such large quantities you must press for the payment of his bill?—No; for I was never afraid of Mr. Ready's money; for he has always acted very honourably in that way.

But it was in consequence of your friend pressing you to get this large quantity that you pressed Ready to supply you?—Yes; Mr. Jennings was constantly after me to get paper in large quantities; he also wanted me to get Ready to ask whether any of his brother officers had any to spare.

Have you frequently called upon Ready to procure more paper?—Yes.

Mr. Jennings has frequently called upon you to apply at the Treasury to get Ready to procure more paper?—Yes.

You had no other business with Ready?—No.

But you frequently applied to him?—Yes; for Mr. Jennings was always after me, to get paper; as he said it was of consequence to him to have it.

Should you have applied so often to Ready for paper, if Mr. Jennings had not applied to you?—No.

Did you ever receive any paper from any other person besides Ready belonging to any other office?—Never; I never had a paper transaction in my life, except with Mr. Ready.

Mr. *Henry Constantine Jennings*, called in; and further Examined.

Mr. H. C. Jennings.

DO you know that printed paper? [*Showing a printed paper to the witness, intituled, "Abuses in the existing mode of conducting the Public and Parliamentary Printing;" &c.*]—Yes, I do.

Was that paper dispersed and disseminated by you?—Yes, largely.

This paper is stated to be, "Abuses in the existing mode of conducting the Public and Parliamentary Printing;" and on the other side, "Proposed to be remedied by a public printing establishment." The first abuse is stated as follows: "That many of the printers save as much of the government paper (supplied by the Stationery office) as pays them for the work, without any other profit; and it can be proved, by sample and evidence, that they use this surplus paper for private work.—Capable of proof." The Committee desire to know, how you propose to substantiate that assertion?—I have a statement which I would beg leave to read to the Committee; I beg leave to say, that I am not aware of any thing in it which is wrong, and I wish it to be understood that I intend nothing invidious. I beg leave to say, that this Committee is one of the most interesting nature that has ever sat in this House, because the object of its investigation is a charge of mismanagement in one of the departments of government, and of frauds and extortion in those who do the public printing; and because the same kind of abuses existed, and were attempted to be investigated by a similar Committee in 1810. To the entire failure of that Committee in finding out any great abuse, may be attributed the fact, that from 1810 till the present year 1822, the abuses in this department have been spreading and increasing, and are now arrived at a degree of magnitude and turpitude unexampled. That Committee could not, unassisted, arrive at the facts of abuse. It might as well be expected, that a committee of blind men should find out the defects in the pictures exhibiting at the Royal Academy. Let me here state, that I enjoyed the friendship of the late Earl Stanhope, to whose memory, virtues and talents, I beg to pay a grateful respect; I followed up some of his ideas respecting printing ink and stereotype metals, which led me into a connection with pressmen and compositors, from them I collected many curious facts, which when connected to the

Appendix (A.)

Mr. H. C. Jennings.

(7 June.)

sums voted in this House (only) for Parliamentary Printing, and the kindness of a very old member of the House, who gave me leave to take and receive his parliamentary papers, which have been delivered to me for two Sessions, excited in me a great degree of curiosity and interest, and has, in fact, induced me to follow up the facts which I shall have the honor to develope. It will not be a matter of much wonder that a young man panting with a laudable ambition, sanguine in temper, and warm in hope, should build a few castles in the air, should form a desire to undertake a reformation that would, by promoting the public good, produce to himself lasting honor and advantage. I addressed the Lords of the Treasury upon the subject, but probably my own hasty and intemperate style may have contributed, with a disbelief and disinclination to find their officers and servants so bad as I had stated, to the cool and offensive treatment I experienced, and which induced me to beg Sir Joseph Yorke to lay my petition before the House of Commons in 1820, and ultimately induced me to apply to Mr. Hume, to whose polite, firm and generous support, both myself and the public are on this subject, as on many others, much indebted. I must observe, that the accused and their supporters have used every expedient that guilt, and fear the product of guilt, could devise, to arrest the course of this inquiry, they have endeavoured to vilify and expose me, and hope to mistify the brains of this Committee, so that they might elude the facts about to be disclosed, and again have the satisfaction of seeing another Committee of the House of Commons, dissolve themselves, and retire in darkness and smoke. In fact, my interests have been attacked and cut up, my domestic peace disturbed, friends alienated, and every weak and dastardly effort made to stop me from the course I have been pursuing for a long time; in respect to this subject, I will in this place say, that in this pursuit I have never used any unwarrantable means; I have neither resorted to threats or bribes, while the party accused, I am happy to say, have had recourse to one, if not both those means, to deter the evidence I shall adduce. In fact, the worst they can say of me with truth is, that I am too hasty, which has operated much to their advantage, if they did but know it, and that perhaps they know me to be descended from a man who was beheaded at Whitehall, on the 30th of January 1649, who was the master, however, of their ancestors. Now I propose to take my printed list of abuses and go through them one by one, and I pledge myself to prove all of them; viz. nineteen respecting Parliamentary Printing, and twenty-two relating to the Stationery-office Printing. But I have other charges respecting the Stationery-office which are of great importance, and as that office has been already under your attention, and as it were begun with, if it is the pleasure of the Committee I will follow up the inquiry, and afford the assistance and evidence I have obtained before I take up the Parliamentary charges. If I am not to be afforded the assistance of public documents, I will try to do without them, but much delay will thereby ensue without any benefit or advantage to the accused. If I am allowed access to these documents and a copy of printed evidence, I pledge my soul and honour to use it with justice and only for the objects of this investigation, or will I found any new charges upon it, or let it otherwise prejudice the individuals they may concern. I must, however, state, that my printed paper does allude clearly to public documents (See N° 12); if the Committee wish to extract the whole truth there is no other way of doing it, and how can I be responsible for the fidelity of a picture not done by myself, though I might consent to give my colours and brushes to another artist; give me the assistance I desire, which is only so much as is consistent with usage in these matters, and I pledge myself to expose to the Committee a black, gangrened, and loathsome monster, which, though it be presented to your minds only through the medium of the ear, shall almost make you shut your eyes and hold your noses. I will prove that this many headed and handed monster has for years devoured, with relentless rapacity, the good, hard, and ready-paid money of a generous and noble people. You will be hurt and electrified at some of the truths that will be elicited, and it must be remembered that truths cannot be invented. Even Treasury gentlemen shall be compelled to admit that they have been shamefully deceived and imposed upon, and that too by persons perhaps most in their confidence; but I beg protection from the Committee for all who may come forward with the truth, which ever way it may tend, because many of the witnesses have been threatened and may lose their very bread; and because chance, or some other cause, may bring into the foreground persons of high and dignified character, persons who, though they may hold me as an object beneath their contempt, may prove very mischievous enemies. In fact, if it should turn out that some cold-blooded, unfeeling, canting, saintly, treacherous

Appendix (A.)

Mr. H. C. Jennings.

(7 June.)

treacherous hypocrite is connected with this black and old conspiracy to rob the public, I hope all such may be kept from tormenting me till I am a free agent. Remember how hard it is for an humble individual to get at these facts, how close-headed and close-fisted these contractors and co-dealers, &c. are, and how impossible it is to get at any correct information from public offices, and how naturally interests of every degree and complexion are interwove and operate to keep men silent, and where interest may not operate, laziness, fear, ignorance and prejudice does. If I had derived the assistance of the police and the support of government, to expose robbery as the accused have had to conceal it, I would have made out a case ten thousand times better than I shall now be able to do. But I shall leave the Committee to judge, from what I have obtained, what the magnitude of the sum total is of what I have yet to discover. And be it remembered, that I have had to keep alive for years the pulse and spirit of my witnesses, to resist counter-plans and oppositions of all kinds, and that death has stepped in and taken away three of my best men. But what living matter cannot demonstrate, dead matter may; and all kinds of matter will be eloquent in this business. I request it to be believed, and it is true, that I do not personally know any of the accused, many and most of whom I have never yet seen. As to the vile motives imputed to me, I leave that to the sense of the Committee, most of whom will, I hope, judge me by the sequel of this affair, and not by the commencement, which was most agonizing to my feelings. Besides, my motives and character can have no relation to, or influence upon, the facts; and I do not fear to leave my motives to the only judge of them, *viz.* the Great Author of all motives. I place every reliance upon the impartiality of the Committee collectively; and I feel that the issue of this event will terminate to the honour of myself and this Committee, and to the advantage of twelve millions of English people, whose interests you are protecting, and who will be relieved, at least for a time, from some of the waste which the present inquiry is calculated to check. I am ready now to proceed in any way the Committee may please to direct; but if you desire to know the magnitude of the evil, you must afford me your assistance and promise to all your protection. Without my assistance, I have the firmest conviction that the Stationery-office people, and the public and government printers, would be able to satisfy the Committee, through the medium of falsehoods and official forms, &c. of their innocence, purity, merit, and utility; and it is most easy for them to do so, from the very nature of the business of both stationery and printing. But I should like no better fun than to expose even this way of investigating the affair, and exploding it. And I would open the eyes of the Committee, even after all this, without much of the eye-salve from the just-built, tumbling-down Ophthalmic hospital in the Regent's Park; or, in exploding them, would I use any of the double-decocted, treble-refined gunpowder of the Ordnance, that costs the people perhaps forty shillings per pound. No:—I will use only the every-day best stuff, at four shillings per pound, that I can buy of Mr. John Bull, who must eat, drink, lodge, and pay taxes.—I will now proceed to give in evidence, samples of paper; I will furnish some evidence, and the Committee must command the attendance of witnesses; I will begin with Mr. Hartnell. I beg leave now to put in these samples of government paper.—[*Several samples of paper were delivered in by the witness*].—I should propose to let Mr. Hartnell be asked the questions stated in this paper or list, which I hold in my hand, and to the other witnesses named in the list. After Mr. Hartnell has been examined, I should beg that I might see his answers; because, if the Committee are satisfied with his answers, if false, I should then have an opportunity to disprove them. For I mean to prove, if a man speaks falsely, that he has spoke falsely.

[*The witness was directed to withdraw: the Committee deliberated for some time: the witness was again called in, and Examined.*]

What are the particular facts to which you advert in making this first statement in the printed paper?—I say that all the public office printers have taken paper, and practised the abuses therein stated, but not lately, since this stir has been made; but I will prove they have done it very lately.

Can you state the names of any of the printers?—Mr. Clowes, Mr. Hartnell, Mr. Greaves, and Mr. Thorowgood; those are four of the chief men who do most of the stationery work.

Can you state any instances?—I will state, to begin with Mr. Hartnell, that the specimens I have here are from his office; they are private work, as I will prove, printed on government paper.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. H. C. Jennings. (7 June.)

Name the persons on whose evidence you propose to substantiate this first abuse?—Here is a list of names, and I wish them to be called in the order that they occur; Thomas Hake, 73, Shoe-lane; Daniel Griffiths, 2, Blackman-street, Clare-market; Thomas Bennett, 1, Peter-street, Walworth-common; William Marr, 14, Sun-street, East-lane, Walworth; Thomas Dixon, Gunpowder-alley, Shoe-lane; Mr. Morgan, Wholesale Stationer, Ludgate-hill; Mr. Kimpton, of the War-office, or late of the War-office; George Head, at Mr. Hartnell's, Wine-office-court; John Brimmer, 7, Tottenham-court-road, near Hanway-street.

Does this list of witnesses refer to Mr. Hartnell's case only?—Yes; to that only.

To the first abuse?—Yes, to the first abuse; when I have given the Committee a little insight into these facts, I will take only one instance or two of the rest.

From whom did you receive that paper?—From some of the witnesses.

Can you name them?—Hake is one of them.

What is he?—He is a man now in Mr. Hartnell's employment.

Lunæ, 10° die Junii, 1822.

The Right Honourable Lord BINNING in the Chair.

William Speer, Esq. called in; and Examined.

W. Speer, Esq. (10 June.)

YOU are chief clerk of the Treasury?—Senior chief clerk of the Treasury.

Have you brought with you the book in which your stationery is entered?—I have brought some books, but I keep no official book on account of the stationery; the mode in which stationery is drawn by the Treasury is, by the person requiring presenting a warrant to the chief clerk of his department, stating what is wanted, which the chief clerk, after looking over, signs if he thinks fit; each chief clerk signs warrants for stationery for the department over which he presides; the senior clerks of each department keep a book, in which they keep a counterpoise or checks of the warrants presented. I have brought from the two departments I have the care of, those two books.

Which are those two departments?—The fifth and sixth in the Treasury.

What are they; is the Treasury Board included?—The Treasury is divided into six departments, of which I preside over two, which I have the control of in order to ascertain a more effectual check upon the delivery of stationery for those departments that are not included in the 5th and 6th I alluded to; such as for instance, the supply of stationery for the Board, the minute room, the register room, and the bill room, and also the extra clerks, who are employed in making copies; for the better control of those that I have now enumerated, it was thought more advisable that the chief clerk should take the control.

The supply of the stationery is under your control?—Yes.

On what grounds do you issue stationery for their Lordships' board?—A person of the name of Ready, who attends the board, whenever stationery was requisite for that purpose, presented to me a list of stationery, in the shape of a warrant to the Stationery office, and if I thought it proper I signed it, and that stationery was delivered to him, and then I have no control over it. I have been in the habit of keeping a book (but it is so rough I am almost ashamed of producing it) for my own satisfaction, in which I have entered copies of every warrant I have ever granted for stationery, commencing 3d November 1812, and when Ready presented a warrant to me for signature, I looked to the book to see what period he had had the quantity for before, and if the quantity he requested appeared to be more than had been drawn in a corresponding year, or according to my judgment was required, I altered the figures; indeed I never suffered any figures to be in the warrant, but struck them out, and had it written in words what was to be supplied; that is the check I keep; this is the memorandum I used to keep. [*Producing a written memorandum book.*]

Can you by referring to it, tell the Committee the quantity of paper that has been issued upon warrants to Ready for any time past?—Certainly; I believe for the year ending 1st October 1821, it was in amount 62*l.*

Look to any memorandum you have, and give the Committee the quantity of paper issued to the Board for the last year?—The last warrant I signed for Ready, was the 9th January 1822.

Give

Appendix (A.)

W. Speer, Esq.

(10 June.)

Give the whole warrants signed by you during the last twelve months, merely the dates, and say what the whole quantity of the paper was in the year?—I cannot say the quantity, for each entry the man has the quantity of each separate warrant I signed.

Give the Committee the date of the warrant?—The last was the 9th January 1822, the 23d October 1821, the 9th August 1821, a very small delivery, there was a small quantity on the 23d of July 1821, but this was a small quantity which anciently was delivered to him for his own use.

How much?—Twelve quires of cap, fifty pens, six pencils, six pieces of tape, &c.

That is an acknowledged allowance made to him?—Yes.

Take the next warrant for public use?—The 20th of June 1821 and 8th of June 1821; they appear to come close together, but I believe it was owing to court mourning, black paper being required.

Upon that occasion is the whole quantity of other stationery superseded?—Most assuredly, as far as I could suppose; I suppose he would keep back the gilt edged paper; the 9th of April 1821 and the 11th of January 1821.

Can you tell the Committee what is the value?—I have no account of the value.

Can you tell the quantity of the paper delivered at each time?—On the 11th of January I had one ream of cap gilt, one ream of quarto gilt, and one ream of octavo; half a ream of cap black, half a ream of quarto black, half a ream of octavo black, and half a ream of blotting. The next is the 9th of April: one ream of cap gilt, one ream of quarto gilt, and one ream of octavo gilt, a half ream of each quantity black; there was then no black cap.

What pens were there?—Six hundred pens, sealing wax, &c.

Go to the next period?—The 8th of June: one ream of cap, one of quarto, and one of octavo gilt, and there was then no black paper; on the 20th of June there was half a ream of quarto and octavo black.

Now the next, if you please, 9th of August 1821?—One ream of cap, one quarto, one of octavo black; there was no gilt then.

The 23d of October is the next?—One ream of cap, one quarto, and one of octavo gilt, and half the quantity of each black.

Now the 9th of January 1821?—One ream of cap, one quarto, and one octavo gilt, and half that quantity black.

That seems upon all occasions to be your regular quantity furnished, one ream of all sorts and half a ream of mourning?—Yes, very nearly; the mourning is sometimes omitted.

That would make about six reams of each not mourning, and three reams of mourning during that twelvemonth?—Yes, I think thereabouts.

And you say you have been in the regular habit of checking each delivery by looking back to former periods?—By looking how far back it was since he had any, and if he asked for a larger quantity, if he gave a good reason, I granted it, and if he did not give a good reason I struck it out; for the summer the consumption is less.

How long have you kept this account?—Ever since I have been chief clerk; this book commences the 3d of November 1812.

Has it not appeared to you, or would it appear by reference to that book, that the quantities furnished within the last twelve months or two years, exceeded any former year?—I think not materially; I never had any idea of this being asked, for I keep it for my guide.

Have you made any reference since this inquiry, to see whether there has been any excess?—I looked over the last year, and when I saw the quantity used by the Board entirely in a year, taking it from the stationery bill, amounting to 62*l.* there could not be a great abuse, it including wax, candles, tape, and every article; and one little thing which I have here included, Frewin's Digest of the Customs bound, and penknives and other trifling things.

Have you compared the bill of last year with former years?—No, I have not.

You could not do it perhaps?—Yes, I could; but I may safely say, from the attention paid to every warrant, there has not been any material variation; I think I can keep it down more readily than I did in the first instance, understanding my situation better.

You say when there was an apparent excess over the quantity used than there had been before, you struck it out?—Yes.

Have you frequently had occasion to make some alterations in the demand made by Ready?—I should think not more than three to five times.

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W. Speer, Esq.

(10 June.)

Have those instances occurred lately, or in the latter part of his time?—Formerly; he being aware that latterly I looked so sharp after him he has not made any encroachment upon the quantity.

Has any instance occurred within the last year or two years?—I think not within the last twelve months; he has been for some time past under suspension, and since then he put a warrant on my desk that I refused to sign.

How long has he been under suspension?—I think about two months.

What should you think from the knowledge of the practice of the office and the use of the stationery was fairly his perquisite?—None from the Board.

Any loose sheets that remained of the half quires?—I should say if any paper was damaged as a corner torn off or a word written upon it, that was very fairly his perquisite.

But suppose two or three sheets were taken off the half quire, should you suppose that he ought to have the remainder?—I should not; and I should strictly forbid his taking it, if it came to my knowledge.

Do you consider it right for him to take any residue that still remained in hand when he applied to you for a fresh warrant?—Certainly not; and it used to be my question to him whether the last delivery was entirely consumed before I signed another, always supposing a small quantity being left for the present use of the Board.

What time did it require to obtain the supply, under your warrant, that was wanted?—I cannot say; I conclude he got it as soon as possible; within three days.

Upon such questions put to him, what did he say to you?—He said he was drawn down very close, and sometimes he has said there was not enough for the next Board day, they must go to the Stationery and get half a ream for the next Board.

If, then, he had appropriated that remaining in store to his own purposes, you would have considered it a gross abuse of his trust?—If I had known he had taken any quantity of paper, I do not mean to say a sheet or so, I mean a whole quire, I should have considered him as guilty of peculation.

Do you think he could honestly have come by any paper to the amount of ten pounds a year in the way of perquisite?—I should think not; but I really do not know the value of the torn half sheets, the refuse.

You think nothing else came within his perquisite?—When I first was in the office, the outside was considered as a fair perquisite; when a ream comes in, there is a thin quire which is almost cut through by the cord, and this, if it came now, would be his proper perquisite; it is a thin lift.

Was that the outside quire?—Yes; but I believe it is thinner than the other.

Then there would be one on each side of the ream?—Yes; there would be one on each side of the ream.

Do the Board now receive outside quires?—No, I think not; they would not be put on the Board table, certainly.

Are they sent in for the use of the Board?—I do not know; I can only control the quantity that is ordered.

The Committee observe, that in all those invoices which you have given in, the quantities of those three sorts of paper are equally the same; a ream of each, and half a ream of black, except from accident there might have been a different consumption of each of those sorts of paper, so as often, in point of fact, to draw off more of one sort than of another; did it never occur to you as singular, that all should be used in equal ratio?—I think, in the warrants, it is not exactly so, but nearly so.

The Committee understood you to state it so?—In several cases it is so, but during Court mourning there is no gilt ordered.

But would there not be an inequality in the actual consumption?—It would be impossible for any man to control, unless he actually attended the Board; it did not come within my superintendence; I prefer myself, and still should consider it the best way, to have the quantity ordered as regularly the same as it could, for I am then better able to form a judgment whether he came at a shorter interval than he ought, and in the autumn, when the Board do not sit so often, I have an opportunity of judging whether a greater quantity of the stores are used: you will observe, that those warrants do not come periodically; I always wished to have the quantities as nearly the same as possible; if the time varied or the quantity varied, I could not have checked it so well.

Appendix (A.)

W. Speer, Esq.

(10 June.)

Have you any doubt that he required sometimes more paper than was wanted?—He sometimes did, and then I have altered it.

Do you know who Ready succeeded?—A person of the name of Mann.

Had he any perquisite of paper?—I think that Mann was in the situation before I had the control of the stationery.

Are there any perquisites of stationery allowed to other persons in the Treasury?—There are small allowances to the Custom-house messenger, it being thought necessary for the duties he has to perform: the quantity is very small.

Is it more than that allowed to Ready?—I think less; but I cannot tell the Committee the exact amount.

What is that person's name?—Woodger.

Are there any orders or regulations in the Treasury against the abuse and waste of stationery; any specific regulations?—Not that I am aware of. I believe it is the inclination of every gentleman to keep the consumption as little as possible; if there are, they are very ancient.

Were you the person who computed the value of the annual allowance given as an ancient perquisite to Ready?—No, I was not. I am not any judge of the value of stationery.

What quantity of note paper is put up in one parcel?—They call it a half-ream, I believe.

Mr. H. C. Jennings, called in; and further Examined.

Mr. H. C. Jennings.

YOU having addressed a note to the chairman of this Committee, begging to speak to the Committee, will you have the goodness to state what it is your wish to say?—I wish to withdraw the written paper that I left with the Committee when I had the honour to be here last. In the second place, I wish to say, that I should like to change the mode in which I would proceed. When I last was asked (for I was asked that hastily, and I answered it hastily); I wish I may have all reasonable indulgence that is usually allowed in this house on these occasions; that I may be allowed to give my brief, or the questions I would ask, with other documents, to a member, that he should ask them; that I should be allowed to be present when the questions are asked, only when those questions that I wish to be asked are put; because it is really evident, that I may get hold of a word that may elicit the truth, which the Committee are all anxious to obtain, and which may escape if I am not here. I will retire whenever you desire me, of course; and I do not wish to hear any question put after I have ended those questions, but would withdraw; and then you can ask about me, or any thing the Committee like. I wish to be allowed a copy of evidence, and to build any thing I wish on those answers, and that I may have the evidence after it is printed. I do all this under the deepest conviction of being able to prove every fact; it will shorten the proceedings very materially. And I must say this, it appears as if I came here to be tried, instead of being the accuser. I state it fearlessly. I was desired to come forward as an accuser; I never meant to do so in the first instance, I confess; but I am willing to do so at the request of many of the members. But to do that, you must allow me fair play; and I will do it in as calm and dispassionate a manner as I can. If you knew the insults I have received from the public, and the domestic unhappiness which has arisen from my interference in this affair, the Committee would be surprized. People have been in my house, my kitchen, and my garret I might say, about this business; and I may say, from all the circumstances, as an honest man, I do think I can prove those facts if I am allowed to do so; and if I fail, I will submit to any punishment the Committee may be able to inflict. I hope you will allow me that indulgence, if not a breach of the rules of the house; if it is, I shall bow to the decision of the Committee, and I will bend my mind to go on as I can to matters of fact.

Have you any other matters to state to the Committee?—No.

[*The witness was directed to withdraw. The Committee deliberated for some time, and the witness was again called in, and informed:*—That the Committee deem it to be inconsistent with usual practice to allow one witness to be present at the examination of another, but if any special reason should arise, they would then consider what it was fit, under the circumstances, to do; and that the Committee did not consider him in the light of a public prosecutor, but in the character of a witness, capable of giving them information of which they may wish to avail themselves in

Appendix (A.)

Mr. H. C. Jennings.

(10 June.)

the prosecution of the inquiry imposed upon them by the House. The witness having requested leave to withdraw a paper of queries given in on the last occasion, he was allowed to do so. *The paper was accordingly withdrawn.*]

Mr. Jennings. I beg leave to say, as I cannot proceed but as a witness, and I am to speak entirely to facts, justice will be absolutely defeated from the nature of the case; I did not mean to come in that character at all.

You have stated, in your printed paper, that many of the printers save as much of the government paper supplied by the Stationery-office as pays them for the work, without any other profit, what proof have you of this with regard to Mr. Hartnell?—I gave in samples of paper that had been taken from Mr. Hartnell, but I beg leave to say, I do not accuse Mr. Hartnell with embezzlement, but I accuse the Stationery-office with permitting the printers to use paper the property of government, that is what I mean.

Will you look at the papers delivered in as used by Mr. Hartnell, and state which of them he received as public paper from the Stationery-office?—[*Certain papers delivered in on a former occasion were handed to the witness, who examined them.*]—These which I now deliver in, but I have three others which I wish to give in in addition.

Are those papers printed by Mr. Hartnell for his own private business unconnected with government?—I believe so.

How do you know that this paper on which those articles were printed was received from the Stationery-office?—I have a moral conviction that it is government paper, and I will bring proof of it; but absolutely knowing it, I do not.

On what grounds have you a moral conviction that this was government paper?—I cannot state the grounds; my mind is not made up to give an answer to that point, I will bring evidence to it.

Who are the persons that can prove this fact?—I have given in a list of the names.

Do you know the number that was printed of the respective articles that were laid upon the table?—No, I do not.

How can you then tell, whether the whole impression of each was printed upon the same paper?—The same, I believe; a great many impressions; thousands on similar paper.

Do you know this of your own knowledge?—I did not see the printing of it.

Did you see the paper wetted down?—No.

Who are the persons that can prove that the whole of those articles were printed upon government paper?—I do not know any thing further; I have given a list of witnesses, who will prove it, if they are asked the questions I request to be asked. I wish them to be shown that paper, and asked whether that is Hartnell's work.

Have any of the witnesses that you have named, informed you that this was government paper, applied to the private use of Mr. Hartnell?—No, not one; I have never spoken to a single witness on this subject to my recollection.

Who did inform you, that government paper was so used at Mr. Hartnell's office?—I was informed by a great many people, whose names I cannot now recollect; but it is a notorious fact.

Can you recollect any one name?—No, I cannot one single name; not one.

Are you able to make any assortment of those papers, so as to direct the Committee to interrogate any particular witness as to that particular paper?—I can; I should propose to call first a person of the name of Hake, I will mark the paper which Hake will prove, and I will add three more, which the clerk will have the goodness to mark. [*They were delivered in, and marked* N^os^ 7, 8, *and* 9.]

How did this printed paper come into your possession?—If the Committee wish me to answer I will, but I had rather not; Mr. Hall gave them to my hand, and he had them from some of the parties.

Mr. Hall, of Clipstone-street?—Yes; he is in attendance.

Thomas Hake, called in, and Examined.

T. Hake.

WHAT is your profession or calling?—Warehouseman to a printing office.

To whose printing office?—To Mr. Hartnell's.

Which Mr. Hartnell?—Joseph.

Of where?—Of 13 and 14, Wine Office Court.

Does Mr. Hartnell print for any person besides the Stationery office?—He does.

Does

Appendix (A.)

T. Hake.

(10 June.)

Does Mr. Hartnell print the Surrey Militia papers?—He does.

What paper has been used for this job?—I can tell you so far it has been worked upon government paper; there were thirty reams came in by order of Mr. Hartnell, from Mr. Parson of the Stationery office; there were twelve reams that Mr. Hartnell got two years ago in his possession, of his own paper; then after that for the remainder he took government paper.

How much government paper was used to print the Surrey Militia papers?—Generally, about three and twenty reams.

And how often during the last two years, has that quantity been printed?—Once a year; but there is fine foolscap taken from government paper to make books besides.

How many reams of government paper have you seen wetted down for that purpose?—I have seen ten reams wetted down at a time.

Of government paper?—Yes; because I gave the paper out myself.

Is it the practice for the Stationery office to send in quantities of paper for particular works, when ordered by them?—Certainly, it is.

What work was the paper sent in for, which you state to have been used in quantities of twenty-three reams at a time?—That I cannot say, for there is always such a quantity of paper on hand, that I do not know what it comes for; but when an order comes from the Stationery office, they send the paper in always agreeable to the quantity of work.

Can you state for what particular government work, the paper used in 1821, for the Surrey Militia papers, had been sent in?—That is impossible for me to say, for there are so many orders come in, one after the other, that it is impossible for me to say, because it is always put into one pile.

Are you certain that the paper received from the Stationery Office has been used for that purpose?—Not all of it.

But that paper which has been sent in for government work has been used by Mr. Hartnell?—Yes, at different times.

How many years, to your knowledge, have the Surrey Militia paper been printed on government paper?—One, two, three years, so long as I have been there.

Are the Committee to understand that the Surrey Militia paper is a private job or not?—It is a private job.

It has nothing to do with the government printing and the orders from the Stationery-office?—Not at all.

You have stated that Mr. Hartnell received thirty reams of paper from Mr. Parson, do you know whether Mr. Hartnell purchased it or whether it was part of the government stores sent in for any work?—That I cannot say, it came in a cheesemonger's cart; he first sent twenty-six reams, and four came afterwards.

About what time in 1821 did this supply come in?—I believe it was in 1822, just at the beginning of the year, just after the militia paper was worked; there is a note on Mr. Hartnell's file that will tell the date.

In what cart is the stationery sent from the Stationery-office for public work?—By their own carts generally, excepting once, and that came by a private cart of Mr. Winchester's.

Did those twenty-six and four reams come in the usual cart from the Stationery-office?—No, they came in a butter cart.

On what occasion was there paper sent from Winchester's?—It was sent for work from the Tower; it was second imperial.

What quantity?—I believe (I will not tell a word of a lie) sixty-three reams, or sixty-five reams and two quires; it was a very wet night when it came in; it was on a Saturday night.

When was that?—Last November I think.

Did you ever hear Mr. Hartnell state from whom he bought that paper?—He said it was to come in by order of Mr. Parson.

What quantity?—The twenty-six and the four reams.

Did he ever tell you that he had bought it from Mr. Parson?—He said Mr. Parson was going to send the paper, but as to buying it I did not hear him say any thing.

Did Mr. Hartnell borrow that paper for the Surrey Militia of the government paper and afterwards replace it with his own?—There were thirty reams put back to the stock again, he says, "this is my paper," that is what he said.

With what paper was the thirty reams replaced?—They were both what he had from Mr. Parson; he never replaced the whole of the paper.

Appendix (A.)

T. Hake.

(10 June.)

Does Mr. Hartnell always keep a stock of government paper in his warehouse?—Yes.

In what manner is the account of that stock kept?—That I cannot tell.

Are you, as warehouseman, in charge of all the paper in the warehouse?—Yes.

In what manner do you keep the account of government paper; do you keep it separate or mixed with other paper?—We mix it altogether.

You mix your own and government paper together?—We have got none of our own, except yellow wove paper which government never use.

Does Mr. Hartnell never purchase paper on his own account for private jobs?—Nothing else but yellow wove for the Albion fire office.

Then are the Committee to understand, that all private jobs for printing performed by Mr. Hartnell, are performed on government paper from the store which you say is always kept, except for the Albion?—Certainly.

Will you have the goodness to state what other jobs for private work have been done within the time you have been with Mr. Hartnell?—They have been many a job belonging to the Albion, which is done on fine copy, and that fine copy is all government paper.

Is there not some part of the Albion fire office work printed upon government paper, and will you examine that paper marked letter (D), N° 8, purporting to be a notice from an agent of the Albion fire office? [*Handing a paper to the witness.*]—That is the paper itself; all the agents' paper are done upon that sort; it is the fine copy.

And it is government paper?—Yes, that is government paper; I have not the least doubt of it.

What number of those are printed at a time?—Five hundred at a time.

How often have you known five hundred of those papers printed by Mr. Hartnell since you have been with him?—I have known two in one week.

A thousand in one week?—Yes.

What quantity of paper is required to print 500 of these sheets?—Ten quires.

Half a ream?—Yes; half a ream perfect.

Here is another sheet of copy with the name of Mr. William Robinson, agent, upon it, similar to that paper which you have just now looked at; was that worked off at the same time? [*Showing a paper*, N° 9, Letter C.]—It was worked a few days before the other.

Is that also [*Showing a paper to the witness*] on government paper?—Yes; it came from the Stationery office.

On what occasion was it sent?—I cannot say, because there is always a stock of paper on hand.

How many copies of this paper were there printed off?—Five hundred.

Will you state to the Committee, as nearly as you can, when it was those two impressions were thrown off?—Three weeks ago; it cannot be longer.

Have you, at any prior period, known any such papers printed for the Albion by Mr. Hartnell?—Many a time.

And they were always printed on government paper?—Yes, always.

Did he ever return the like quantity of paper to the government stock?—No, he did not.

How many reams did the Stationery office send for horse tickets, and how many are printed?—The paper for horse tickets generally sent in, is twenty reams.

Is the paper for the copper-plate work sent very large, and is there much saved in the printing?—Yes; the paper is sent in large from the Stationery office, then, after that, when it comes to my hand, I cut it off according to the size wanted.

What becomes of that paper which you cut off from it in your office?—Mr. Hartnell makes use of it for his own private jobs.

Will you look at these papers, and see whether they are printed on any part of the government paper so cut by you?

[*The witness examined six pieces of paper shown to him by the Committee, all marked* N° 4, *in red ink; and which the witness declared were part of government paper, so cut off and used by Mr. Hartnell for his own private purposes*]. (Letters E. F. G. H. I. K).

In what manner have you known such paper to be used?—Sometimes for bakers' bills; sometimes for one thing, and sometimes for another.

Can you state to the Committee, what proportion of the ream is thus saved by Mr. Hartnell?—There was only the other day a job done for the Customs, which made

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made seven sheets, seven sheets of royal, and which we have taken out of pretty nearly a hundred weight of paper, I believe it is pretty near, from the second imperial.

What weight was it?—There were four or five reams of it.

What was the original weight?—It would be about fifty pounds a ream; we took pretty near a third part of it off.

What quantity was there of it?—Four reams eight quire twelve sheets came in, and there were four reams seven quire twelve sheets used; one quire less, besides cuttings off.

What proportion may the cuttings be to the whole, exclusive of the quire you had saved?—I could get twenty-five shillings for it as it lies now.

The remaining part of it?—Yes.

Do you mean the cuttings-off of each ream?—No; the four reams seven quires twelve sheets.

You mean of the cuttings of the whole?—Yes.

What is the value of the paper per ream when first sent in?—I do not know; I have been pretty well used to the stationery line, but I do not know the value of it.

Is it usual to print on such cuttings of paper?—Yes.

Could they have been used for any government purpose?—Such cuttings of paper ought to have been used for the dockets of the Post-office, as they use the same kind of paper used for that purpose.

Have you known, in the course of the last two years, many quantities of paper being received and used in the same manner?—When we have printed these papers, we used to take it. There is a place which is called the Export-office; there is a paper from there that belonged to government.

Did the Stationery-office know that the paper was too large for the purpose?—I cannot say any thing about that; for this paper is never cut till we cut it ourselves; we cut it as near as we can.

Would those cuttings have done for any thing else?—They would have answered for all the dockets used at the Post-office, where some thousands are used in the course of a year.

Did the Stationery-office know this?—No, not that I know of.

Does Mr. Hartnell receive other government paper for those dockets which might be made out of these cuttings?—Certainly.

Will you state what is the check on the receipt of the paper by Mr. Hartnell, and the work done by him for the public offices?—Every work that comes in has the paper with it; then it goes to the office where it belongs, and directly they sign a delivery for it; but whether it is right or wrong, I believe they never examine.

Do any persons from the Stationery-office ever see the printed work before it comes to the public office for which the work is done?—Never.

Does Mr. Hartnell deliver any receipts to the Stationery-office, as his vouchers, of his having done the work for the particular public office for which it is required?—He delivers the receipts which come from the public offices.

Who signs those receipts generally?—The office to which the work belongs.

Have you ever known any person in your office sign any of those receipts given in to the Stationery-office?—I never did.

Is the right quantity of paper usually sent in for each work?—Yes.

From the Stationery-office?—Yes, from the Stationery-office.

How happened it then that Mr. Hartnell could take twenty-three reams for the printing of the papers of the Surrey militia, when a right quantity of paper is sent in for each work?—I cannot say; I know that there were three hundred reams in the house at one time, about twelve months ago, when there was never an order there.

Of government paper?—Yes, of government paper; because he kept nothing else but this yellow wove, as I stated before.

Whose duty is it to give out the work, when finished, to the public offices?—Mine.

Do you always send full reams, or are they always short of their number?—Short of the number; for the paper is taken out before it is wet down.

What quantity per ream is it short?—We always take three sheets out of every ream, and if there is any thing short, it must go short.

For what purpose are those three sheets taken?—I cannot say.

By whose order is it taken?—By Mr. Hartnell's.

Three sheets out of every ream?—Yes; except post time bills.

What is done with those three sheets taken out?—Mr. Hartnell keeps it.

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(10 June.)

Do the individuals, who receive the printed work at the public offices, ever count the papers delivered to them?—Never; but I should state that there is an exception, Mr. Clark, at the Stamp-office; I believe he does; he is the only one, I believe.

Do you not know that Mr. Kimpton, at the War-office, used also to count the papers, and complained that they were short?—Yes, he did; but then when there came to be eight or ten thousand, we took a quire or two after that.

Of blank paper or printed?—Before it is printed.

Do you print upon perfect or imperfect bundles?—Government paper is always given out as perfect; that is, twenty-one quire to the ream; but if there are eight or ten thousand there are generally two quires taken out of it.

Out of the whole?—Out of the whole.

Will you state to the Committee the difference between perfect and imperfect paper?—Perfect is twenty-one quires, with booksellers it is twenty-one quires and a half, but there it is only twenty-one quires, and imperfect is twenty quires; and we take the three sheets out of it.

Out of every ream?—Yes; except the post time bills, out of which there used to be allowed sixteen quires three sheets, now it is only fifteen quire twenty sheets.

Then what becomes of all that paper short of the quantity which is delivered for the work?—I suppose Mr. Hartnell keeps it for his own private jobs.

To what amount will three sheets taken from each ream come in the course of a year?—It is impossible for me to say; I have sometimes known a ream or two reams in a week; in the post bills there are always two reams which come in in a quarter.

How many reams are used, per week, by Mr. Hartnell, for government work?—Sometimes I have given out fifty reams in a day.

How long were those fifty reams in working?—Not long; because the cutting-up work is sometimes only worked on one side; it would be worked up in a day.

Have you known as many as a hundred and fifty sheets taken for Mr. Hartnell's private use in one day?—Yes; and more than that.

Are there any other offices that are particular in counting the work received from the printers, except the two offices you have mentioned?—I believe the Tower; sometimes they do and sometimes they do not; sometimes they are particular about it; but the office at Pall-Mall never count it, whether right or wrong.

By the office in Pall-Mall you mean the Ordnance-office?—Yes; they sometimes do at the Tower.

The Committee will now put into your hand, printed papers, N° 9 to 22 inclusive, and they wish you to examine them, and to say whether they are printed by Mr. Hartnell?—There were 20,000 done of N° 9.

You mean a bill, intituled, "Retiring from business in Fleet-street?"—Yes.

Is that government paper upon which it is printed?—Yes; it is part upon the second demy and part upon the imperial.

Are there any orders given that the printer's name shall not be affixed to those papers that are printed on government paper?—I cannot say; it is not a usual thing in our house, except for the Albion fire office.

Will you look to N° 10 and see whether that is government paper? [*The witness examined a sheet of blank paper, marked* N° 10, Letter X.]—Yes; this is the second demy.

It being blank, you cannot tell whether it is from your office or not?—It came from Magnay and Company; it is the same as we have in our office.

Look to number 11, what paper is that printed upon? [*The witness examined a paper, marked* N° 11, Letter A.]—That is second demy paper.

Do you know where it came from?—It came from the Stationery-office; they buy it from Magnay.

Will you look at this printed bill, [*handing a printed paper to the witness, being an advertisement for the sale of a delightful little residence by Mr. Southey,* Letter A.] and say whether that was printed by Mr. Hartnell or not?—Yes; second cap.

Was that printed upon government paper?—Yes.

How many copies of it were thrown off?—I cannot tell; sometimes it is a hundred, sometimes two hundred, sometimes three hundred.

Is there any printer's name affixed to it?—No.

Is number 12 a similar bill? [*Showing a paper to the witness, marked* N° 12, Letter L.]—Yes.

Is number 13, being a catalogue of a sale, worked by Mr. Hartnell? [*Showing a paper to the witness, marked* N° 13, Letter M.]—Yes.

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Is number 14, being a catalogue of household furniture, also worked by Mr. Hartnell? [*Showing a paper, marked* N° 14, *to the witness,* Letter N.]—Yes.

There are N°' 15, 16, 17, and 18; N° 18 being a notice for export bonds, are they also? [*Handing the several papers to the witness,* Letters O, P, Q, R.]—Yes; we have got one similar to N° 18 going to work to-day for the same man.

It is all private work?—Yes.

Here is a bill for the sale of haberdashery, at Mary-le-Bone, [*showing a printed paper to the witness, marked* Letter T.] is that printed on government paper?—Yes, it is.

Who gives out the paper?—I give the paper out myself, no one else gives it out.

Here is a bill "Grosvenor House," [*showing a printed paper to the witness,* N° 20, Letter S.] was that printed by Mr. Hartnell?—Yes, that was printed just six weeks or a month ago.

Look at number 21, [*handing a printed paper to the witness headed, General Sale in Warehouse, Fleet-street,* N° 20, Letter U.] is that printed on government paper?—This was not done on government paper, it was taken from some which we had of Mr. Butler, but afterwards we were obliged to take government paper to replace Butler's.

Who is Mr. Butler?—It used to be Ching and Butler.

Do you do a great deal of work for Mr. Butler?—Yes.

Are the Committee to understand that Mr. Hartnell never did a private job except on government paper?—Yes, except it was on yellow wove.

How does it happen, then, that this paper is neither government paper nor yet yellow wove?—It is a brighter colour than the other; the man who wanted 3,000 of these bills doing, took a fancy to it, that was the reason it was printed on that sort of paper; then we took our own paper to replace Butler's.

The Committee understood you to state, that neither Butler nor any body else ever sent any paper to be printed upon for private purposes?—Butler always sends in his own paper; they always buy any thing they can get, any rubbish which comes cheap.

He is the only customer who sends his paper to be printed upon?—Yes.

Now look to N° 22 [*showing a paper to the witness,* Letter W.] which is a newspaper frank, and state whether that is government paper, and printed by Mr. Hartnell?—Yes, it is; there was a ream perfect, given out for it; it belonged to Lloyd's Coffee-house, who paid Mr. Hartnell for it.

It was done for Lloyd's?—Yes.

Is there any water-mark in this paper by which you can tell it is government paper, or do you ascertain it solely from having given it out as government paper?—It is government paper; I know it so far by giving it out.

The Committee only want to know whether there is any particular water-mark in this paper which enables you to state it is government paper; whether it is from your recollection that you gave out government paper for this job?—Some I know from having given it out myself, and the other from having looked at the mark.

Is there any particular mark upon the government paper, or do the stationers supply other persons with the same marked paper?—That I do not know; they may supply others with paper marked in the same manner, for I have seen the same mark in other paper which other people have had.

Is there any exclusive water-mark belonging to government paper?—None at all.

What made you look at these papers then, when you were asked whether they were government papers?—I looked at them to see what was their quality; to see whether it was second demy; to look at the quality, what it was.

Can you acquaint the Committee with the total quantity of paper used for these jobs?—That is impossible for me to do, unless I kept an exact account throughout the year.

How many reams of paper are received every quarter for post bills, and how much is wanted for that purpose?—The last two quarters they have been more; the quantity has been changed; it used to be 64 reams, but lately it has been more, and 61 generally used to go into the Post office.

Then what became of the remainder?—It went to stock.

Was it used from the stock for the public service?—No; for any jobs he had to do.

In a former part of your examintion, you talked of perfect and imperfect reams; a perfect ream, as sent in by the booksellers, you stated, is twenty-one quires and a half; then you talked of twenty quires to the ream at the Stationery office; do

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you mean to say, that a less quantity is delivered at the Stationers office than is done by the booksellers?—Certainly; twenty quires is not considered as a complete ream.

Then do you mean to say, that government is differently dealt with than what private customers are?—I cannot say.

Booksellers usually send perfect quires, do they not?—Yes.

And government send imperfect quires?—Yes.

When you have taken the work home to the Post-office or the Custom-house, have any of the clerks ever complained of the work being badly executed?—One clerk, at the Custom-house, has complained.

What was his name?—I do not know his name.

How many window tickets are there ordered to be printed every quarter?—It is always 5,000.

Had you any delivery of this description of ticket in January? [*Showing a window ticket, marked* N° 7, Letter Y, *to the witness.*]—January the 4th, we sent in 3,200, being short delivery of 1,800.

What office did you send them to?—To the Post Inland.

Is this one of the papers?—[*Showing the paper to the witness.*]—Itis.

When this and other papers are sent short to the respective offices, is there never any inquiry about them from the clerks in those offices?—No.

Do you recollect whether, when this parcel was sent into the office, any certificate was obtained?—I got the delivery signed myself.

For how many?—Five thousand.

There being only 3,200 actually delivered?—Only 3,200.

From what paper are those window tickets printed?—From the cuttings of the copper-plate work.

Does the Stationery-office send in perfect paper for the window tickets?—Yes.

What becomes of that paper?—It is put to stock.

Has Mr. Hartnell ever failed in business?—Twice, I have been told.

Not since you have been with him?—No; not since he has had the government work; not since I have been with him.

Does Mr. Parson ever visit Mr. Hartnell's warehouse, to examine the paper; or did you ever see him at the warehouse?—No; I never saw him there.

From the situation you hold in that warehouse, do you think you should have seen him if he had come?—Certainly I should.

Will you state to the Committee, what paper has been sent direct from the contractors, which did not come immediately from the Stationery-office?—As I stated before, there were about eighty reams, which came by the Stationery-office cart before eight o'clock in the morning, which was an unusual hour.

In what month or year was it?—I believe it was last September; it was for the Ordnance work. But I believe there were three or four hundred reams which came from Mr. Winchester's, in New-street, which did not come from the Stationery-office.

What other paper do you recollect having been sent from the contractors direct to your office?—There were sixty-five reams and odd came in, from Mr. Winchester, after that—the second imperial.

Had that been examined by the Stationery-office officers?—It had not been examined at all.

Had they never seen it?—No; except they had seen it at Mr. Winchester's.

You say it is your practice to take three sheets out of every ream?—Out of every ream.

You say, besides, that when eight or ten thousand copies are ordered, you take a quire or two?—Yes.

Is the quantity of paper taken by Mr. Hartnell sufficient to do all his private work?—I have not the least doubt of it.

You have not the least doubt of it?—No; for the horse tickets themselves are always twenty reams, which pretty nearly makes a ream of paper. There are twenty-five sheets to the quire; we take out the odd sheet and three sheets besides; so that we take a quire out of each ream, besides the three sheets in twenty reams; therefore it is pretty nearly a ream of paper.

Are the Committee to understand, that, besides the quantity of paper so taken byyou, there is any paper, sent in by the Stationery-office, kept back on account of the short delivery you have mentioned?—Not at all.

But in the instance of short delivery, you have mentioned that out of 5,000 window tickets, of which 3,200 only were delivered; is not that quantity of paper, which

which was sent to you for the odd eighteen hundred, a quantity exclusive of the quantity you have stated to be kept back, at the rate of three sheets per ream?—That is more; it is taking 1,800 out of 5,000.

Besides, then, the quantity of paper which you stated to be three sheets per ream, and now and then a quire or two per ream, there are other quantities of government paper sent to Mr. Hartnell, which he appropriates to his private use?—Yes.

Which arises from his sending out a quantity, short of that which is ordered by the office?—Yes.

Is that exclusively confined to window-tickets?—No, not exclusively.

Can you state to the Committee, what you apprehend may be the quantity of government paper kept back in the course of twelve months by Mr. Hartnell, for his own private use?—Forty or fifty reams; as to pretending to recollect exactly, I cannot; I cannot say the exact quantity.

Is that about the quantity you would name?—Yes, about that quantity.

Has that practice been going on since you lived there?—Yes, it has.

Have you ever known Mr. Hartnell to dispose of any of this paper, except employing it in private jobs?—

You are still in Mr. Hartnell's service?—I am; but how long I shall be there, I cannot say.

Have you any intention yourself of quitting his service?—No; if he does not turn me away; but it is most likely upon this point that he will turn me away.

Have you had any personal difference with Mr. Hartnell?—All the difference I have had with him, is on account of Mr. Parson naming about this 178 reams of paper which was sent back.

Tell that story to the Committee, if you please?—Mr. Hartnell had got his place robbed, but how it took place I am sure I cannot say, for when I left the warehouse it was all safe and sound, there was nothing but the overseer or foreman left in the place; the next morning when I came, the warehouse door, though it had been double locked and bolted, was open, and 13 reams of fine demy taken out; when Mr. Hartnell came in the morning, for he does not live in town, he was rather cool about it, the officers came and search warrants were taken out, and after he had searched different people's premises for it, he then came back, and ordered me to put up 40 reams of fine foolscap in a pile, to see what bulk it would be, which I did, says he, "that will do," and I took 40 reams from the stock; then says he, "Take 40 reams of the second demy;" this was on the 19th of April last, he ordered 40 reams to be taken; he says, "Let's have another five;" he then went down to Mr. Parson, and there was an altercation between them, but what about I do not know; I ought to state, that Mr. Hartnell had sent a letter to Mr. Parson, who came in consequence; the paper laid there till the 25th, and on the 25th, the Stationery office cart came and took away 85 reams, but where they carried it to I do not know; afterwards the ninety reams went in the next cart, 93 I think it was, making 178 altogether; and then when Mr. Parson had been called up to this honourable House, somehow or other Mr. Hartnell sent for Mr. Parson, and said it must be some one or other belonging to his place who had mentioned it, and he put it to me directly.

Who put it to you?—Mr. Hartnell; and I said I did not recollect any thing of the kind, and if I had mentioned it, it was nothing but the truth.

Mentioned what?—Mentioned about this paper being sent away from his premises; I said it was nothing but the truth; he said, "you should not have said any thing about it;" and so he has threatened me repeatedly to discharge me since, and if he can find it out that I am called before this House he will discharge me; it was on the 25th of April that they took this paper away.

When was this conversation to which you have just alluded?—I think the week before last.

Did Mr. Hartnell ever tell you, that if he found you were called upon to give evidence before this Committee, he would send you away, or if you stated any thing to the Committee relative to this transaction you should be discharged?—He told me if I was the cause of any thing being mentioned about that paper I should be sent away.

Do you mean that paper which was stolen, or the paper which was sent away to the Stationery-office?—One hundred and seventy-eight reams.

Was any other person threatened to be turned away about that paper, besides yourself?—No, not that I know of.

Is there a person in your office of the name of Head?—Yes.

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What is he?—He is the head of our printing-office.

Has any conversation ever passed between you and him?—Not about that paper.

Have you ever talked about this practice of Mr. Hartnell applying the government paper to his own private work?—Only to the boys; they know about the thieving of the paper as well as myself.

Then you did not consider it a secret?—No.

You had no doubt of its being an improper practice?—I knew it was an improper practice, but I was compelled to do it, or it would not sit easy.

And you never mentioned it to any body?—No.

Do you know a person of the name of Jennings?—No.

Do you not know him personally?—I do not know him, but I believe I saw him here to-day.

Had you never seen him before?—I had never seen him before.

You are confident of that?—Yes.

Mind what you say, you never saw him before?—No.

Do you know a person of the name of Hall?—Yes, I know Mr. Hall; but I do not know Mr. Jennings.

What communication have you had with Mr. Hall on this business?—Why what communication I had with Mr. Hall was this; Mr. Hall understood that I worked under government, and he put questions to me.

How long is it ago since that took place?—I think it is somewhere about twelve months ago; Mr. Hall put certain questions to me which I could not deny without wronging my own conscience, and I told him the truth with respect to the application of this paper.

If you mentioned it to Mr. Hall, how came you to say you never mentioned it to any body?—I only mentioned it to Mr. Hall, who is a printer; I do not consider mentioning it to a printer or a warehouseman to be anything.

You mentioned it to Mr. Hall?—I mentioned it to Mr. Hall; he put such questions to me about it, as I could not deny.

Had you ever seen him before the time you have mentioned?—No.

Did you know who he was?—I knew that he was a printer.

Had any person introduced him to you?—There was a person that I knew who introduced me to him.

How came he to inquire of you upon this subject?—He was acquainted with a man who knew me, who introduced me to him, and he asked me if I knew any thing of it.

Is it your habit to answer any stranger respecting matters of business intrusted to your charge by your employer?—Mr. Hall being a gentleman in that line, I thought I might answer to him; it was not like a common man in the street asking me.

Had you no suspicion that he might not have some rivalry with Mr. Hartnell, or that there might not be some jealousy between them with respect to the trade, they both being printers?—I do not know.

It did not strike you that a printer was of all persons in the world the last to ask you questions how your master's business was carried on; did it not occur to you that there was impropriety in doing so?—No; I never was frightened at any thing I did in my life.

Did not John Brimmer, when he saw the public paper used for private work, say, Mr. Hartnell would suffer for it some time or other?—Yes.

What is Mr. Brimmer?—He is a master printer now.

Was this before you had these conversations with Hall?—Yes.

You had not mentioned it to any body before?—No.

Did you give the whole of this information to Mr. Hall at one time?—No.

Did he come to you several times?—He did not come to me at all; it was at Mr. Hall's house where I gave him the information.

How came you to go there?—This man, an acquaintance of mine, introduced me to Mr. Hall.

He took you there?—Yes.

Did he tell you for what purpose he took you there?—He said he thought something was going on bad with some government things, and any person working in the trade might throw light upon them.

Did he not tell you, if you went you might get some encouragement by telling what you knew upon the subject?—Nothing of that sort.

Did Hall say any thing to you of that kind?—No, never.

Did he ever say he was acting under other persons direction?—No.

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He never mentioned the name of any considerable man to you?—No.

When you came to Mr. Hall, state to the Committee what passed between you and him?—He asked me certain questions.

Your friend was with you?—Yes.

Did he mention to Mr. Hall who you were?—Yes.

What was his name?—Castle.

Who was he?—He was working for a man of the name of M'Gregor.

Did he state to Mr. Hall what you came for?—He said, "Mr. Hake is working for Mr. Hartnell, and perhaps he can throw some light on the subject."

Where does Castle work now?—I think he works with one Mr. Andrews, somewhere in Poppins-court, Fleet-street; but I do not know much of him.

Is he a pressman?—A pressman.

What did Hall say to you when you called upon him?—He told me that there was a great deal of roguery under government, and they wanted to find it out.

Who wanted to find it out?—He wanted to find it out.

Did he mention any other names to you at that time?—No.

You are quite certain of that?—Yes; because I never was with any one at all, but Mr. Hall.

But did Mr. Hall, when he said that something bad was carrying on under government, mention the name of any gentleman whatever?—He never mentioned the name of any man.

He proceeded at once to ask those questions?—Yes.

And you told him what you knew upon the subject?—Yes; I told him the truth plainly.

Was Castle present at this conversation?—He was ordered out of the room.

Then you were left alone?—Yes.

So that when you conversed with Mr. Hall on the subject, there was no one present?—No, no one at all.

Did he use Mr. Jennings's name on that occasion?—No; but I think he has mentioned him once

You always went to Mr. Hall, but he did not always come to you?—No.

What induced you to go the second time?—I went to tell every thing that could tend to throw light upon the subject.

As fast as you could get information, you went to inform him?—Yes.

On your own account?—Yes.

Had you had any quarrel with your master before this?—No, none.

Whom did you work with before?—With Mr. Nichols, but I worked before with Moyes.

Where does he live?—In Greville-street, Hatton-garden; I worked with him three years and a half.

How came you to quit his service?—I was warehouseman, and we had some words.

Where did you live before that?—Five years with the King's printer, Mr. Nichols.

In what capacity?—Warehouseman.

Before that, with whom else?—I was eleven years at Stationer's-court.

Have you ever lived with Mr. Hansard?—I have not.

You say you have the exclusive custody of Mr. Hartnell's paper, as warehouseman?—Yes.

You have the care of all his paper?—Yes.

Therefore the government paper could not be used for private printing but by your means?—No; because the warehouseman gives all the paper out.

What quantity of government paper do you conceive him to have used for government purposes during the progress of a year?—I have known 300 reams a week printed off, sometimes 400.

How many presses has Mr. Hartnell?—Sometimes eight or nine; but some of the work is printed off only on one side, and it is soon pulled off.

How much paper does Mr. Hartnell use of any kind in the course of a year, for his private business?—I said before, forty or fifty reams.

He uses no other but government paper?—No; except yellow wove, that is for the Albion office, and for jobs for the Surrey-road.

You say that you considered the using of government paper for private purposes was wrong?—Yes; I call it a robbery; I do not know what others call it.

Did you feel no objection to be accessary to this robbery?—It was something like robbery, though the house was not broken into.

Appendix (A.)

T. Hake.

(10 June.)

You consider it something like robbing the public?—Yes.

It was carried on three years through your means?—Pretty nearly.

Did you feel no objection at being an instrument in carrying on this practice for so long a time?—I was compelled to do so, or leave the employ.

But you preferred continuing, rather than abstaining from the practice?—What could I do, unless I could have got another place.

Did you ever remonstrate with Hartnell, on the impropriety of the practice?—No, but Brimmer has.

In your presence?—He has told me so.

Where does he live?—He lodges with a widow woman in Frith-street, Soho.

Were you present when Brimmer remonstrated with Hartnell?—No; he said many times, he hoped Hartnell would suffer well for it.

Were you present?—No; Brimmer has told me of it.

You lived with two other persons, you say, before you lived with Hartnell?—I did.

When you left them you found other situations?—Yes.

Why did you suppose, if you had left Hartnell because you did not choose to be accessary to this impropriety, you would not get another situation?—The situation of warehouseman is not easily picked up; I might have gone a-portering again, I might have done that; but it is difficult to get such a situation as warehouseman.

You stated, that when the warehouse was broken open, ten reams of fine demy had been stolen?—Yes; it was cut edged, it was for policies that belonged to the fire offices.

Have you any reason to suspect, that the paper had not been stolen?—I do not know, for the house was not broken into.

Were the police officers sent for?—Yes; and they said it must be taken by some person in the office.

Was any of that thirteen reams of paper, supposed to be stolen, ever brought back again?—No; it was cut edged, it is always ploughed before it is brought into the Stationery office.

Were those twelve reams ploughed?—Yes, all of it; there was one ream fifteen quires left behind.

Was any such paper ever returned back again, in small quantities, or altogether?—None.

For what purpose was the 178 reams taken away?—I cannot tell.

Had any altercation taken place between Mr. Hartnell and Mr. Parson, on the subject?—There was some; the boys told me, but I did not hear it.

What was it about?—I cannot tell, for it lay from the nineteenth to the twenty-fifth, before it was taken away.

Were your premises searched among the rest?—Yes.

By Mr. Hartnell's order?—I cannot tell by whose order.

Was any thing found there?—Nothing at all.

You have stated, that the warehouse was locked up when you left?—Yes, it was.

Who kept the key?—The foreman keeps the key of the front door always, and the door was not unlocked; not the front door; the warehouse door was left open.

If the foreman kept the key, then nobody could get in but the foreman?—It was doubtful whether any body could except the foreman.

Was there no other person that could have got in?—There was no other person but the foreman, who was on the premises when I went out.

The door did not appear to be broken, by your account?—No, nothing was at all.

Then some person who had the key must have broken in?—That is what I cannot say; the person who had got the key I think must know something about the robbers.

Did you think you ran no risk in telling this to Hall?—Yes; I said, I must take the chance of what I could get.

What induced you to take the chance of what you could get?—Sometimes it happens so in a person's mind, that he wishes to speak the truth.

Did you ever tell Hall, you were likely to lose the place, if it were known?—Yes, I have told him so.

Did he say he would provide for you?—No.

Has he held that out to you?—No.

He never gave you any direct assurance of his protection?—No.

Did Hall talk to you about the questions that would be put to you, when you came to the Committee?—Hall; not at all.

The

Appendix (A.)

T. Hake. (10 June.)

The questions likely to be asked you?—No; he said, what you have opened your mind upon to me, you must tell them.

Did you show this paper to him, which you have seen to-day?—I gave this to him, some time ago.

Did he tell you, that it was likely that a new office would be created for the supply of stationery to the public?—He said, he did not know any thing of it, I must take my chance as well as others.

What did he mean, by saying, that you must take your chance?—If there was not, I must take my chance to work for my bread, as well as others.

But if there was a new office, you would stand a chance of being a warehouseman there?—Yes.

Then there was something mentioned about a new office?—Yes.

How long is that since?—Several months agone, I think.

Did he not give you to understand, that if you should lose your present situation, if it were established, you should be the warehouseman there, or stand a better chance than another of being so?—I should have a chance as well as any other man, not a better chance than any other.

Did this conversation about the new office, arise before this disclosure, or subsequent?—No, not before.

Did not Castle tell you, that there would be a new office?—No, he had not mentioned it to me.

How long is it since you had a conversation with Mr. Hall?—About ten months.

How long is it since you had a conversation with Mr. Hall, about a new office?—About four months ago.

After you had given him the papers?—I had given him the papers before, because I gave one of the dockets just after they had been put in.

What was the design of Hartnell's sending away the 178 reams?—I cannot say.

Was not Mr. Parson with Hartnell a good deal, previous to that robbery?—That I know nothing of.

Had you not seen him oftener there than usual?—I had not.

Mercurii, 12° *die Junii*, 1822.

The Right Honourable Lord BINNING, in the Chair.

Daniel Griffiths, called in; and Examined.

D. Griffiths. (12 June.)

WHAT is your occupation?—I work in Mr. Hartnell's warehouse, under Mr. Hake. [*The witness was told to consider well before he answered the questions put to him.*]

How long have you been in Mr. Hartnell's employ?—Three years and a half.

Have you ever seen your master use government paper for printing private jobs?—I have.

How long has your master used government paper?—Ever since I have been there.

Will you look at that paper, marked N° 8, printed for the Albion fire-office, and see whether you know any thing of it?—[*The witness examined it.*]—We have very often printed them.

Was that printed at your office?—Yes.

Is it printed on government paper or private paper?—Government paper.

How do you know that that is government paper?—Because Mr. Hartnell has none of the kind in his house, except government paper.

Here is another bill of the Albion office, marked N° 9; will you state to the Committee whether that was printed at your office?—Yes; that is what we printed, and also government paper.

How do you know that those papers were printed at your office?—They were printed at no other office but Mr. Hartnell's; he is the only one who prints for the office.

You only tell it from the subject?—I know the subject.

Is the name of Hartnell at the bottom of them?—Yes.

Will you look at this printed paper, N° 9, and see whether that was printed at your office?—Yes; we print a great number of them at our office.

Appendix (A.)

D. Griffiths.

(12 June.)

Will you be pleased to look at those papers, Nos. 9 to 21 inclusive, and see whether all of them were printed at Mr. Hartnell's office; and also if they are all printed on government paper?—[*The witness examined them*].—Mr. Southey's I will not answer for; but all the others are government paper.

How many are there of Southey's?—Five.

State to the Committee how you know that those are government paper?—By giving it out in the warehouse. Mr. Hartnell's paper is kept separate from the government paper, and Mr. Hake always gives it out.

But there are no marks, either on the paper or any thing particular, by which you can distinguish it, except by its being given out by Hake?—There are marks on the paper, which differ.

Do you know this mark?—No; you may go into many houses and buy paper with the same mark.

Can you state to the Committee, whether you recollect ever having seen those bills in Hartnell's house?—I do.

Will you state whether Hartnell's name is to them?—To some, but not all.

Do you know why he does not put his name to those bills?—No.

Did you never hear that there is a penalty on a printer for not putting his name to bills?—Yes, I know it.

Was not that subject ever brought up in your presence?—No; it is the foreman's place to look after that, when the type is set up.

What reason have you to doubt Mr. Southey's not being printed on government paper?—I will not answer for them being printed on government paper; I do not recollect the subjects.

Have you any means of knowing what quantities were printed of any of those bills?—I know what was printed, N° 9, Campion; 20,000 were printed of that.

Was all that on government paper?—Yes, all that was, I am certain.

Where is that government paper got from?—From the Stationery-office.

Can you state any number of any of the other bills which are here, which you know were printed?—Upon government paper.

Can you state how many of the other bills were printed on government paper, which are here?—I cannot.

Were the Surrey militia printed papers printed on government paper?—They were.

How many of those papers are printed annually?—I cannot say.

Somewhere about?—To speak as near as I can, about twenty-two reams annually.

On what paper are those twenty-two reams of Surrey militia papers printed?—On paper called the second foolscap.

And where did that second foolscap come from?—It was taken from government paper.

How do you know it?—Because it was in the warehouse; I saw it taken; and I wet down all the paper after Hake gives it out.

That is your business?—Yes.

Are the Committee to understand, that you saw the paper taken for the Surrey militia paper from the stock, and that you yourself wetted it down previous to the printing?—I did.

You say that Hartnell has paper in store of his own in the warehouse?—Yes.

Of different sorts, or one sort?—One sort generally.

What sort?—Large and small yellow wove post.

He has small quantities of others?—Very little; just when jobs come in; when there is no government paper to take for it.

Have you known him occasionally use his own paper for private work?—Very little.

Can you state any instance?—Paper for the Export-office, Mr. Fleetwood's; it is printed on paper called elephant paper.

Is that a public office; is it a private job?—Private work.

And that is done on Mr. Hartnell's own paper?—Yes.

Have you ever any of that sort of paper sent from the Stationery-office?—No.

You are still in Mr. Hartnell's service?—I am.

Have you any intention of quitting it soon?—No.

Has he given you any warning?—No.

Has he found fault with you?—No.

Are you apprentice?—No.

Servant?—Yes.

What

Appendix (A.)

D. Griffiths.

(12 June.)

What age are you?—Nineteen.

Where did you live before?—With a person of the name of Evans, in Long-lane.

How long?—Three years and a half; better than that.

You went immediately from him to Mr. Hartnell's?—Yes; and he had a character with me.

Have you a father and mother living?—A mother, who lives in Clare Market, and I live with her.

When you saw this government paper used for private purposes, did you think it to be a right proceeding on the part of Mr. Hartnell?—No, I did not think it was right.

Did you think it was wrong?—I did.

Did you mention it to any body?—Between ourselves, to no other.

Who do you mean?—Between me and Hake.

Any body else?—Bennett.

Were you never asked any questions about it by any body?—No.

Do you know a person of the name of Hall, a printer at Clipstone-street?—No; I saw him here for the first time on Monday; they showed him to me.

You were never asked about this practice yourself on any occasion?—No.

Nor ever told it to any body?—No.

Did you ever hear that there was an intention to establish a printing-office for government?—I heard of it in the office by different men.

Did any body ever talk to you about belonging to it?—No.

Recollect yourself; are you sure of it?—No; I am sure of it.

Did you ever apply to any one, in case it should be established, to be employed in it?—No.

You say Mr. Hartnell kept paper that belonged to him separate from that of government?—Yes, in a separate room.

Had Hake the charge of that?—Yes, of all the paper.

Did Mr. Hartnell give any orders to employ the government paper for this job?—When he had a job he used to say, take that paper out of such a room.

Was that a general order, or did he give it frequently?—A general order; if a job came in it was taken by his order.

Did he say to you or Hake, in future take government paper for those purposes?—Yes; we had orders to take it from government paper.

Although he had paper of his own in the other room?—He had none of the same sort.

Had he any of those sorts of which he had also government paper?—Yes.

Are you sure of it?—He had a few reams of second foolscap paper, but he never used any of that paper.

You are sure of it?—Yes.

Do you mean to say it has been in the warehouse since you have been there?—It came in last Christmas, and has not been used since.

Had he any before?—Yes, which was used in my time.

What was the utmost quantity you know of his having had of second foolscap paper?—About thirty reams, which was used for the first year I went there for the militia paper, after that, government paper was used for that paper.

For the first year he did not use government paper?—No, he did not.

Was that used the first year?—Yes, better than twenty-five reams.

You had a small remainder remaining in the warehouse?—Yes.

Was there any purchase since last Christmas?—Yes.

None was added to it during the last two years?—No.

How much since last Christmas?—About twenty-two reams.

Is that in the warehouse?—I believe it is now.

You do not recollect any being used for private work?—No.

When you first came to Mr. Hartnell's, three years ago, did he then print for government?—He did.

Do you know when he got the contract, whether any quantity of paper was sent in?—When I went to him he had a small store.

Speaking in round numbers, how much government paper do you think he has used for private purposes since you have been with him during those three years?—I cannot say.

About in a twelve month; if you cannot form any judgment, say so?—There are so many jobs come in I cannot mention it.

Do you think forty or fifty reams?—I cannot say.

Appendix (A.)

D. Griffiths.

(12 June.)

What are the general sorts of paper sent in by government?—A great number of different sorts; there is second foolscap, fine foolscap, second demy, fine demy, fine imperial, second imperial, thick foolscap, fine medium and second medium, yellow wove demy, yellow wove post and printing demy, there is pot paper; I believe that is all.

Do you know of whom Mr. Hartnell purchased the paper he had for his own private use?—Of Mr. Morgan, of Ludgate-hill.

Did Mr. Hartnell ever replace the paper he took from the government store?—I never saw him.

Did you ever see him?—I never have.

Does he keep an account of the quantity of paper he received, and the quantity used for each job?—He keeps a book, in which the overseer puts it down when given out, and brings it down to the warehouseman.

Does that mention who the job is for?—Yes.

Does it state what paper is used for the job?—It states what quantity and what sort of paper it is.

In what manner is the paper sent in, from the Stationery-office, to your master?—According as the orders are.

Is there a quantity of paper comes in equal to the want of the work ordered at the time?—Yes, there is.

You believe so?—Yes.

In what manner is the work, when finished, delivered; to whom is it sent?—Sent to the different offices.

Is any ever sent to the Stationery-office, or do they send any person to examine the work before it goes to the public offices?—No.

Do you know whether Mr. Hartnell has been in the habit of taking any reams or quires out of the paper sent by government?—Three sheets of every ream before it is wetted down.

Any quires?—Yes; when it comes over a quire or so, they have them taken out.

What becomes of the three sheets?—They are put to the general stock in the warehouse.

To the public or private stock?—To the government paper.

And when Mr. Hartnell has jobs to do for private individuals, does he take paper from that same stock?—He takes paper from that same stock.

In your knowledge, have the number of papers printed, been always delivered agreeable to the notes sent with them?—Sometimes they are, and sometimes they are not.

On what occasions do you remember their having been sent short?—There were some sent to the Inland-office in the Post-office; the dockets have been sometimes sent short.

Who counts out the work when finished?—Hake and me.

Is the whole wetted down, or the full quantity, and printed off, and then short delivered?—The paper is short wetted down.

Can you state the greatest quantity you have ever known taken from any ream of work before wetting down?—The most I know was at the Inland-office, when 1,700 tickets were sent home instead of 2,000.

What kind of paper are those printed on?—On second demy; the same paper as this. [*Pointing to a sheet on the table, marked Campion*].

Are they large or small?—About six inches by three.

Are those papers taken from entire reams, or are they ever used from cuttings from other works?—Often from the ream, and often from the cuttings.

From whence are they taken?—From paper for copper-plate jobs.

You mean copper-plate jobs for government?—Yes.

Do you mean to say, that sheets of paper that come in for copper-plate work are cut by Mr. Hartnell, and the pieces are applied to print other work afterwards?—Yes, they are; when he has jobs come in that those cuttings will do for.

What kind of check has the Stationery-office over the orders they send?—They have a paper they call a delivery note, which is obliged to be signed when you take the work home.

Do you mean, by a delivery note, a receipt given by the officer in the different offices to which the work is delivered?—I take the paper we get from the Stationery-office; the number of stationery is written upon it, and the number of reams which is taken to the office where the printed papers are delivered, and they sign it.

Have

Have you ever attended the delivery of goods, or delivered over work to the public offices, and had that paper signed?—Yes.

What offices have you carried work to?—To the Custom-house, Post-office, to the National Debt-office, the Ordnance-office at the Tower.

Do you recollect the names of any persons who signed those delivery notes to you?—There were several that I could mention at the different offices; Mr. Scott, at the National Debt-office; Mr. Hyam also signed them as well, at the same office; Mr. Critchett, at the Inland Post-office; Mr. Francis, at the Secretaries-office, Post-office; Mr. Bridges, at the Two-penny Post-office; and at the Custom-house there are a great number at the different offices.

Have you ever seen those gentlemen count over the paper before they signed the receipt?—No; they do not do it before the receipt is signed.

Do you know a gentleman of the name of Clarke in any of the public offices?—Yes, I know him.

Do you mean to say you do not know any person who counted the work in your presence?—No, I never saw that.

Have you been obliged to wait to give sufficient time to have them counted?—No, I have not; I never have seen any counted when I have been at the office.

What passes generally?—I give them the goods and they sign the delivery-note directly, and I come away and they take the goods.

In taking those orders to the different offices, did you know there was a deficiency?—In some of them.

This you often mentioned?—Yes.

You were aware there was a deficiency in the orders when you took them?—Yes.

Have you ever talked with any body in any other office about the short delivery of papers?—No, I never did.

You are acquainted with lads who work for other government printers, are you not?—No.

Did you ever deliver any to the War-office?—No; they are generally sent to Smith, the bookbinder, in Long Acre.

Have you ever been there with any paper?—We only go there with proofs.

Then you do not believe a different practice exists in the War-office from any other office?—No, I do not.

Do you know whether an order was ever given by Mr. Hartnell to deliver an order short of what was directed to be delivered?—No, I do not.

By whose order is the paper short-wetted down?—By the foreman's.

Have you ever had a conversation with the foreman about the quantity being short and government defrauded?—Very seldom; I have at times; he said, that was the number for it; they gave it out as such.

What is the name of the foreman?—Head.

Did Mr. Parson often call upon your master to examine the paper in store?—Never, while I was there.

Had you any conversation with Hake about this Committee, or any inquiry going on?—I heard them talking of it.

How long ago?—Two or three months ago; they saw something in the paper about it.

When did you first know that you were to be called before this Committee to give evidence?—Not long ago, I think.

Who first told you?—It was Mr. Hake; I never had any conversation with him, but as working in the same place.

How many days ago is that?—I cannot exactly say; a week or a fortnight.

Are you quite sure that you never saw Mr. Jennings or Hall until you saw them here?—I never saw them till I saw them last Monday in the lobby.

You say you never saw Mr. Parson examine the paper at your master's, did you ever see any other person come to examine it?—No.

Recollect well?—No; there never has since I worked there.

Have you known any paper sent from the stationer's direct to your master's, instead of going through the Stationery-office?—There has been paper come from Magnay's several times.

Can you state in what quantity, and any particular time?—No, I cannot; fifty or sixty reams at different times.

Did any person come and examine that paper after it arrived on the premises?—No one.

Appendix (A.)

D. Griffiths.

(12 June.)

Have you any means of knowing whether the paper so sent was of the quality contracted for; have you ever heard any conversation on that subject?—I do not know what paper is contracted for; we always look to the fineness of the paper.

The paper appeared good?—Yes.

You never had an opportunity of comparing it with the sample?—No; we compared it with that in the warehouse.

You have stated, that all the jobs done for the Albion fire office were done from the government heap?—The ones you have got there.

And what quantity of them are printed in the course of a year?—It is uncertain how many are printed; it is as the agents come to the office.

Can you say hundreds or thousands?—They are printed five hundred at a time.

How many orders in the course of a year?—There might be twelve or fourteen, I dare say.

Was all that taken from the public heap?—All of it from one heap.

From the government paper?—Yes; from the government paper.

The Committee think you have stated, that there are some private jobs which Mr. Hartnell does on private paper?—On his own paper.

Will you state the names of those persons for whom he does that work?—There is one of the name of Welshman, over the water.

Any body else?—The Surrey Roads.

That is taken from his own?—Yes; a little for the Albion is taken from his own; such as notices, and different things of that kind.

The Committee wish to ask you again, whether you have not, in conversation with those in the house, called it a robbery to use the public paper in the way you have seen your master do it?—I have talked about it in the warehouse.

The question is, have you not, in conversation with those in the house, called it a robbery to use the public paper in the way you have seen your master do it?—Yes; to no one else, but to those who work in the warehouse.

Did none of you ever think you were doing wrong, as being parties to this robbery; or, having this knowledge of it, did you not think you were doing wrong not to communicate it to somebody?—There was no one we knew to whom we could communicate it.

How many apprentices has Mr. Hartnell in his employ at this time?—Three apprentices, and several turn-overs.

How many persons are connected with the warehouse, besides you and Hake?—There is one of the name of Bennett.

When the bundles of the printed papers are delivered, some of which you say are short, are there any memorandums on the bundles what quantity they ought to contain?—No; there are not.

The delivery-ticket purports the quantity?—It says the whole quantity.

Then there is no memorandum on the bundle itself?—No.

Who fills up the delivery-ticket?—The overseer, or Mr. Hartnell.

Who is the overseer?—Mr. Head.

Did you or Mr. Hake ever fill up any delivery-tickets?—I might do it once within two or three months.

Whenever you filled up the delivery-tickets, did you state the number actually delivered, or the number that was ordered?—The number that is ordered always.

Have you ever noticed to Head the difference between the number you were taking or sending, and the number that appeared on the delivery-ticket?—When they were short, it was always told to Head; he said, send them in as they are.

Who have you ever heard state to Head, that the quantity of work was not equal to the delivery-ticket?—Mr. Hake always told him so.

What answer have you ever heard made by Head?—He would sometimes say that the foreman was distributing, and sometimes other things, and they were to be sent in as they were.

You said, that for Welshman and for the Albion office, the printing was on private paper; will you state for what reason that printing was on that private paper?—Because he had no government paper that would do.

Are you acquainted with the nature of the accounts kept between Hartnell and the Stationery-office?—No; he keeps that to himself.

Have you ever known short deliveries in private jobs?—Short in private jobs, as well as the public.

Have you taken home those jobs?—Yes.

Do

Appendix (A.)

D. Griffiths.

(12 June.)

Do you take a delivery-ticket for that?—No; generally a bill for the money.

And you have known instances of private jobs taken home, where the actual quantity has been short?—Yes.

To private persons?—Yes.

You lived with Mr. Evans before you went to Mr. Hartnell's?—Yes.

In the same capacity?—He had nothing to do with government paper.

No: but in his trade, when any paper was sent in by customers, was it usual to take three sheets from every ream?—No; it was always done as it came in.

You had no short deliveries from him?—None.

Did he ever print, except for his own use?—No.

Did you ever see any window tickets printed by Mr. Hartnell?—Yes.

In what quantity are they printed?—In about 5,000.

Have you ever delivered any of those to the office?—I have.

Have you usually delivered the number of 5,000 full or short?—Sometimes they may have been full, sometimes short.

What is the greatest number you ever knew short?—I have known as much as 300 short.

Out of 5,000?—Yes.

Did you attend a delivery, in January last, of those tickets; did you count them out?—No; Mr. Hake himself.

Can you state whether there were any short in that number or not?—There were some short; but I cannot say what number there were; Mr. Hake counted them out.

Has there been much intercourse between any persons of the Stationery-office and your master, with respect to visiting?—I do not know any thing about it; he goes to the Stationery-office very often; but I do not know much of it.

Do any of the persons from the Stationery-office often come to your master's?—Yes; they come to know about the orders; if there be any mistake in the orders, to rectify them.

Have you ever been employed by Mr. Hartnell to carry presents to the gentlemen in the Stationery-office or War-office, or in any other public office?—Yes; taking turkeys round at Christmas.

What else have you taken?—I have taken nothing else.

[*The witness withdrew.—The witness was again called in, and Examined.*]

The Committee wish to know in what sort of carts the stationery is brought to your office?—In the Stationery-office carts.

And in general, the paper is brought in the Stationery carts?—Yes.

Have you ever known paper brought in any other carts, except the Stationery-office carts?—It has been brought in Magnay's carts, and there were two caravans full brought from Winchester's.

Do you recollect any paper ever coming in a cheesemonger's or butter cart?—There was some once in a butter cart; at least it had some firkins of butter in the cart with that paper.

When was that?—I cannot exactly say.

About what time of the day?—In the middle of the day.

What quantity; do you recollect?—Twenty-two reams.

Do you recollect noticing the singularity of its coming in that kind of cart?—It was paper that came by Mr. Parson's order.

How do you know that?—It was ordered by him for Mr. Hartnell.

Was there a written note came with it?—Yes.

Who got it?—Hake took it in, and it was given to Mr. Hartnell.

What time of the day did it come?—In the middle of the day.

Did it come from the Stationery-office?—I do not know.

Do you recollect any paper being sent from your office to any place?—There was some sent some little time ago.

How often have you known it sent?—I never knew it before.

How much was sent?—170 odd, reams; 178, I think.

Who gave the order to send that out?—Mr. Hartnell himself; he was in the office.

Have you ever known any other paper sent back in that way?—No, I have not.

Was any particular observation made among yourselves upon that occasion?—Yes, there was; we thought it was not right to send it back; we talked about it among our three selves.

Appendix (A.)

D. Griffiths.

(12 June.)

You mean, paper sent from Mr. Hartnell's?—Yes.

Why was it wrong to send it back?—Because it had been in the warehouse so long, we thought it belonged to Mr. Hartnell.

You knew it was government paper?—Yes; we knew it was government paper, but we did not think it would go back after it came there, as the paper comes with the orders.

Was there any note sent with that paper?—Two men with the Stationery cart took it away.

You say, you thought it belonged to Mr. Hartnell; why did you think so?—As it had been in the warehouse so long.

How could it belong to him, being government paper, by remaining there?—We thought it was odd to send it back, after being there so long.

Do you mean, that you thought that the orders for which that paper had been sent, had been delivered out?—Yes.

And this was the paper that came from short deliveries?—Yes.

And that was the reason why you thought it was wrong to send it?—Yes.

The Committee wish to ask you whether this was after the robbery?—Two days after the robbery.

What do you know about the robbery; will you state to the Committee?—I know very little about it, any further than the paper was got out; there were no marks of the house being broken into, but the warehouse door was open when we came in the morning; there were thirteen reams of fine demy cut edge gone.

Who sent for the officers?—Mr. Hartnell.

Did he show unwillingness to have all the premises searched?—No, none at all.

From what police office did the officers come?—The Mansion-house, I believe.

Did he have Hake's premises searched?—Yes, he did.

Did you hear any of the officers state any opinion of the robbery?—They said they thought somebody must be in the house, or come in with the key.

What was your opinion of the robbery?—We thought somebody must be in the house, or opened it with the key.

Did you surmise among yourselves when talking together, or did any one say to the other, they suspected any particular person to be the author of the robbery?—No; we did not suspect any particular person.

Who had the key of the warehouse?—Mr. Head.

Has Mr. Hartnell said any thing to you lately about any inquiry, and giving evidence before this Committee?—No; he has said nothing to me about it.

Have you heard him say any thing to any persons in the office?—No.

You have stated, that you frequently attended the delivery of the printed goods at the public offices?—Yes, I have.

Have you ever heard any complaints made on the quality of the work; whether it was well done or ill done, or any thing of that kind?—I never heard any thing said about the work being well done, it has been said about its being badly done.

Did you ever make a report to Mr. Hartnell, that they had complained of its being badly done?—Yes; whenever that persons had complained of it, I always told him.

What did he say to you on those occasions?—He told the overseer of it, Mr. Head.

What offices complained of the work being ill done?—The Foreign-office and the Post-office.

Who were the officers who complained?—In the Foreign-office they all complained of it.

Do you know whether the pressmen are paid by the number of copies they do?—They are paid by the week.

So that more or less work done in the same week, they are paid in the same way?—Yes.

Are they all upon day-work?—Yes.

Mr. *Thomas Hewitt*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. T. Hewitt.

WHAT is your occupation?—A stationer.

Where do you reside?—N° 18, Nottingham Place, Commercial Road.

You having addressed to the Chairman of this Committee a letter, stating, that you have information to give the Committee, if called before them, be so good as to state, generally, to what that information would tend?—I have been in the business about twenty-two

Appendix (A.)

Mr. T. Hewitt.

(12 June.)

twenty-two years as a stationer and bookseller, and occasionally employed in printing; and during the time I have been with retail stationers and wholesale stationers, who were also printers, and I have had an opportunity of seeing quantities of waste paper coming into their warehouses, which I conceived were not with the knowledge of His Majesty's government; I considered it was improperly brought in; we bought it fairly, but yet I considered that the surplus quantity was more than ought to have been printed; some of it I considered very valuable; I certainly knew from my experience that it cost a great deal of money to print such a work, and that it was too much for surplus; in consequence, I thought I would keep a copy of each of what I received, that passed through my hands, and which I have brought with me; I supposed you wished to know those things that were improperly done.

What is the largest quantity, of any one of those papers, which you have ever known delivered?—Of some sorts about two ton weight, and of other sorts about a hundred whole copies. I have only preserved a part, there was another of about two hundred.

Thomas Bennett, called in; and Examined.

T. Bennett.

WHAT are you?—I work at Mr. Hartnell's warehouse.

How long have you been in his employ?—About three years and five months.

What do you call yourself; a warehouseman, or what?—A warehouse boy.

How old are you?—Just turned of eighteen.

Is your master employed in doing any jobs for private persons, exclusive of government work?—He does a little for other people.

Do you know he has printed, since you were there, Surrey militia papers?—Yes.

You do?—Yes.

What quantity of them are printed?—They are all printed; about twenty-three reams or more.

In a year?—Yes.

Can you tell the Committee on what paper it is printed?—Second foolscap.

Where does the second foolscap come from?—From out of the warehouse, the same as the other paper comes from.

What other paper do you mean?—The same as government work was done.

Is all the paper that you state to be in that warehouse, received from the Stationery office?—Nearly all.

What paper is not received from the Stationery office?—We have some to print the Albion work on, sometimes.

Where is that paper kept to print the Albion work on; along with the rest, or in a separate room?—In a separate room.

Does Mr. Hartnell print any of the Albion papers on the government paper?—No.

Will you look to those two papers for the Albion fire office, and state whether you have ever seen them before, or any of that kind?—Yes.

Were they printed in your office, or not?—Yes.

Both of them?—Yes; both of them.

On what paper is that printed?—[*The witness examined them.*] On fine copy.

Where is that fine copy paper got from?—From the government paper.

Has your master any paper of that kind, in his own private stores?—Not that I know of.

Have you ever seen any of that paper in his stores?—No.

You have stated, that your master prints for the Albion office, on his own paper?—Yes.

Does he ever print this form on his own paper? [*Showing a printed paper to the witness.*]—Sometimes he does.

What other paper does he print generally?—Letters on post paper.

On quarto post?—Yes.

Did he ever print for the Albion on yellow wove?—Yes.

Is that on his own or government paper?—His own.

Will you look at those printed papers, N°s 9 to 22, examine them carefully, and state whether you know them to have been printed at your master's office?—[*The witness examined them.*] N° 9 was printed in the office.

Do you know on what paper it was printed?—Second demy.

Government paper?—Yes.

Have you any recollection when this was printed?—In May.

In May this year?—Yes.

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T. Bennett.

(12 June.)

Have you any recollection how many were printed at this time?—I cannot recollect how many.

Were there five thousand, or five hundred, or how many?—I dare say there were five thousand, I think so.

Look at any of the others?—N° 16, London Export, is Mr. Hartnell's printing.

How do you know it is printed by him, his name not being on it?—We have always the carrying of it home.

Do you know it in any other way?—No.

Is this on government paper?—Yes.

How do you know that it is on government paper?—Being second foolscap, Mr. Hartnell never has any other of that.

Will you look at a paper, "Window charge paper;" do you know any thing of that?—It is printed at our office.

From what paper?—Sometimes from slippings, and sometimes from second demy.

Where do they get the slips from?—From the cuttings from the Post-office work.

Is this a private or a public job?—It is from government paper.

Are the Committee to understand that this ticket is printed from cuttings or entire paper?—I do not know whether this is a slipping or no; but they do sometimes print on slips.

Where do they get them from?—From cuttings of copper plate work.

Do you know whether any stationery is sent in from the Stationery-office with an order for work?—Yes.

Is it always the case?—Yes.

When an order comes to print window charge tickets, would an entire ream be sent in for that purpose?—Yes.

What becomes of those entire reams which so come in, if they are printed on slippings?—They go to stock.

Does he keep it there?—Yes.

Look to N° 17?—Yes; that was printed at our office.

N° 20, what is that?—That is printed at our office.

Look at these papers, with Southey's name upon them, and say whether any of them are not printed at your office? [*The witness looked at five papers.*]—All the five are printed with Southey's name to them.

Have you ever delivered any of the works to the government office when finished?—Yes.

Have you seen any counted when delivered?—No.

Have you ever counted any?—No; I cannot tell whether any short quantity has been delivered.

Have you ever had any conversation on the subject of short deliveries with any one in the office?—No.

Do you know, whether any paper is taken from the ream when it comes in before it is wetted down?—Yes.

What quantity?—Three sheets.

Is there any more taken than that at any time?—No.

When were you told you were to come here; had you heard of it some time before you came here?—No.

Had you ever seen a person of the name of Jennings?—No.

Do you know a person of the name of Hall?—No.

Have you ever been asked any question respecting appearing before this Committee?—No.

You are sure of it?—Yes.

You have no thoughts of leaving Mr. Hartnell's service?—No.

With whom do you live?—With my father, who works at the India warehouse.

Mr. *William Marr*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. W. Marr.

WHAT are you?—A compositor.

In whose office?—At present I work for Mr. Andrews, at Poppin's-court.

Did you ever work for Mr. Hartnell?—Yes; altogether near upon three years.

When did you leave him?—Last January, about the 9th or 10th.

Did you leave his employ in consequence of any disagreement which you had with him?—Yes, a trifling one; he made a promise which I thought he did not fulfil, and I took occasion to leave.

What

Appendix (A.)

Mr. W. Marr.

(12 June.)

What was the promise he made to you?—I had had the management of the printing of some large books, for the Ordnance-office, from September to Christmas, and which were to be done by that time, and Mr. Hartnell promised me a handsome present if I would push the work forward and get it done within the time, which I did, and he had the goodness to offer me ten shillings for the exertion I had made.

Do you know whether Mr. Hartnell found any obstruction at the Stationery-office from the officers when he first got the contract?—Yes, he named it to me; he said that one gentleman walked away, another took a pinch of snuff, and another sneered at him.

Did he consider himself treated with neglect by the officers at the Stationery-office?—Yes, he stated that to be case.

How did he get over the difficulties?—By sending a memorial to the Treasury.

How do you know that?—Mr. Head told me so.

Did you hear what was the nature of the memorial sent to the Treasury?—Merely complaining that he met with obstruction when he had occasion to go to the Stationery-office for the paper necessary to do the work upon for the orders of government.

Did you, on any occasion, apply to the Stationery-office for a collection, which is called the wake-goose?—I did.

What induced you to make that application?—We were told the year before last, that if we applied on the 1st of August, Mr. Dickens, probably, would give us ten or twenty pounds, but which we treated as a joke.

Did you obtain any thing from any body else?—We went to different stationers, and others connected with the printing-office.

What did Mr. Hartnell say about your application to the Stationery-office?—He told us to go; that as he contributed to their men's enjoyment, he thought they should contribute to the enjoyment of his men.

But you did not go?—We went in the first instance, and receiving that answer we treated it as a joke.

You did not expect to receive such a sum?—No.

What is the usual sum given?—Sometimes a pound, sometimes more and sometimes less, according to the quantity of work done.

Do you know what quantity of paper Mr. Hartnell had on his premises in September last?—I do not know what quantity he had in September; but, I think, on the 16th of July, I was informed by a person on the premises who showed me the paper, that there were about 300 reams; there appeared about that quantity.

Who was it that showed it to you?—Hake showed it to me; he pointed it out to me.

That was about the 16th of July?—Yes, it was; I recollect the date, because it was a few days previous to the coronation.

Was it government paper?—Yes; I believe it all was that was in the office.

For what purpose had it been received?—For orders received for government work.

Had all the work for which the paper had been sent been done?—Yes; though that paper was in the house, I had myself received notice from Mr. Hartnell to procure work, as he represented he had nothing further for me to do.

Do you mean to say, that at the time there were 300 reams of government paper on the premises, there was no order for work in the house from the Stationery-office?—There might be a trifling order or so, but not enough to consume the tenth or twentieth part of that paper.

If the work had been done for which that paper was sent, how came it to be there?—It was surplus paper, taken at different times, as I understood it; a sort of overplus.

What do you mean by stating it to be surplus paper, explain it?—I mean the work that was printed did not require the quantity of paper sent in.

Do you know whether there is considerable surplus paper?—I have certainly heard it repeatedly; and I believe I have myself seen short numbers.

What do you mean by that?—If an order was sent in for 5,000 copies, only three or four thousand would be sent in, whereby there would be a quantity of paper on hand to that amount.

Are the Committee to understand, that if an order for 5,000 articles came in from the Stationery-office, that the paper necessary for that work would come along with it?—Yes; as I understood that the surplus arose by a short number of the work being delivered; but I have another idea which I will point out; I have heard it stated, by Mr. Head, that Mr. Hartnell's contract was worded after this manner,

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Mr. W. Marr.

(12 June.)

as near as I can recollect. The contract states, that Mr. Hartnell shall be paid by the ream for all his work, consequently, if an order comes from the Custom-house for a hundred circular letters, he sends for a ream, as I understand it, to print that hundred copies upon, whereby he has sixteen quires besides the perfect quires on hand.

Four quires being sufficient to do it?—Yes.

And you understand, when he has such an order, that he sends for a ream?—He sends his bill in for printing a ream.

Charging for a ream of paper?—Yes; and also for printing.

Do you mean that he charges for the printing of a ream?—Yes; having printed only one hundred copies.

Which require the fifth part of a ream?—Yes.

Do you know this of your own knowledge?—Certainly not.

From whom have you heard it?—From Head.

Did Mr. Hartnell, while you were with him, do any work for private individuals?—Yes; for several parties.

Did he do any for the Surrey militia?—Yes.

What quantity did he print for them?—I cannot exactly tell the quantity.

State it as near as you can?—About sixty copies of the summonses at a time.

How many is a copy?—A page.

Upon what paper were they printed?—Upon quarto foolscap; fine foolscap.

You are a compositor?—Yes.

Do you know the numbers that are printed?—Yes, of those things; because a paper is sent to me by the clerk to the militia, pointing out to me so many at eleven, and so many at half past eleven, and so many at twelve, making altogether sixty copies.

On what paper were those private jobs done?—On government paper, generally; I believe the Surrey militia papers were done on fine foolscap.

Will you name any other persons for whom work was done in that way?—He printed for the Albion; but as to the paper that that was done upon, I cannot say.

Does it fall within the department of a compositor to attend at wetting down of paper?—No.

Can you tell what quantity of paper was wetted down in Mr. Hartnell's office, for any particular job?—No.

What you state then, depends upon what you have heard from the warehouseman?—I can only speak of this one thing, that passed through my own hands.

The article to which you refer had the order written upon it, had it not?—Yes, always.

And you only know from the written order, whether the work was done according to the order, or not?—That is all I know.

Has Mr. Hartnell ever been a bankrupt?—I cannot say from my own knowledge, but I understand he has.

How often?—I believe twice.

Did Head, the foreman, inform you and others in the office, that if Mr. Hartnell had the printing for another year, he would be able to retire on a handsome fortune?—I heard him state it once.

When?—I cannot say exactly.

What did he state?—He said, that Mr. Hartnell was a most persevering man in his business, and that, if he continued another period, he would be able to retire.

What do you mean by another period?—Another contract.

For how long a time is the contract?—Three years, I believe.

Did he state on what terms he could take another contract?—No; merely if he could get another contract on the same terms.

Who was it that showed you the pile of paper on the 16th of July last?—Hake.

What was the object of his showing that paper to you?—I cannot say; he said, "What do you think of this immense pile of paper?" I replied, "Is this just come in?" He said, "No;" because I said I had nothing to do, but to go and walk about the streets for a week or two, till something came in.

Did he say whose it was?—We understood it was government paper; we knew of no other.

Did Hake say any thing more to you at that time?—No.

Were you frequently unemployed while in Mr. Hartnell's service?—Sometimes, about July, when the clerks had left the public offices, and gone into the country; there was then a temporary slackness.

Do you know whether Mr. Hartnell was visited often by the officers belonging to the

the Stationery-office?—I have heard it stated, that he gave a dinner to the gentlemen of the Stationery-office every Thursday; and I have observed that, on those afternoons, Mr. Hartnell, contrary to his usual practice, did not return to his office.

Can you name any individuals, of your own knowledge, who used to visit him?—No; I cannot say. I can only mention what Head stated, that Mr. Parson was there.

Did any other person, beside Mr. Head, inform you of this dinner?—No; I do not recollect any other person.

Do you know, of your own knowledge, that this dinner took place?—No further than I say that, on those occasions, Mr. Hartnell did not return to the office, according to his usual practice.

Was it a matter of conversation among yourselves in the office?—It was.

Can you inform the Committee of any body whom you have reason to believe was present at these dinners?—No, I cannot.

You say that Hake showed you a large quantity of paper in July last?—Yes.

Did he take you into the room on purpose?—No; I happened to pass through the room where Hake was at the time.

It was perfectly accidental?—Yes.

What expression did Hake make use of, when he showed it to you?—I cannot say exactly; he said, "There is a large quantity of paper!" I said, "What is that for; I am just going to quit."

Did you ever pass through that room before?—Yes.

Did you see a great quantity of paper there when you so passed the room?—Yes; so much, that we could hardly move.

Had you any conversation with Mr. Head about Mr. Hartnell's using government paper?—No.

Nor any body else?—No.

Did you suppose so?—Yes, I did.

Did you know a person of the name of Jennings?—I have been shown him in the lobby.

Had you ever seen him before?—No.

Do you know a person of the name of Hall?—Yes.

How long have you known Mr. Hall?—About six months.

Have you had any conversation with him upon this subject?—Yes; because I thought it was the fountain-head where I could give all the information I had.

Who told you that it was the fountain-head?—A man with whom I now work, of the name of Castle.

Was it a matter of general conversation?—It is very general in the business, that such matters are going forward.

Did Hall ever tell you any thing about setting up a general public printing office?—No; I never had any conversation with him to that effect in my life.

He said nothing to encourage you to come and give evidence, or state that you would benefit yourself by so doing, or get employment?—No.

Are you certain of it?—No, I never had; I consider myself as if I were upon oath.

Did you ever give him any further information than that which you have now given to the Committee?—No. There is one thing that I feel bound to state;—that, in consequence of coming up here, I have been threatened with the loss of my situation for leaving my employment this morning. My employer said, if I dared to leave my employment, he would place another man in my room; that he would not have his business neglected for the House of Commons, or for any body. I was absent on Monday, agreeable to the summons I received from the Committee; of course I did not return; for I was much fatigued with waiting about great part of the day. I, therefore, went home; and this morning, when I named to him that I must be absent again to-day, he flew in a great rage.

Who was that?—Mr. Andrews.

Has Mr. Andrews any connection with Mr. Hartnell?—No; he does not, I believe, so much as know him.

Is he upon any particular publication?—Upon one that is to be done by the 15th, and there may be about half a dozen sheets to do.

Has your absence been attended with inconvenience to Mr. Andrews?—He said it was throwing his business behind hand.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. W. Marr.

(12 June.)

Did you show him your summons?—I did, on Monday, but I only told him that I was to come to-day; I could not show him a summons, not having received one.

Did Castle tell you to go to Mr. Hall's?—I heard of the business eighteen months ago, and I had thought a good deal of it, and he told me, upon conversation which I had with him, where I might go to; it has been talked about some time, and I may say, that I have heard of several places fixed upon for the purpose of a national office.

He told you you might go to Hall, who would take your information?—Yes.

Who did you see there?—Mr. Hall and the person who opened the door.

Castle did not go with you?—No.

He is at work with Mr. Andrews now?—Yes; he is a pressman.

Do you think Mr. Andrews was angry with you for attending before this Committee, or for leaving his work?—I may go so far as saying that which I have already stated, that he said he would not have his business neglected for the House of Commons; he told me what I might expect, if I was not back by four o'clock.

Mr. *John Brimmer*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. J. Brimmer.

WHAT are you?—A master printer.

Were you ever foreman to Mr. Hartnell?—I was.

How long?—Two years, more or less.

When did you leave him?—I shall have left him two years the end of this month, June.

Did you leave him in consequence of any difference which you had with him?—I left him to go into business on my own account.

Have you always found Mr. Hartnell fair in his dealings and conversant with his business?—Perfectly so.

Perfectly fair in his dealings?—Perfectly so.

With every body?—With me.

Did he do business for government and for private individuals while you were with him?—He did.

Have you ever known him use government paper for private jobs; did you ever know him print private work on government paper; consider well?—I cannot say he has not.

You are bound to state what you know upon the subject?—Of course I wish to do so; I cannot say he has not, nor can I say that he has; I think it is possible we may have had a job, in which, as the manager of Mr. Hartnell's business, I have authorized the workmen to take government paper, he having the same kind of paper with which it might be replaced.

Did you do this without any instructions from Mr. Hartnell?—I think it possible I may have done it, as I conducted his business for him; I may have made use of paper which came in for one particular job for another, as, for instance, when we have not had to execute the following order, and the work has been done before the paper has been received from the government office.

Can such a thing have happened, and you not recollect it?—I acknowledge that I may have used government paper for one job which was intended for another, but I cannot be sure that such has been the case, but I think it is likely it has been the case.

Do you mean to state, that it is possible you may have done it, and that you have forgotten it?—I think it is possible it may have been done, and by Mr. Hartnell's allowance, of course.

But you assure the Committee that you have no more distinct recollection of it than your words express?—I have no distinct recollection of any particular job, any job in particular in which it was used.

Have you any doubt from your recollection, but that you must have used government paper for private jobs?—I have no doubt but I may have used it.

Have you any doubt that you have used it for private jobs?—I cannot really say whether I have or not used government paper for private jobs; I have repeatedly used one sort of government paper of the same kinds for one job instead of another, when we have not had the paper in, but I do not know whether I ever used it for private jobs.

While you were with Mr. Hartnell, by whom was he supplied with paper?—We had very little private business; I believe it was Mr. Morgan.

Will

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. Brimmer.

(12 June.)

Will you be good enough to recollect what sort of paper you have had in from Mr. Morgan's?—There was so little private business that I must first recollect who Mr. Hartnell's customers were at the time, in order to recollect what kind of paper would be wanted; in the first place fine foolscap, which was used for the Albion Insurance Company.

The Committee beg of you to recollect, and to state who were the private customers at that time?—The Albion Insurance Company and Messrs. Butler's, in Cheapside.

Do you recollect any other; did he print for the Surrey militia?—He printed for the Surrey militia.

Were there any other private customers?—Mr. Southey, the auctioner, over the water; I have no immediate recollection of any other.

Did he print for Mr. Welshman?—That was the Surrey militia business.

Did he ever print for Green in Mount-street?—I have no recollection of it.

For a Mr. Whitaker, a haberdasher, in Mary-le-bone?—Yes.

Did he print a paper "the Port of London Excise Shipping Notice?"—Yes.

Did he print "Notice for an Export Bond?"—Yes.

Did he ever print for Mr. Farrows?—I do not recollect.

Did he ever print an Export Shipping Notice?—It is the same kind of job.

Did he ever print for Kimpton, Fleet-street?—No, not that I recollect.

Are there any others besides those you have mentioned?—There are others which I do not recollect immediately; they are not all the private customers Mr. Hartnell has; there is the Export Board the Committee spoke of.

What quantity have you ever known, or will you state the quantity of the work of any of these jobs done by Mr. Hartnell while you were there?—The export (N° 18) a thousand at a time.

Do you recollect any for the Albion-office?—A short number of each were sent to the separate offices; they were intended for the agents in the country; probably 250, and perhaps three or four sorts were ordered at one time.

Do you recollect whether any paper was ever used for those private jobs that was not government paper?—I do not recollect that; we may have used private paper for those jobs.

For all of them?—No, I will not say that.

Now that your memory has been called more particularly back to those private jobs, can you say whether you do not recollect that for some of those jobs government paper was not used?—I cannot say.

On what occasion do you recollect that private paper was used?—I know, for instance, this Albion (N° 8); the paper was brought in expressly for the work and used expressly for it.

What paper do you call it?—Copy.

Where did it come from?—I apprehend from Mr. Morgan's, but I cannot speak positively.

Was the paper brought you to use for the Albion job, used for the particular article before you, or for any other papers printed for the Albion?—This kind has been only used for that particular job of the Albion; I speak of the fine foolscap, which I do not see here, was brought expressly for the Albion job; this [*pointing to a paper on the table*] was the fine copy, and there was the foolscap, which was used for certificates as they are called.

Were there frequently quantities of that paper brought in, or only once?—I think frequently, but I cannot say.

Can you state any other private job, except for the Albion, for which private paper was used?—Mr. Butler's jobs, of Cheapside.

Any others?—I cannot state.

Did not he furnish his own paper?—I believe he did; I know the paper was private; it merely came to my hands.

What was your particular department in Mr. Hartnell's office?—Overseer.

What had you to do with the wetting down of the paper?—I had to enter into a book what was to be wetted down for the next day.

Then you gave the orders to the warehouseman?—Yes.

Did he attend to your orders?—Yes.

Did he take the paper specified?—I gave him the book in which I entered such paper as was necessary, and as he had the paper in the warehouse, he gave it out for the particular job ordered.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. Brimmer.

(12 June.)

Have you had any conversations with Hake, with respect to the mode in which the business was conducted in Mr. Hartnell's office?—I may have had some conversation on the subject.

Do not you recollect whether you had any conversation with him or not?—In the course of the year which I suppose I was with him, undoubtedly I have had some conversations.

Did you ever make any observation to Hake, upon the subject of using government paper for private work?—I believe not.

Are you sure you never had any such conversation?—Upon the impropriety of using it?

Yes?—I am sure that I never said to Hake, or had any idea of Mr. Hartnell's mismanagement of the public paper.

Of the misuse of it?—Of the misuse of it.

You have stated, that Mr. Hartnell occasionally used government paper for his private jobs?—Yes; but with this understanding, that it was made good at another time, he having paper of his own of the same quality.

Did you ever know an instance of any paper having been replaced to the government account, from his private stock?—I always knew it replaced.

Did you ever state to Mr. Hake, that Mr. Hartnell would, some time or other, suffer for his using government paper?—I believe not.

Cannot you state absolutely; recollect yourself; it is a question you must be able to answer?—I beg pardon if I seem to the Committee to hesitate, but I really do not understand it; it is a very general question.

[*The question was again repeated to the witness.*]

Have you no recollection of having had any conversation with Hake on that subject; have you any such impression upon your mind?—I was not aware of any thing wrong, and therefore I was not aware that any harm would ensue.

You have stated, you delivered to the warehouseman over-night, a book containing the paper to be used, where is that book?—I suppose it to be on the premises; it is called the Wetting Book; I beg leave to say, that the book would throw little light upon it, because if a thousand of any article for instance, was wanted, it merely said, a thousand wanted; in explanation of what I above stated I would add, that I wrote in the book, for instance, under "Export Bond," a thousand or whatever it might be, but did not specify the particular kind of paper, or the heap from which it was to be taken; that the warehouseman knew.

Who was the warehouseman?—Hake.

Did you give credit for the paper received from the Stationery office; was it entered in a book?—I did not enter it.

Did any other person in Mr. Hartnell's office?—Mr. Hartnell himself.

Is it not usual in all printing offices, to take an account of paper when it is received?—Always.

And who is it that generally takes this account?—The warehouseman.

Then why should Mr. Hartnell himself take an account of the paper received from the Stationery office?—Because he is one of the most indefatigable men for looking after his own business; I can only account for it in that way.

Did Mr. Hartnell work for any booksellers?—Not while I was with him.

Did he receive paper from any persons for whom he did work?—Messrs. Butlers.

Who kept the account of Mr. Butler's paper?—I did not.

Who did?—Mr. Hartnell.

Did not the warehouseman?—I believe not; I am not aware who did; I did not.

You stated before that the warehouseman usually kept the account?—Usually did; but as I before said, Mr. Hartnell's private business was so little, that I believe but a few reams of paper were brought in, and he had it always under his own eye; when it was gone there was an end of it; no account was kept of it that I was aware of.

Did it never occur to you as singular, that Mr. Hartnell should keep a private account of the paper received from the Stationery-office?—No.

If he had received any paper by a bookseller's order, would not that have been entered by the warehouseman?—Most probably.

Then why should he vary in the mode of keeping his account with the Stationery-office, from the mode he would have adopted if he had received paper from any other person?—I must beg to tell the Committee a long story, if I go into that;

Mr. Hartnell

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. Brimmer.

(12 June.)

Mr. Hartnell alone did not keep it, he had a clerk in the office who looked to the coming in of the paper.

Who was that clerk?—Mr. Hewitt.

Where does he live?—Walworth.

What is he?—He is a clerk at present in Snell and Robins's waggon warehouse in the city; he assisted Mr. Hartnell in keeping the account, when a large quantity was delivered in by the cart from the Stationery office, or by the vans which came with it; Mr. Hewitt, Hake, Hartnell or myself, looked it over to see whether it was correct, or whether it was incorrect, and accordingly we made our observations, and if it was incorrect, we had it remedied before the warrants were signed.

Was the quantity of paper generally delivered, according to the warrants?—In general, but very frequently in error.

From whom did those errors arise?—From the clerks of the Stationery office.

Did it arise from the error of the clerks, or of the warehousemen in the Stationery-office, they not having looked out the paper according to the order?—Only at the Stationery-office, that is all that I know of it; and sometimes we have had acknowledgements from the clerks, that it was their fault.

Did you always examine the paper that came in from the Stationery-office, by the warrant?—Mr. Hartnell, or Mr. Hewitt and the warehouseman, always did, when I was there. Hake was not the warehouseman the whole time; I do not speak particularly of Hake, but it is the warehousemen I speak of.

Who attended to the delivery of the work, when it was completed?—Mr. Hartnell.

Is it customary for master printers to attend to the delivery of the work when completed?—It was his practice; he did it with my assistance; he attended to it.

In what way do you mean he attended to it?—When a portion of work was ordered to be sent home, Mr. Hartnell used to say, "Brimmer, you will find this or that, so and so, and it is to be sent home;" which was accordingly done.

Who was it that counted the work, when it was completed?—The warehouseman.

Recollect yourself; do you know what number were printed of any particular articles?—I always knew what number were printed.

Were they booked?—They were regularly booked; if it was thought necessary I could explain the process of carrying on Mr. Hartnell's business; he would come from the Stationery-office with several jobs, giving them to me, with numbers marked upon them, to be printed; I number them from one, and so on in succession; these jobs were entered in a book, received such a day, such a number to be printed; the following job in the same way; and so, if five, ten, or twenty jobs; when a job was composed by the men, there was a tick or mark of some kind in my book made, to prove that such was the case; when it was printed, or when I ordered the paper to be given out for it there was another mark, and when it was printed, the figure applying to that press was put down, that I might know what work each man did; and when it was sent home, I believe there was another mark, generally, I believe so, but I cannot speak to that, so that the process was perfectly regular; when I received an order for 1,000, or whatever it might be, I knew it was printed at the presses, and afterwards I supposed that Hake tied up that quantity.

What were the usual numbers ordered to be printed?—They varied as the jobs themselves.

Were they ordered in even hundreds or in smaller quantities?—More frequently thousands than hundreds.

Were they ordered in even thousands or hundreds?—Really I do not know if you mean any particular office work, or the whole of the Stationery-office.

The general run?—The numbers were as various as the jobs.

Are they in round numbers?—Generally in round numbers.

Do you know whether the numbers actually printed corresponds to the number ordered, or were there any printed short of that number?—Never any printed short intentionally.

Never?—Never; give me leave to say, in explanation, that there is a certain number of sheets allowed by the Stationery-office, as well as booksellers, for the printing of their work, and it may have arisen sometimes, but very rarely, that a greater portion may have been spoiled than has been allowed for, in that case there would be a deficiency, but that very trifling.

What is the allowance?—The usual allowance is eight copies in 250; but as the Stationery-office have not allowed so large a number, only four, therefore we have had occasion to go and get a few more sheets, where more had been spoiled than the allowance.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. Brimmer.

(12 June.)

Were all the reams of paper sent in by the Stationery-office perfect or imperfect?—Twenty-one quires in all.

They were denominated perfect, but were not so?—Not according to the booksellers' work, for that would have been 21 ½ quires to the ream; I have had many quarrels with Mr. Hartnell from having had occasion to use more than was allowed; he would only have five quires seven for 250 half sheets; I have insisted upon the necessity of having five quires nine, for if a man spoiled three instead of two, the quantity would be short; I was in continual anxiety, that no unpleasantness might arise among any of us.

When the work was finished, was it sent in to the Stationery-office, or to the respective offices for whom the work was done?—To the respective offices; the Stationery-office claiming some as their business, such as the Army pay warrants and some Navy board.

What was the method of examining the work when returned to the different offices, by them?—I know nothing of that.

Did they sign any receipt?—The warrant of delivery.

Was this warrant returned by the person who generally went on with the work?—Generally.

Could there be time to count the different copies printed, to see whether they corresponded with the warrant?—In the same way, I suppose, as booksellers would receive the stock, they could count the quires.

Do not booksellers always count the work from the printer?—No more than the quires; they run up that, not the sheets; there are so many quires in the bundles.

Do they not always count the number of books in every impression?—Yes, certainly.

Do you know what quantity of paper Mr. Hartnell used weekly for his private jobs; can you say about?—I should suppose not more than two reams a week at the utmost; not two reams a week.

Taking the whole year round?—Taking the whole year round during the time I was with him.

Did you give the orders for a private job in the same way as you have described giving the orders for a public job?—Yes.

Did you know when those orders were given, whether there were private stores in the house on which the work might be done?—I knew there was paper to do the work with.

You are requested to answer that question distinctly?—I did know that there was.

Can you state, that, in all cases, you knew there was private paper for the printing of the private jobs he had ordered?—I cannot say in all cases. I have before stated, that Mr. Hartnell had the whole under his own eye and management; and if the paper was not there, Hake came to him, and he generally saw to it himself.

Will you state, that, in almost all cases, you knew that there was private paper for those private jobs?—Yes; I did know.

The Committee wish you to recollect, and state particularly, what kind of paper you remember ever receiving from Mr. Morgan?—The fine foolscap.

What other?—I cannot say what other.

The Committee wish you to try to recollect whether, on every occasion where private jobs were done upon public paper, that that quantity was replaced from Mr. Hartnell's private store: consider it for a moment: you served nearly three years as overseer?—I do remember the paper returned.

Did you see the paper returned?—I must explain that. In a printing office, the variety of papers is very great; the different kinds are so confused, that it is a hard matter to recollect. We did not apportion the particular heap or part for one part or another; the warehouseman knew what was for the one, and what for the other.

You have stated, that you knew that the paper that had been withdrawn from the public store had been replaced; how do you know it?—By having printed government jobs upon Mr. Hartnell's paper.

Then are you prepared to say, that you knew the quantity of government work printed on private paper, and that the corresponding quantity was always returned to the government stores?—I hardly understand the question.

Can you state any particular instance, in which you know the quantity of paper that was taken for a private job, and that a similar quantity of private paper was afterwards replaced to the government store?—I cannot instance or remember any particular case.

Then

Then how can you answer generally, that whenever government paper was taken for private jobs, it was replaced by private paper?—From an understanding that such was right and proper, and that I had to see that such was done. If it had occurred, I can only state it generally, without remembering any particular instance.

Having stated that you had to see that this was done, the Committee would ask you, whether in point of fact you ever did see it was done?—So rarely as it did occur, I endeavoured to see it done, or I spoke to Hake that it might be done.

Having stated that it occurred so rarely, and you endeavoured to see it done, the Committee wish you to recollect, and state whether you did ever see it done in any one instance?—I have seen it done, but without being able to distinguish a particular job or instance.

Will you state any instance in which you desired Hake to see it done?—I have no ability to state any instance.

Did you not, in the course of the year 1820, offer your services to elucidate the mismanagement and pilfering supposed to exist in the printing-office of Mr. Hartnell and at the Stationery-office; recollect particularly?—No.

Then are you confident you never had any conversation with any person on that subject?—I am quite confident I had conversation.

Have the goodness to state what conversation?—I am asked, whether I offered my services; if it is agreeable to the Committee I will explain it, but I must enter into rather a long story on that subject. Mr. Hall, a fellow-apprentice of mine, applied to me on my establishing myself in business, knowing that I had had the management of Mr. Hartnell's concern, and inquired whether I could give him any information concerning the Stationery-office or the printing business, for that he had a Mr. Jennings, an acquaintance of his, to inform, and was making minutes for that purpose. I made no communication to him, but he, Hall, held out an expectation, that if Mr. Jennings's purpose was answered in establishing a printing-office for government, or public business, it would be a good thing for those who could get situations in it, and I should stand a very fair chance of a comfortable birth; then I was consulted as to the propriety and expediency of certain premises being engaged for this printing-office, and I accompanied Mr. Hall to view some, which I thought very well suited to the purpose. I heard nothing more of the business for a considerable period; then I saw Mr. Hall again, who informed me that the business was in a train and likely to come before the House; that I should hear of it again at some future time; and the next information was the warrant I had from his Lordship to attend this Committee.

Do you recollect the date of the first conversation with Mr. Hall?—Nearly two years ago.

Were you then in Hartnell's service?—No.

Have you not stated that you were in business at the time?—Yes.

How then could any expectation of a birth have been held out to you?—I should think it much better to receive a good salary of 500*l.* or 600*l.* from government than having a share in a small concern.

Was any person present when this conversation took place between you and Hall?—None that I now recollect; but I beg to say, that my name has been made so free with, either by Hall or others, that applications have been made to me for situations under government.

Name some who have made application to you?—Foster, a manufacturer of balls for the printing business, wrote to me to get a situation for one of his relations.

Where does he live?—In the Old Bailey.

Will you recollect whether you ever stated to any person that the private work was done on public paper, and short deliveries were made?—I have no recollection of ever having said any thing of that kind.

With whom were you apprentice?—With my brother, Mr. George Brimmer, of Water-lane, when I was an apprentice.

What paper did you get from Morgan's?—I believe there was the common demy obtained from Morgan; and also, as I have before said, fine foolscap.

Veneris, 14° *die Junii*, 1822.

The Right Honourable Lord BINNING, in the Chair.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. M. Morgan.

(14 June.)

Mr. *John Minter Morgan*, called in; and Examined.

YOU are a stationer?—Yes.

Where do you reside?—Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill.

Have you brought your book with you?—I have a copy of Mr. Hartnell's account.

He is in the habit of dealing with you for paper?—Some sorts.

What sorts are they?—Writing and printing sorts.

Have you specimens with you?—I have not.

Read the account?—They consist of printing and writing papers, of various denominations.

State the denominations?—It begins April 26, 1819.

Have you no account before that?—No; we did no business with him before then.

Is that the first opening of his with you?—We had a different firm, and I had not access to the books.

Did he purchase paper of your father?—Yes.

[*The witness read the account.*]

Should you know your own stock, if any paper was produced to you?—Not every description of paper; some sorts I might perhaps, but even that would be rather doubtful, because the same paper might be obtained at other houses.

You know the marks?—Yes; but the same manufacturer would probably supply other wholesale houses.

But if the paper were shown you with the mark not of the person you dealt with, you would know it was not your paper?—Yes.

Look at the two papers, (A.) and (B.) printed for the Albion office? [*The witness examined them.*]—I really could not recognize this paper; it has the mark which many other papers have; it is very generally found in papers denominated, copy paper.

Are you sure, by the mark, it is not your paper?—No, I cannot be sure.

It is not a particular dealer's mark?—No, it is not.

What is it?—A general mark, found in all papers.

Does it indicate the sort of paper?—Yes.

The maker's name is not there?—No.

They may have been supplied by you as well as others?—Yes.

What do you call that paper?—Copy paper.

Is there any charge for copy paper in your bill, and for what quantity, in the year 1821; is there any copy paper furnished by you?—No, not any.

Is not there the water mark, 1822? [*Handing a paper to the witness.*]—Yes.

Would you not conclude, from seeing that mark, and looking at your account, it did not come from your store?—Yes.

You have no doubt it did not come from your house?—Yes; we have none of this sort.

Look at the paper, (C.) [*Being an address to the inhabitants of Kingston-upon-Thames.*] What sort of paper is that?—Copy paper.

Is not that mark, 1822?—Yes, it is.

Did you supply Mr. Hartnell with it?—I am not quite certain whether it is copy; it is a half-sheet, not containing the mark usually found in copy.

Look to your account, that is marked 1822, and see if there is any article in 1822 to which that can refer? [*The witness referred to his account.*]—We deal with a manufacturer whose name is here.

Look to your account, and see if there is any charge which can refer to it?—Not any; I am not certain whether that is copy or not.

Whether copy paper or not, is there any item in your account which can refer to it?—Not any.

Will you look at all those papers, [*Handing a bundle to the witness.*] from N° 9 to 22, and state whether any of that paper, as far as you can tell, was sold by you to Mr. Hartnell; or can you positively say, any was not sold to him by you?—N° 17 is dated in the year 1815.

Your account with Mr. Hartnell opens in the year 1819?—Yes.

He had a prior account with you?—Yes; with my father.

Do you know the average quantity supplied to Mr. Hartnell, before Mr. Hartnell obtained

obtained the government contract; and will you now state the average quantity you have sold to him since?—The average value now, is between eighty and one hundred pounds; with my father it was about one hundred and fifty pounds; perhaps one hundred reams.

Could you abstract from that account, the quantity of reams of printing paper supplied to Mr. Hartnell?—Yes, I could.

Would Mr. Hartnell purchase any large quantity of writing paper?—Not any large quantity, except for letters.

The whole of it might be used for printing?—Yes.

Then are the Committee to understand, you have supplied less within the last two years, than was supplied formerly?—Yes.

Are you sure of that?—Yes; quite certain.

In what proportion?—The average previous to this account, was about 150*l.* worth during the year, and since it is from eighty to one hundred pounds.

Does it go on diminishing?—I have not looked at that.

Could you give the Committee the actual number of reams in each year?—In the year 1819, 49 reams; in the year 1820, 58 reams; in the year 1821, 49 reams; and up to this time in 1822, 31 reams.

Those three are all of the same sort of paper? [*Handing three papers to the witness*].—They are all of the same description—demy paper.

You will see upon the back of those they are auction catalogues?—Yes.

You will see the dates at which the sale was to take place at the back of them; one is February 22d, 1820?—Yes.

The 2d February, February 22d, and March 17?—Yes.

Look at your account of the year 1820, and say whether there appears to have been any furniture of that sort of paper to Mr. Hartnell, in the month of February in that year; or how shortly before that time, and in what quantity?—I find but half a ream of demy previous to February the 2d, 1820; it was May the 12th, 1819; it appears to be a finer paper that I furnished.

Then you do not, from that account, see any reason to suppose that any paper of that sort was furnished to Mr. Hartnell between the time the account opens and February 1820?—No.

Any between that time and March 1820?—No, not any.

What is the distance between your premises and Mr. Hartnell's?—I am on Ludgate-hill, and Mr. Hartnell's house is in Fleet-street.

He could have it at any time?—In a very short time.

In how short a time?—Ten minutes.

Does it appear, from the quantities you have been in the habit of furnishing him with, that he sent for it as he wanted it, or kept any great quantity in store?—I should think he purchased it as he wanted; but those papers I think he would be more likely to buy in quantities of forty or fifty reams.

Why do you think so?—Being an article of general consumption, and which he would use much more than any other paper, and that he would be able to purchase it on better terms.

Is there any item to that amount of that sort of paper?—In July 1820, there are ten reams of printing demy.

Should you judge it from the price to be of that sort?—Yes.

Is the half-ream of that quality?—No; of a better quality.

Do you know whether Mr. Hartnell has dealt with any other stationer?—Yes.

With whom?—Mr. Magnay.

Where does he live?—College-hill.

Might not that be paper delivered from the Stationery-office?—It is merely conjecture.

Looking over those papers, are there any of them that you can say did not come from your office; or are they all of them sorts that might have come from your warehouse? [*The witness examined them again*].—N° 10 was probably from Mr. Magnay; for it has the mark of Pickering, his former partner.

Can you say that it is not from your warehouse?—Yes.

Do you know whether Messrs. Magnay & Pickering supply the Stationery-office with paper?—I have understood so. The paper marked N° 4, I could not have supplied, as I have no paper answering to that description in the account.

What paper is that?—Writing imperial, or large writing paper; being cut, it is almost impossible to tell the original size; there are no such writing papers in the account. Those three, Nos. 11, 12, and 18, foolscap, may have come from me.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. M. Morgan.

(14 June.)

Such paper is charged in the account?—Yes; N^os^ 16 and 19 also may have come, and the same of N^os^ 20 and 21 also; 22, I can see nothing that answers to that description of paper.

What is that sort of paper?—It is impossible to tell the size.

What quality?—Printing paper, and low printing paper.

There is no paper that answers to it?—No.

Do you supply the Stationery-office with paper?—Occasionally.

Have you ever had stores of the King's paper left on your premises after they have been surveyed by the Stationery-office?—Never; there is one exception in September 1820, when 380 reams of paper could not be received in consequence of the removal of the Stationery-office.

You mean they are taken away immediately upon it being agreed for?—We have never had them examined on the premises; they have been delivered to the Stationery-office.

Have you ever been paid for any paper before it was delivered?—No.

How are you paid for the paper you deliver?—If the amount is small, we are generally paid in cash; if it is considerable, we draw upon the Comptroller and Cashier.

At what dates?—Three months after sight.

Have you discounted those bills at the Stationery-office, do you recollect?—No, not for me.

Do you know of any stationer for whom they have?—In our former firm we have had bills discounted at the Stationery-office.

By whom?—I think Sir Matthew Bloxam discounted some, when he was in the situation of bill broker.

In what year; do you recollect?—From memory, I should think it must have been in the year 1816.

You could furnish the Committee with the particulars by a reference at home?—I have not the books of the former firm; I have only my own books.

How could the Committee get at those books, so as to trace those bills?—Mr. Willis, of Paternoster-row, has them.

Can you state to the Committee what rate of charge was made for the discount of those bills you have mentioned?—No, I cannot, I have no recollection; I believe the usual rate of discount.

Can you state to the Committee that no amount, exclusive of discount, was paid?—Yes, at all times; I think the usual brokerage that a bill broker has.

And nothing more?—Nothing more to my recollection.

What rate of brokerage do you allude to?—I believe it was one per cent, but I had not the management of that part of our concern; any thing I should say now I could not speak positively to.

Who managed the cash affairs of your late firm?—My brother.

And your father?—My father had been dead some time previously.

Did your brother know the particulars of those bills?—By reference to the books.

Of your own knowledge, have other persons who supplied the Stationery-office with paper, had their bills discounted by individuals in the Stationery-office?—Not to my knowledge.

Have you heard of such being the practice?—No, I have not.

Have you ever supplied any stationery to the Stationery-office by private contract?—Not that I recollect.

Have you ever supplied any stationery to the King's printer, or to Hansard and Sons?—Not of late years.

On whose account have you sent to them?—I have not sent any for these six or seven years.

Did you ever supply any paper to the Stationery office by contract?—Yes.

Had you ever any paper rejected for not being equal to the sample?—We have occasionally had paper rejected.

Have you had any just reason to complain of that rejection?—We have sometimes thought so.

Do you mean it went beyond a difference of opinion, or was there any thing unjust?—There have been cases when I should have been glad to have referred to respectable houses for their decision as to the propriety of the rejection.

Do you think, if a reference had been made to a stationer, that paper you had rejected would have passed according to sample?—I have thought so, but still I may be wrong.

Have

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. M. Morgan. (14 June.)

Have you had any reason to suspect bad motives for the rejection, or a mistake in judgment?—A mistake in judgment.

Cast your eye over that account with Mr. Hartnell, and state how many different kinds of paper you have supplied to him during the period of that account?—There are a great variety.

Can you state how much paper generally has fallen in price since 1810?—I should think about 20 per cent.

Mr. *John Brimmer*, again called in; and Examined.

Mr. J. Brimmer.

DID Mr. Hartnell, while you were with him, employ any other stationer besides Morgan?—Yes; I beg leave to ask the Committee, whether I may correct my evidence, and that is one of the points; Mr. Hartnell, I believe, had paper from Mr. Magnay.

Do you know it?—Yes, as far as my recollection goes three years afterwards; and I also believe he had some paper from a country stationer, who manufactures for the Stationery-office, Mr. Wickwarr.

Where does he live?—I do not know.

When did you recollect Mr. Magnay had supplied paper?—The same evening after I had left the Committee; I was also asked, whether Mr. Hartnell had done business for any bookseller; I said, none; I now recollect Mr. Saunders of Fleet-street, we did business; for a question was put to me, as to whether any third person was present when the conversation took place between me and Mr. Hall; I said, I believe not; since then it has occurred to me we went to view the premises of a soap manufactory, over the water; there was a man who went round the premises with us, and who may recollect the particulars; Mr. Hall may inform the Committee what he went there for.

What month or year was that?—Nearly two years ago; and I believe that was adduced as proof that Mr. Hall had tampered with me, and he had done so with other persons; there was the case of a person of the name of Jackson, who had been in the house of Winchester, in the Strand.

Where does he live?—Newcastle-street, Strand; he is a stationer; Mr. Jennings called upon him repeatedly, and Mr. Hall also, as to gaining information; he has a letter from Jennings, I saw it yesterday, asking him to give such information as he thought necessary, in secret; further, there is Mr. Bye, of Steven-street, Tottenham-court-road, whom I have known since I was an apprentice, who was told by Mr. Hall he could do business for this establishment when it was formed, he is a printer's joiner.

Who told you that?—Mr. Bye himself. I said our conversation proceeded no further after going to see the premises over the water, except that at that time Mr. Hall told me himself, that Mr. Jennings was a projector, or a speculator, a man who lived by his wits, and if he could establish this office, he expected to get a situation worth a thousand a year, and Mr. Hall and me were to hold the next situations under him; and if he could get the Ministers and the Oppositionists, so as to have two strings to his bow, to use Mr. Hall's expression, we might expect to derive the same benefits as himself. I believe what I have said can be proved to have transpired from me to a friend of mine, Mr. Hewitt, a clerk in the house of Robins & Snell, living at Walworth. The whole of the correspondence between me and Mr. Hall as to the government printing office, had been communicated by me to my most intimate friend; therefore it is not any new story I come to tell: as to short number, I wish to correct an answer in which I said, there was never any intentionally; I would beg to add to that, that I was never, directly or indirectly, authorized by Mr. Hartnell, in any manner, to print any short, and when it did occur, which was seldom, it was on account of having a short quantity of paper; there is a large surplus allowed in the usual way of business, but from the Stationery-office we had only two instead of eight.

What may that have gone to?—The utmost we have ever had any complaint of was only six sheets, and that in jobs of five or six hundred copies, such as the Tower jobs; we have never had any complaints of any deficiency of quires or reams, only in sheets.

Did you ever attend any of the deliveries?—No; it was not in my province.

Do you know whether they were counted?—No.

Do you speak of having no complaints, or do you say there was never any number short?—I say, that I never heard of any complaint.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. Brimmer.

(14 June.)

Was not it your business to see what number was printed?—No; only to see that so many reams were printed, but not to see that every ream consisted of so many sheets. I have only one observation to make further, in speaking of Mr. Jennings, that he was no printer.

You have stated, when you were here last, that Mr. Hall, a fellow apprentice of yours, applied to you on your establishing yourself in business, knowing you had the management of Mr. Hartnell's concern, and inquired of you whether you would give him any information concerning the Stationery-office or the printing business, for that he, Hall, had a Mr. Jennings, an acquaintance of his, to inform; that in consequence, you made as many minutes as you could collect for that purpose; the Committee wish to ask you what you did with those minutes?—I never meant it, if ever I said so, and I was never more surprised than when I heard it read.

Have you ever read over your evidence?—No.

State what you meant?—I should be glad to see my evidence.

Do you mean to say that you have no written minutes upon the subject?—No, never; nor have I the least idea I ever said so; but I cannot deny it, having heard it read.

You were asked yesterday, repeatedly, whether you could not positively take upon yourself to say, that government paper had been used by Mr. Hartnell for his private business?—I, for a long while, felt great difficulty in knowing whether it ever had, or not, been the case.

Now you have had time to recollect yourself, will you say you ever recollect government paper to have been used for Mr. Hartnell's private business?—I cannot recollect any instance of it; no direct or particular case; though I have an idea that such has been the case.

Have you any doubt whatever that such has been the case?—I have no doubt whatever that such has been the case; but I cannot instance any one case.

Was there any difficulty in Mr. Hartnell procuring from Mr. Morgan, at any time, any quantity of printing paper within a quarter of an hour?—I am not aware of any difficulty.

For what reason was it that you at any time used the government paper in your private business?—I can only account for it that I was never in the habit of sending for any paper, he always ordered it himself; and when he was not in the way, he might be out of town for a day or two, in that case I was authorized, at least I considered I had the right, of using a small portion, such as he would make good, or pay for it.

Can you say, that your using government paper was confined to those cases in which, from Mr. Hartnell not being in the way, you had no means of providing private paper?—I can say so; we should never have used it, if Mr. Hartnell's paper had been there, or we could have provided it.

And upon no other occasion was it so used?—No; upon no other.

Do you believe, in several instances, government paper was used for private business?—During the two years it could not have occurred in more than two or three instances, and that in very small quantities; I cannot recollect one of them, they are so few.

Is it the practice of printing offices to take paper belonging to a third person for doing jobs?—Since I have been in business I have myself made use of ten quires of paper belonging to a very good customer of mine, and replaced it again.

Did you consider that Mr. Hartnell was at liberty to use the whole of this government depôt, being only answerable for it in money?—I did consider so.

For what purpose was the depôt made to him?—To accommodate him in his business, with respect to government only, of course.

That he might always have paper upon the premises for emergencies?—Yes; and government had been indebted to him in the same way for accommodation to them, as we have wanted government paper and used his.

Can you state the particulars?—Not as to dates or times; I can state the office.

State it?—For the Custom-house catalogues we have made use of paper which we have understood to be Mr. Hartnell's from himself.

What kind of paper?—Second foolscap.

There being no government paper of that sort in depôt at that time?—Not a sheet.

What size were those catalogues, or other articles?—Foolscap folios, for the Custom-house.

How much in quantity did each catalogue take?—The catalogue consisted usually of from twenty to thirty sheets.

Of

Of the same sort with this?—No.

How long would it take to compose a catalogue of twenty or thirty sheets?—Those catalogues were done in succession, a certain quantity being furnished daily, and it might be in the house three weeks or a fortnight, or a month; we could not compose and print faster than we received the copy.

Why did Mr. Hartnell use his own private paper for government, when it required a fortnight or three weeks before the paper could be used?—That paper was used as we began with the first sheet; we required paper immediately to have a return of the letter.

How long would you be composing the first sheet?—A day perhaps.

Could you not have got paper in a day?—They had not paper at the Stationery-office to supply us with.

What time did it take to procure paper from the Stationery-office?—Generally in a day, but in the instance I have mentioned, he would use his own paper, as they had not got any.

Does not the paper come in with every order from the Stationery-office?—With every job that comes in the order is sent, and the paper usually comes; but in jobs like the one of which I speak, where sixty reams would be required, consisting of thirty sheets, and a thousand copies of each, they had it not to send at the time; and if Mr. Hartnell had not the paper from them, his own interest would induce him to use his own.

Are you certain of the article printed?—I am quite certain in one case of the Custom-house catalogues we made use of Mr. Hartnell's paper.

What year was it?—I cannot charge my memory with that.

How long did you live with Mr. Hartnell?—Either one year and nine months, or two years and nine months; I am not certain which. I think it was twenty-one months that I managed his business at the first part of the contract.

Was the whole of the paper used for that catalogue private stock?—No; not more that ten reams; that is the very utmost, and at the end of the catalogue, when they wanted it.

Was it at the beginning or the latter end of the catalogue?—To the best of my recollection, it was at the latter end of the catalogue being printed.

Did the orders ever come direct from the public offices?—They all came from the Stationery-office, to the best of my knowledge.

You have stated, that Mr. Hartnell brought the orders for particular works from the Stationery-office?—I believe he did.

Did he give those orders to you?—He brought them to me, as I may bring any thing to this Committee.

Did he give them to you?—Yes.

When you had received the orders, what was your mode of managing the business; did you show the original orders to the warehouseman, or give him a copy of it, or what sort of an order?—I did not receive an order from any Stationery-office, or any other office; only from Mr. Hartnell; which order consisted of the thing itself to be printed, stating how many reams; sixty reams, or so many.

Did you give that order to Hake, or any other?—The first opportunity; or when I wanted a job to employ a man, I desired that man to compose it; and when it was likely to go to press, I desired the warehouseman to give out such a quantity of paper.

Did the warehouseman know the exact number of copies ordered by the Stationery-office?—Only from my report.

He did not see the original order?—No; he might see it when it came inclosed in the book in the morning with the paper, but it was not his province.

It was not his province to know whether the order given by you or Mr. Hartnell, assimilated with the order from the Stationery-office?—He knew nothing of the Stationery-office orders.

Supposing that an order for 5,000 copies had come from the Stationery-office, and supposing that an order to prepare and deliver 2,500 copies had been given by you or Mr. Hartnell, would it have been possible for Hake to have known there was that difference between the original order and the order you gave out?—I conceive not; it would not be possible for him to know; he could only have delivered 2,500; when it went out, if it passed through his hands, and had 5,000 marked upon it, he would have seen the delivery had been short, otherwise he would know nothing about it; it was Mr. Hartnell's business to register and approve the delivery.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. Brimmer.

(14 June.)

It should seem by a former answer, that you were not hurried by the execution of these jobs; was not there time always to ascertain whether there was paper in hand to execute them upon?—The usual way of doing business I have before spoken of, refers to the common mode; but there are unusual modes of doing business, and the question refers to the unusual mode; where there was a case of emergency, we not having Stationery-office paper, in the one instance I have mentioned, used Mr. Hartnell's private paper.

You have stated, that paper was only used on an emergency; was it an emergency on the occasion when eight or ten reams were taken?—Yes.

Are the Committee to understand, that it was the latter part of the catalogue that this paper was taken to furnish?—They are to understand so.

How long were you in completing that catalogue?—I cannot say, but it might be a week; I cannot charge my memory now with it.

You said three weeks?—If I understood the question, it was a week, the latter part of the catalogue,

Mr. Hartnell had received an order to complete the catalogue at least a week?—Yes.

Had he not time to send to the Stationery-office to get the necessary quantity of paper?—I wish to say, if I have not already said it, that they had not the paper at the Stationery-office.

Do you recollect any other case than that?—I do not recollect any other case than that.

It is understood, that when any work of emergency very pressing in its nature came in, and when it was found that the Stationery-office could not at that time send the paper for that particular work, for instance, a work that would require sixty reams, you were under the necessity of going to your stores for it?—Yes; to the government stores.

Upon such occasions, when the paper for that particularly pressing work could not be sent in at the time, was the exact quantity of paper known to be wanted for that work, subsequently sent in?—Yes; as soon as they could send us up the order and the paper together, it then came, and was applied in place of what had been taken from government stock.

Are you certain that the Stationery-office returned an answer to your application, that they had no second foolscap to supply?—I am certain Mr. Hartnell told me so, and that it was understood from the man who came with the cart; sometimes a message came verbally, or something of that sort, that they had no second foolscap.

About what quantity did you use?—I said I should suppose about ten reams.

Was that paper which Mr. Hartnell had in his warehouse, or did he purchase it of his stationer for that purpose?—I understood it to be paper from the same stationers, kept in his house to make good any deficiencies; part of what he had by him for his own private use.

Did you take an account of the paper sent from the stationery office, to replace that used out of Mr. Hartnell's private stock?—I did not; Mr. Hartnell generally saw to the paper that came in himself.

How do you know that government sent in more paper to replace that used by Mr. Hartnell, as you kept no account of it?—From a general knowledge of the business going on in the house; but it was not my particular province.

Had Mr. Hartnell as much business from government as he could do with his presses, or could he do more business if coming to him?—At times he could have done more private business, and at other times we had not an opportunity of doing all we had.

Did you ever know him turn away private business on account of government business?—I think I have some recollection of a solitary case; but Mr. Hartnell did not communicate his private affairs to me.

Did you observe that his private business, during the time you were with him, increased or decreased?—Pretty much the same.

It appears in evidence, that you went to live with Mr. Hartnell, just at the time of his taking this contract?—At the commencement.

State the stores sent in by the Stationery office, at the time the contract was entered into?—The store was sent in some short time, or a long time for what I know, previous to the beginning of the business; it was there when I went, and I know nothing of it; when I went to him it was to execute; he had made his arrangements previously.

Who made out the delivery notes?—Mr. Hartnell, or Mr. Hewitt.

Did

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Mr. J. Brimmer.

(14 June.)

Did he give those to Hake the warehouseman?—He did.

Did those correspond with the original order sent from the Stationery-office?—They were bound to do so; and I suppose they did, as those persons who had given the original orders signed them.

If there was any difference between the quantity executed in your office, and the quantity ordered, it must have been known to the warehouseman?—It must have been known to the parties who received the same, if they had counted them; I have, in the absence of Mr. Hartnell, gone down with a large order to the Custom-house, and made a delivery of them, and they have been left till the next day, and the examination then took place, and the delivery note returned.

What extent of examination took place at the Custom-house when you happened to go?—I was only required to see that the boys brought them up stairs to a certain room, and they were given in charge to a certain messenger or clerk.

No examination took place of the quantity?—No; nor were they signed; for they were left and the note received back the next day; the other deliveries were made at the same time, and sent at the time; as the boys delivered them in they looked over them or not, and the delivery was returned by the boy.

Did Dixon work at Mr. Hartnell's when you were overseer?—He did.

Did Mr. Marr work there?—Yes.

What kind of a man is Dixon?—He was an entire stranger to me; I knew nothing of his private character in the office; we know but little of each other.

Did you ever hear any thing ill of him?—No.

Did you ever hear any thing ill of Marr?—No; I recollect some little differences of opinion between Mr. Hartnell and Dixon, but only about attending to the business.

Do you know Head?—Yes.

Have you seen him lately?—Yes; in the next room, to-day.

Have you seen him at the printing-house, since this Committee began?—Yes.

How often?—Twice; I went to him on Sunday afternoon, having received the order to attend this Committee on the Saturday.

What conversation passed between you and him?—I said I wondered why I should be brought here; and he was also summoned.

Have you not been there since Sunday?—Yes; since I was examined here, I have been there.

When were you there last?—Yesterday; I saw Mr. Head.

You were in their office last night?—I was in Mr. Head's private room.

Were you there on Wednesday evening?—Yes; I was, on Wednesday evening.

State what the conversation was between you and Head?—The conversation on Wednesday was, in some measure, what had passed between me and the Committee as to the evidence I had given.

Did you tell Head all the evidence you had given?—I could not remember a quarter of it.

You told him all you recollected?—All I thought material.

You knew he was to be examined?—Yes.

Did you think it right to tell him what you had said?—Yes, if I told him the truth.

When did you see Mr. Hartnell, last?—Here, to-day.

How often have you seen him since this Committee met?—Always here, and once elsewhere.

Have you only seen him to-day, and once before, since this Committee met?—I have seen him here, and there has been conversation between us.

Have you any interest in Mr. Hartnell's business or affairs?—None.

Did Mr. Hartnell ever state to you the chance of your succeeding him in business?—I never had the most remote idea of any thing of the kind.

Are you sure of that?—I would take my oath of it. Mr. Hartnell is a man with whom I served two years as his servant; a man, whom I have every reason to respect, who used me well; but, when I have offended him, has browbeaten me as much as any other man. But he is a man whom I would not allow another to bring an accusation against, if I could contradict it, and knew it to be false.

Did you ever state to Marr, or any other person in the house, that you expected, when Mr. Hartnell retired, to succeed him in business?—Never.

You are sure of that?—Yes; quite sure.

Do you state positively, that, upon no occasion whatever, you said to Hake the warehouseman, or to any other person, that one day or other the employing or

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. Brimmer. (14 June.)

making use of government paper would turn out ill for Mr. Hartnell?—I never could say any thing of the kind.

Nothing to that effect?—Nothing to that effect. I acknowledge what I said when I was here before; and I might have said, in a pet, that part of the business Mr. Hartnell was conducting in a way I thought not right, as to the conducting of it, and that it would give him trouble;—the same as one journeyman may talk to another.

Do you mean that it would turn out injuriously, so as to give him trouble or inconvenience in his business?—Inconvenience in business.

Explain what you mean?—It is a very hard matter to explain technicalities.

Was your expression "trouble?"—I have no recollection of using the expression; it was merely as to the management of his internal business, not with any reference to such a prospect as that now before him.

Not as to his character?—No.

Do you mean the manner in which he made his people do their duty?—Yes; it might be different from what I might have liked.

Had you ever any conversation with Hake to this purport: that Mr. Hartnell conducted his business with irregularity?—Only as to the internal arrangement; he being an active bustling man, he would sometimes throw me out of my way, who was obliged to be more plodding to accomplish the objects he directed me to do.

This conversation might pass when you were in a pet with Mr. Hartnell, you say?—Yes.

If the irregularities you allude to were bad methods of conducting the business, why would you not rather have made those observations as a friend, when you were not in a pet?—I was not Mr. Hartnell's friend, only his servant; when Mr. Hartnell's back was turned, it might have transpired between me and one of his men, that such a mode of doing business was not such as I should have adopted; that his mode of doing business was not my mode of doing business.

Was it as to the employment of government paper?—No, not at all.

Do you recollect any of the stationery officers being entertained at Mr. Hartnell's house on any particular day in the week; a dinner or evening party?—I never knew of any such practice.

Is his house at the printing-office?—It was adjoining, in the same court.

Before he went out of Town to live?—While I was with him it was adjoining.

Will you take upon yourself to say, that on Thursday evenings Mr. Hartnell had not a party of gentlemen, chiefly from the Stationery-office, to dine and spend the evening?—I cannot take upon myself to say any thing of the kind, the office being a hundred yards from the house, and I was not there more than once in my life.

Will you say it did not take place?—No, I have not ability to do that.

Will you say you never had any knowledge of it?—I will say I never had any such knowledge.

Mr. *John Minter Morgan*, again called in; and Examined.

Mr. J. M. Morgan.

I WISH to add to my former evidence, that Mr. Hartnell has stated to me, that in consequence of having work to do for the Stationery-office, he had less occasion to send for paper from my stores, his presses being occupied by the public work; and with regard to discounting bills by Sir Matthew Bloxam, he has never discounted a bill for me in the last three years.

Could you, with the assistance of the books of the late firm, tell what negotiations were had with the Stationery-office, as to discounting bills?—Sir Matthew Bloxam was a bill-broker at that time.

And at the same time head of the Stationery-office?—I believe he was.

Were those bills negotiated at Sir Matthew's own house, or at the Stationery-office?—At his own house or office.

The bills of which you have been speaking, were the bills due to your house for paper furnished to the Stationery-office?—Yes; and he discounted them.

Could you, with the assistance of the books of the late firm, explain these transactions?—I could explain some of them by reference to the books.

Can you state to the Committee, whether there was any difference in the charge for brokerage in discounting bills by Sir Matthew Bloxam, than what you would have paid to any other bill broker?—I believe not.

Did you discount all your bills, both those you drew upon the Stationery office, and others in the course of your trade, with Sir Matthew Bloxam?—Occasionally; not all of them.

Appendix (A.)

George Head, called in; and Examined.

G. Head. (14 June.)

YOU are foreman or overseer to Mr. Hartnell?—Yes.

How long have you been in that situation?—Last Midsummer was a twelvemonth.

Where did you live before that?—In the employment of Mr. Hartnell.

In what capacity?—As compositor.

Have you any thoughts of quitting Mr. Hartnell's employment?—Not the least.

There has been no difference between you and Mr. Hartnell?—No.

To whom were you apprentice?—Originally in Bath; but I completed my time with Mr. Hartnell; about three years and a half.

Does Mr. Hartnell do any work besides the public contract he has with government?—It is very trifling; there are a few regular customers, not exceeding a dozen.

Who are they?—Mr. Butler, of Cheapside, the Albion fire office, and various other persons we do a little for.

Lunæ, 17° *die Junii*, 1822.

The Right Honourable Lord BINNING, in the Chair.

George Head, again called in; and Examined.

G. Head. (17 June.)

DID you succeed Mr. Brimmer as foreman?—Yes, I did.

Are any of those private jobs that you have stated done on government paper, such as the Albion fire office?—It frequently happens we make use of the paper sent in from the Stationery-office for private works; there is an understanding between Mr. Hartnell and me, that if I make use of public paper, he is to account with the Stationery-office for the amount and value of it exactly the same as if I was to send to the stationer's for it.

What kind of understanding do you mean?—For instance; two or three weeks ago, a gentleman came to me, when Mr. Hartnell was absent, who was in want of 1,000 bills to be printed immediately; I had no paper on hand but such as was sent in expressly for jobs from the Stationery-office; I made use of that paper, and when Mr. Hartnell came to the office the next morning, I told him what I had done; he said it was perfectly right; you may make use of this paper, only let me know the quantity.

What was that gentleman?—He was a clerk to Mr. Clutton, a solicitor, of the name of Walter.

What was the title of the bill?—A circular; there was a situation vacant at Kingston upon Thames as vestry clerk, or something of that kind.

Is that one of the bills? [*Handing a paper to the witness.*]—Yes, that is the form; this paper was sent from the Stationery-office for some forms for the Stamp-office, and Mr. Hartnell told me, that to use it for private jobs was not of the least consequence; he had to account to the Stationery-office exactly in the same way as if he had it from a private stationer's.

Do you mean, accounting to the Stationery-office in the same manner as Mr. Hartnell would have accounted to a merchant, if he had received the paper from him, or what do you mean?—I will explain it, thus:—there was a quantity of paper sent in from the office, which we called stock paper; at the expiration of the contract Mr. Hartnell will have to return that paper in stock, or have to pay the value of it.

Are the Committee to understand, that paper merchants send in paper to Mr. Hartnell which is to remain in store in the same manner, to be used as you use the store of the Stationery-office?—No.

Then what do you mean by saying he is to account for it in the same manner as to private stationers?—Either to pay for it, or return the quantity of paper at the expiration of the contract.

Did you understand that Mr. Hartnell was to account for it by paying the Stationery-office the value of that which he had taken?—Yes.

Do you know that he ever did so account for any paper taken in that way?—I do not know that he ever deducted from his bill the account of paper used, because we have a large quantity in store, as I understand from Mr. Hartnell, sent in, in case of a job coming in in a hurry.

Appendix (A.)

G. Head. (17 June.)

You understood from Mr. Hartnell there is a great store?—Yes.

But if it is used in the manner stated for this private circular letter, how are the Committee to understand it is accounted for?—Mr. Hartnell settles all his accounts with the Stationery-office, and I should suppose, if we were to consume the whole of the paper sent in as store paper, he would pay the amount of it, and have fresh paper sent in to the store.

Did Mr. Hartnell ever tell you he had accounted to the Stationery-office for any paper used in that way?—No.

Then what induces you to state that Mr. Hartnell would pay for any paper he might use from the government stock?—Because, when I have told Mr. Hartnell that I have used such and such paper that had been sent in for a government job' he has said, very well; let me know what it is, and I shall account to the Stationery-office.

Did he ever state in what manner he would account for it?—He did not expressly tell me whether he should have to pay for it or send back a quantity of paper, but I understood from him, he either pays for it or makes good the paper.

You have stated, that when you have frequently taken paper in that way, Mr. Hartnell has told you so; state in what other instances you took paper from the public store for private jobs?—I have repeatedly done so; I cannot mention the instances.

Have you ever seen any paper replaced to the government store for that used?—Never.

If it had been replaced, are you in a situation to know of it being done?—I think it is very probable I should know it, from it being sent in from a private stationer's, it would come under my knowledge.

Are you in a situation to know the different private works done in the office; do you see them all?—Yes, every job done, I believe.

Look at these papers N° 7 to 21, and see whether you know any of them? [*Handing the papers to the witness*].—N° 7 is a public job.

Can you state from what paper it is printed?—I think it is printed upon a piece of paper cut off from some other jobs; that is my opinion; I cannot speak positively; there is no mark I can distinguish it by, and it sometimes happens we print jobs upon slips, if a small number, two or three thousand; if a large number, we print them upon paper sent in for the purpose.

Where are those slips got from?—From work done, for which we have a pattern sent in, and the job is to be cut to the size; we are then obliged to cut the paper down; the slips are the surplus.

Are those slips cut out of government paper?—Yes.

Is there paper sent in, as far as you know, with every order for work that comes from the Stationery-office?—We receive the order before the paper, in general; sometimes the job is sent in perhaps months before the order is issued.

In case of receiving an order to print 5,000 window tickets, would you not receive the paper from the Stationery-office with the order, or soon after with the order?—The Post-office must issue an official order to the Stationery-office for the paper; and it sometimes happens that they send us an order to print without issuing an official order, and we have to apply perhaps three or four times to the person who issued the order before we get the official order, and it is then sent forward to the Stationery-office, and the paper then sent.

You always receive a sufficient quantity of paper?—Yes.

Inform the Committee where those tickets are printed on slips cut from former orders, what becomes of the entire paper sent in for this purpose?—It remains in store.

And what account is kept of it?—There is no particular account kept of it; it remains in the warehouse under charge of Mr. Hartnell.

Is any of that paper used for private jobs?—We have perhaps 50 or 100 reams of the same size; it would only be a quire or two of paper sent in for this express job, therefore it would be put with the paper of the same size, and no further notice taken of it; it would remain with the store paper.

Have you ever known any paper returned from Mr. Hartnell's office to the Stationery-office, saved in that manner from the public work?—Never; because we conceive we are entitled to the cuttings.

When you have executed an order upon those cuttings, to which you consider yourselves entitled, and paper for that order is sent after the order has been executed,

do

Appendix (A.)

G. Head. (17 June.)

do you consider yourselves entitled to that paper as an equivalent for the cuttings you have so employed?—Yes.

You do so consider?—Yes; if we were to send a quantity of paper to a bookbinder, with directions to cut it to any particular size, he would consider himself entitled to the cuttings.

Is the quantity which you consider Mr. Hartnell entitled to put into any separate stock, or mixed with the general store?—Mixed with the general store.

Do you know what account is kept of that to show how much Mr. Hartnell considers himself entitled to, and how much belongs to government?—I do not know what the quantity of paper is he has on store.

What the Committee wish to know is, whether any separate account is kept of the paper that you consider Mr. Hartnell entitled to as savings on printing, in consequence of the printing having been performed on slips cut off from former works?—There is no account kept, and the quantity is so trifling since I have had the overseership, to speak at the outside it would not exceed two reams, in my opinion.

How many of those window-tickets, (N° 7) are usually printed at a time?—Usually 5,000.

How often have you known them printed on slips?—I cannot call it to mind more than once, though we have printed similar things to that on similar slips.

How often do you recollect having printed on slips, and what number?—The number must be small, because it would not pay Mr. Hartnell to print on slips; the expense would be more than the value of the slips.

You have stated there are 5,000 at a time?—Yes, usually; and sometimes 1,000; if we use a sheet of paper we print eighteen at once; if a small slip only one at a time, and the workmen's wages would be greater than the advantage.

Look at (A.) and (B.), Albion printed papers, and state whether they were printed at your office?—I have not the least doubt of it.

State to the Committee on what paper they are printed?—I have not the least doubt they are printed on public paper.

Where was that taken from?—I cannot state what work it was sent in for.

Why are you so certain it is government paper?—Because to my knowledge Mr. Hartnell had not any fine copy, except what came from the Stationery-office.

What quantity have you ever seen printed on that government paper?—The usual number is 300.

Have you ever seen the paper taken from the government store for that job, replaced by Mr. Hartnell?—I never saw Mr. Hartnell replace any paper taken from the government store.

Does Mr. Hartnell keep any private store of paper?—Very small.

Can you state to the Committee what kind of paper he has in that store?—Principally yellow wove post.

Any other?—He has had repeatedly different kinds of paper of every kind; at present we have nothing but yellow wove post that I know of.

How long has that been the case?—That I cannot state, there might be a quantity of paper when Mr. Brimmer left us, which came from other stationers, but I do not know whether it came from the Stationery-office or private stationer, but I know Mr. Hartnell has had paper from some stationer as well as the Stationery-office.

From what persons?—I saw a bill or receipt for paper on the file, from a man of the name of Wickwar.

What kind of paper was it?—It did not state the quality; I believe that was second cap.

When did that come?—The receipt was dated 1821.

Look at the respective papers, and see whether any of them have been printed at your office; look at them all, N° 9 to 22, and if any of them have not been printed at your office, lay them aside? [*The witness examined the papers.*]—All these were printed at our office,

On what paper are all those bills printed, from Mr. Hartnell's private store, or the government store?—One is on Mr. Butler's paper, N° 21.

Are all the others on government paper?—Some of them, I believe, are not.

How was that paper of Mr. Butler's replaced?—Mr. Hartnell accounts to Mr. Butler, at the end of the year, for such quantity of paper sent into his warehouse; he says, I have so much in store; or I have borrowed so much, which I will settle with you for.

When was that printed?—About two months since.

Has not that been accounted for yet?—No.

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(17 June.)

Nor replaced?—No; I believe not.

You are sure it was not replaced by government paper?—I am not quite sure.

Do you not recollect it was replaced by government paper in equal quantities?—We have accounted to Mr. Butler for some paper, whether it was this I cannot say.

How have you accounted to Mr. Butler for some paper?—Sometimes we have used Mr. Hartnell's private paper for Mr. Butler's work.

Have you ever used government paper for Mr. Butler's work?—It may have happened so, because I have used government paper nearly as often as private paper.

Do you not know you have used government paper for Mr. Butler's work?—Not to my knowledge; I do not recollect the circumstance at present, though it may have happened.

Do you not distinctly recollect, that that paper was replaced in Mr. Butler's stock, by government paper?—I cannot call the circumstance to mind; I will not say it was so replaced, but I cannot call the circumstance to mind.

But you have used public paper for other jobs?—Yes, we have; it has sometimes happened that paper has been wetted down for a government job, and without any ceremony I have taken that paper, because I have understood that Mr. Hartnell would have to make up any deficiency there was in the store.

Look at N° 9, on what paper was that printed?—Some of them were printed on cuttings, and some of them on second demy, taken out of the government store.

State how many of those were printed?—I suppose from twelve to fourteen thousand; I remember on one occasion we had an order for six thousand.

Were all these printed on government paper?—Part of that order was printed on slips, and part on second demy, which I have no doubt came from the government store.

Did you ever see it replaced from Mr. Hartnell's store?—Mr. Hartnell has no second demy, nor ever had to my knowledge, since I have been there.

How has the paper been accounted for, so taken for that job?—I have observed before, at the expiration of the contract, whatever quantity of paper Mr. Hartnell was deficient, he would have to make good by paying for it.

How do you know that?—Mr. Hartnell has repeatedly told me so.

At what time did Mr. Hartnell first tell you that?—I cannot speak to that; I have understood it from the first, during the time I have been with Mr. Hartnell.

Have you any means of stating to the Committee, what quantity of paper Mr. Hartnell will have to make up in this way for the jobs done since you have been there?—A very small quantity; I cannot state the quantity. I should suppose, since I have been with Mr. Hartnell, twenty reams; it could not exceed that, allowing Mr. Hartnell had to make good the quantity of paper. I should conceive most small jobs, except Mr. Butler's and the Albion, had been printed on government paper.

Do you mean to say, that Mr. Hartnell's whole private business during that time, with the exception of Mr. Butler and the Albion, has not exceeded twenty reams?—There were various other jobs printed on private paper.

Recollect yourself, and state, whether paper to a much larger extent has not been used for private jobs than what you have mentioned?—I should not conceive that, upon an average, we use a ream a month for private jobs, with the exception of Mr. Butler and the Albion.

Then you would suppose, according to that, that during the two years you have been in Mr. Hartnell's service, about one hundred or one hundred and four reams have been used?—It cannot be so much as that, in my opinion; I said I did not think it would exceed that.

What do you conceive in the two years has been used for private jobs, except Mr. Butler's and the Albion?—Except Mr. Butler and the Albion, what came from the public paper was not more than twenty reams.

Of public and private paper, what has been used altogether—the Albion and Mr. Butler's?—Sometimes we do not use a single sheet in a week or fortnight.

Take into your mind all the paper you can conceive to be employed by Mr. Hartnell in private jobs of any kind; and say how much of it was government, and how much his own paper?—I conceive we used nearly as much of government as our own paper.

About equal?—Yes; nearly. In my answer to that question, I exclude the Albion office and Mr. Butler. I do not recollect any other jobs for the Albion, except those two; each of them would take six quires and six sheets.

How

Appendix (A.)

G. Head.

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How often are they done in the course of the year?—Those kind of bills have been printed on private paper as well as public paper; these two came in the same week, and sometimes we do not have one in three months.

Is it only those two bills that you say were printed on public paper, or those sort of bills generally?—Those sort of bills.

How many may you have come in?—Sometimes two in a week, and sometimes not one in three months.

When they come in, how many do you print at a time?—Three hundred.

They are done upon public paper?—Sometimes, and sometimes private paper.

Does Mr. Hartnell keep any copy paper in store?—He does not.

On what paper are they printed?—On the small post paper.

Do you do any private jobs for the Surrey militia?—I believe all of it.

State what quantity of work you do for the Surrey militia; how many reams of paper you would take for that?—There is a job done at the latter end of the year, which takes, I think, from twenty to twenty-five reams of paper.

On what paper are those papers printed?—On second cap.

Where does that second cap come from?—Mr. Hartnell has had second cap from the stationer since he has been doing government work.

The question was, where that paper was taken from on which that twenty-three reams were printed?—The last time we printed them, they were on government paper, I believe.

The whole quantity?—Yes, I think so; I cannot speak positively whether it was public or private.

Was this paper on which they were printed replaced to the government store?—I do not know.

Would you have known, if it had been?—No.

How can you state, that only twenty reams of government paper had been taken in the whole of your time, when you say for the Surrey militia work twenty-five reams were taken from the government store?—I did not call it to my mind.

You mean that, in addition to that twenty reams, there were twenty other reams?—I am not positive it was taken from government paper; I only believe it might be the case.

This quantity for the Surrey militia was not included in your former statement of twenty reams?—No; I had not that job in my mind.

Is not the government and private store kept distinct?—No; together.

You would not know one from the other?—There are very few reams ofthe private paper; I can distinguish what these are from the public.

Is there a fixed quantity in store for government business?—Yes; but I do not know what it is.

Is it two hundred reams, or two hundred and fifty, or any thing like that?—Sometimes we are very low in paper, and sometimes very full; therefore I do not know the quantity in store; sometimes a job is sent in from a public office, where we are obliged to use great quantities of paper before any is sent from the Stationery-office.

What the stock consists of you do not know?—No.

Is there any time for taking the stock?—At the end of the contract, Mr. Hartnell must account for the paper deficient.

Then you mean that there is a running account going on for four years, a debtor and creditor account, the paper used for government?—No; when Mr. Hartnell first took the job, there was a quantity of paper sent in for public work to be done immediately, which we call stock paper, at the expiration of four years, Mr. Hartnell will have to account to the Stationery-office for the amount of the paper sent in to him at the commencement of the contract.

Has any other stock of paper been sent in since the commencement of the contract?—No.

When was that stock of paper sent in?—That was sent in before I was in the warehouse; but I heard say, there was a quantity sent in at the commencement of the contract.

You have stated that at times it is very low indeed?—Yes.

What is the lowest quantity of government paper you have ever known in store?—I have sometimes known not a single sheet of second cap in the house, which is the paper most used.

You have stated to the Committee, that Mr. Hartnell desired you to take paper from the government store at any time you wanted it to complete a job, how happens

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it you did not recollect receiving any orders to take these twenty-five reams on which the Surrey militia work was done?—I do not know that I gave out that paper, because sometimes Mr. Hartnell gives it out himself of an afternoon.

Will you recollect, and state any one instance where Mr. Hartnell has given it out himself?—It repeatedly occurs that Mr. Hartnell gives it out himself.

To whom does he give it?—He gives his order to the warehouseman to give out such a quantity of paper.

How happened it that he gave you the order to take the public paper for jobs, if he gave it out himself?—He does not always do it; if there is a job to be printed, then he gives an order to the warehouseman sometimes.

You have stated, that Mr. Hartnell gave you permission to use the government paper, provided you accounted for the quantity taken, did you always account for the quantity taken?—Yes; I believe Mr. Hartnell knew every instance where I used government paper.

Did you always account to Mr. Hartnell for the paper you had taken; did you carry him an account, in each instance, of the public paper you had so used?—I never carried an account of the public paper I had so used, because Mr. Hartnell always saw the job; the private jobs were so few they must have come under his knowledge.

You did not, in point of fact, carry any account of the paper so used, Mr. Hartnell rather drew, by inference, an account of the quantity of paper used?—He always knew on what size paper I was printing jobs, and therefore he must know when I took it out of the government stores.

In point of fact, Mr. Hartnell having desired you to give him an account of all paper you withdrew from the government stores, you did not give him that account; may not the Committee draw that inference, did you ever let him know the quantity?—I believe he knew on every occasion when I used government paper.

You must know what you took, and in conformity with that desire of Mr. Hartnell that you should let him know the quantity, did you so let him know the quantity you used on every occasion?—I cannot answer that, because we are doing business together, and Mr. Hartnell was present when I was making use of the government paper; and I did not say I am going to do this or that, because he was present.

If he was not present, did you tell him you had used so many reams of government paper?—Yes.

Do you inform him of the quality as well as the quantity of paper taken out of the public stores?—I have.

Is it a written note, or verbal?—Verbal.

Can you, of your own knowledge, state that Mr. Hartnell ever replaced any public paper so used.

No; but it is my firm opinion that Mr. Hartnell intends to account to the Stationery-office for every sheet; I never heard that he had done it.

State in what manner paper is given out for work in your office; is any book kept in which it is entered, and by whom kept?—There is a book kept, called the Wetting Book, in the office, in which we put down the quantity of paper given out.

Who puts it down?—I put down a great quantity.

Who else?—Mr. Hartnell, the warehouseman, and the boys, because I have told them.

Is it not your particular duty so to do?—There are many jobs done in the hurry of business of which no account is taken in the wetting book.

Recollect whether you gave the orders respecting the Surrey militia paper, or who did?—I cannot call the circumstance to mind, but it is as likely to be me as Mr. Hartnell.

Is there always an account kept of the paper taken out of the government stores?—No.

In this book, do you enter the paper taken from the government store and what is taken from the private store, as so taken?—There is no distinction; I put down in the wetting book so much paper of such a size; there is no distinction whether public or private paper.

You say government paper and private paper are not kept separately?—No, in the same room; there are three rooms on the floor, and public and private paper in every room.

Separately, and arranged?—There is a good deal of private paper, such as yellow wove post, and there is not a sheet of government paper of that sort.

Are they so separated that you could say by the place in which it is, whether it

is government or private paper?—I could in a few minutes, pick out all the private paper from the government.

Are they in separate piles on different sides of the room, or piled up together?—There is a slight distinction; Mr. Hartnell's private paper is kept in the back part of the warehouse, and the public paper in the front; in general that is the case.

Are they ever mixed, the reams of one put on the reams of others?—Repeatedly.

How would you be able to pick them out?—Because I know there is no yellow wove post in the house belonging to government.

Have you no other paper but yellow wove post?—I cannot say; there is not any other now.

Is there ever?—Yes.

What sort?—Second cap.

To what amount?—I believe that is the paper of which I saw a receipt of 27 *l.* odd.

Did you ever see any other sort of paper in store?—I believe we have had printing demy.

You believe?—I am confident.

When?—Now there is some.

How much?—I do not think there are two reams.

Have you ever known more?—Yes.

To what extent?—I do not recollect more than four or six reams.

In every case where Mr. Hartnell did not know from the work done what paper had been withdrawn from the government stores, you gave him an account of it?—Yes, I believe in every instance; I believe that to be the fact.

When you say you gave him an account of it, did you only tell him you had used it generally, or did you give him an account?—I merely told him I had taken such and such paper, for instance, N° 11; I believe that was printed on public paper.

Do you know where that was taken from?—No; if it was printed when Brimmer was there, which I believe was the case.

You say you gave an account when you used government paper; in what manner and in what words did you mention it; here are 12, 13, 14 and 15; were all those printed in your time, or before?—Before my time.

You cannot tell whether they are printed on government paper or not?—I believe it was private paper.

Why?—Because it is better quality than the government paper.

16, 17, and 18?—This export paper we have printed for many years; that was printed in my time, N° 16.

From what store was it taken?—It was merely put down in the wetting book, so much paper for Fleetwood's job.

From what store was that taken?—I do not know; but I do not believe we had any private paper of that size.

If you had no private paper of that size and kind, it must have been public paper?—There was no private paper of that size to my knowledge, in the house then; I do not know that Mr. Hartnell has got private paper like that now in the office; he has had, and may have now.

Cannot you state, as warehouseman, what paper he has in his house?—I cannot state whether it belongs to the depôt, or private paper.

It may be public paper for what you know?—Yes, it may be, and I have no doubt of it, because we have no private paper of that sort.

Are those six pieces of paper, marked N° 4, the cuttings you allude to? [*Handing some pieces of paper to the witness.*]—I do not know of any cuttings so large as that; [*A cutting of imperial.*] I do not mean to say it is not so; it must be a very small quantity, if any; I have no doubt of there being cuttings of this size; I have my doubt about that; [*Another piece.*] whether we have any so large as that; we might have; I have seen on several occasions cutting as large as that taken off, but never any so large as the imperial.

Should you think that the perquisites of Mr. Hartnell are as large as that in your hand?—I never remember any so large as that; the bill N° 9, "Kimpton," is about the largest cutting I ever recollect, it is second imperial; I wish to observe, when this was cut off, there were some books to be printed for the Customs, that were to be a particular size, they were to have stout paper, and if the paper had been sent to the binder without cutting, he must have cut it down.

How many bills were printed on paper of that size?—I think five bills.

Appendix (A.)

G. Head.

(17 June.)

Are those the kind of slips which you have stated are used for window tickets?—Yes.

You have stated, that it was a common practice to use indiscriminately, government paper for private jobs, this being the practice, was it ever talked of in the establishment as an improper practice; was it considered so?—I never heard it mentioned in the office at all; I do not remember the circumstance of any one speaking of it.

You have stated, before you lived with Mr. Hartnell, you lived in some private establishment?—Yes, for a short time.

Can you say whether, in private establishments, it is the custom to use indiscriminately, paper belonging to different individuals?—I never knew of an instance of it; I had nothing to do with the paper in the situation I was in before; booksellers always send in their own paper.

Were you at Mr. Hartnell's when the robbery was committed?—Yes.

Who sent for the police officers?—I believe I sent for the constable of the parish, and he fetched two of the city officers.

Was Mr. Hartnell present when you sent for them?—Not when I sent for the constable.

Did he come in soon afterwards?—Before the constable arrived, I believe.

What did he say, when you told him what you had done?—I do not recollect what passed between us, but that it was such as he would have done.

Did he seem glad they were sent for?—Yes; and desired the constable to get two city officers immediately.

What examination did you make, with a view to the discovery of the robbery?—Mr. Hartnell desired the officers to search the houses and residences of two or three of the men, there might be more, and among which was the warehouseman.

What was his name?—Hake.

How did it appear the robbery was committed; by breaking the locks, or in what way?—My opinion was, that they had entered at the first floor window.

Was not it fastened down?—No; there were no shutters to it at that time.

Nor any means of fastening the sash?—No.

It could be easily opened on the outside?—Yes.

Was it your opinion that the paper had been really taken away?—I have not the least doubt of it; and by somebody who knew the premises well.

How much was taken away?—About thirteen reams.

Can you inform the Committee, whether at the time the robbery was committed, there was a large quantity of paper in depôt?—Not larger than usual.

How much?—I cannot state exactly; I think we had about twenty reams of this sort of paper.

Do you know whether any notice was sent to the Stationery-office, after the robbery?—I believe Mr. Hartnell went down himself and informed them.

Did any of them come in consequence to your office; did Mr. Parson come?—Yes, he did.

Had you seen Mr. Parson there the night before, or any time before the robbery took place?—I believe it was the Saturday morning after.

Had you ever seen Mr. Parson before that Saturday, before the robbery?—I believe never before.

Have you ever seen him come to the warehouse, to examine the paper?—I believe never.

If he had come to examine the paper, should you have seen him?—He might have examined the paper without my seeing him.

Have you ever seen any other person come from the Stationery-office to examine the paper?—Never; and I do not believe that any one ever attended for that purpose.

Were you present when Mr. Parson came after the robbery?—I saw him in conversation with Mr. Hartnell.

Did you hear what passed between them?—Not a word.

How long did he stay?—I cannot say.

Did he inspect the paper?—I did not see him.

Did he go into the warehouse?—I believe Mr. Hartnell told me he attended in consequence——

Did you hear him say any thing?—Yes; as to lessening the stock.

Did he go into the warehouse?—I do not know.

Did Mr. Parson say any thing to you?—Nothing at all.

Was

Was any paper sent away from the warehouse, after Mr. Parson had been there?—I believe the following week.

How much?—I really cannot state the quantity, though I was present when it was taken away.

Can you state any thing like the quantity?—I believe two cart loads.

How much would form a cart-load; how many reams?—I should suppose 150 reams in the whole.

How much might remain in store, after that was so sent away?—Indeed I do not know; but, I believe, about half the quantity we had before.

Upon the whole, you would conclude there were 300 in store?—Rather more or less.

You have stated, there was no greater quantity in store than usual?—Not to my knowledge.

Are the Committee to understand the usual store was 300 reams?—I never counted them.

Was there any paper sent in for an order?—The paper taken away was an order sent in.

Was it all stock paper, or any sent in for a particular job?—We always had more or less orders in the warehouse; but what quantity there was at that time I cannot say.

When the paper was taken away, did Mr. Parson attend?—The Saturday following.

Upon the removal of the paper, did Mr. Parson attend?—No; there was a note delivered to the carman, stating, "Please to receive into store so much paper," which he took down; and shortly after they were signed by Mr. Attiwell at the Stationery-office, and returned.

For what purpose was that paper in store?—For jobs wanted immediately.

What was the largest job you ever knew to be sent in from the Stationery office; how many reams did it require?—The largest job was one done the latter end of last year, for the Ordnance board.

How much did it require?—About 100 reams of one size, and 200 of another.

How long would it take you to print 100 reams?—That depends entirely upon what way it is done. For instance, the Customs catalogues we sometimes stand still two or three weeks for copy.

Suppose copy to be ready, how long would it be?—If we were to go straight forward, two men at one press would do six reams a day.

How many presses have you?—Ten presses.

How many presses do you put to a job?—That job was at two presses.

How long would it take you to print 100 reams?—At one press, six reams a day, and this was printed on both sides; and we do not print more than that at two presses.

If you employed your whole strength, how long would it take you; could you do it in three days?—No.

Could you do it in a week?—No.

Would there be any difficulty in your obtaining any quantity of paper in the course of a week you wanted from the Stationery-office?—It has frequently happened that our orders have been lying back three weeks before they have been sent; the official orders come to us, and when we have sent them to the Stationery-office, we have known it two or three weeks, but generally only two or three days, before we got paper.

What do you attribute that delay to?—Sometimes to the want of paper, and at other times, I suppose, their own negligence; it might always be for want of paper, for what I know.

Have you ever known paper taken from Mr. Hartnell's store, to print the Custom-house catalogues on?—Yes; I believe that was the case at the time I was speaking of, as to the thirty reams.

How long is that ago?—I think the latter part of last year; Mr. Hartnell made that arrangement about the paper himself.

The question is, whether you have known government work printed on paper taken from Mr. Hartnell's store; will you state any instance; what job, what kind of paper, and when?—That catalogue I have mentioned. We do three or four catalogues in the course of the year. And I believe I remember a circumstance, where Mr. Hartnell made an arrangement with the warehouseman about using his private paper.

Appendix (A.)

G. Head.

(17 June.)

What kind of paper?—Second cap, I believe; I do not know particulars.

What is the utmost quantity you recollect to have been ever printed for government, in a week, of all works?—I never made any calculation; but, upon the average, our presses will print about six reams per day.

Could you print 300 reams a week?—No.

You have not the means?—No.

You say you have ten presses?—Yes; but some are very large presses, and with large work they would only do four reams, and that only on one side.

In this case, where paper was taken from Mr. Hartnell's store, was it replaced by paper from the government store?—I have no doubt that it was.

In what manner?—When the paper was sent in for the catalogues, Mr. Hartnell put so much for his private store.

Who would have to do that?—The warehouseman would do it under the direction of Mr. Hartnell.

Was it done to your own knowledge?—It is a mere supposition; but I have not the least doubt of it.

Would the warehouseman, under the same direction, replace the public paper?—Yes; if any was to be replaced he would do it.

Who wets down the paper?—It is wetted by two errand boys and the warehouseman.

What is his name?—Hake.

Does Griffiths wet it down?—Yes.

Is the paper ever wetted down short?—Never, to my knowledge.

Did you never give Griffiths directions to wet the paper down short?—Never.

You are certain of that?—Yes.

Do you know that three sheets, or any number of sheets, are taken out of each ream before it is wetted down?—Yes; we take out three sheets; four is the quantity allowed, because of the proof sheet; if we had to print five hundred sheets of paper we draw twenty-one quires.

Is the same allowance made to you by private customers?—We are allowed more by private customers; if a bookseller wanted to send in two reams perfect, he would send two reams two quires and a half; whereas the Stationery-office only sends in two reams and two quires.

How does the Stationery-office send their paper in general?—By their own cart.

Do they ever send it in any other cart?—Yes; they have sent an order to the paper maker to send so many reams of paper to us.

Do you ever remember any quantity of paper coming in a butter cart?—Never; but as I did not attend to receiving of it out of the cart, I cannot say that such has not been the case.

How do you know what allowance is made by private customers?—Because I have heard it spoken of in the trade, and known booksellers to send it in; there is not a printer in London but knows it is the case.

Has such been the case in your office since you have been there?—I have no doubt of that being the case, although I have not counted the reams.

What bookseller do you work for?—A small portion of work for Mr. Letts of the Exchange.

What sort of work?—A small pamphlet lately; and at which time I asked the warehouseman how it was sent in, and he told me two reams two quires and a half in the bundle.

Your information is from the warehouseman?—I did not count it, I should not have time to attend to my own business; I asked him how it came; he said, perfect, two reams two quires and a half.

Have you had any conversation with any person as to the inquiry now going on?—I have spoken with Mr. Brimmer upon the subject.

When?—The first time I saw him was last Sunday week.

Had you no conversation with him upon this subject before that?—I had no knowledge of it; I had heard that there was a great national printing office to be established.

Have you ever had any conversation with Hake as to the abuses in Mr. Hartnell's office?—No.

Had you any conversation with a person of the name of Jennings?—No; I have seen him here.

Do you know Hall?—No; I have seen such a person.

Had you any conversation with him?—No.

Have

Have you seen him?—Yes; he was pointed out to me by Brimmer; he merely asked me my name, and said "a fine day."

Have you ever had any conversation with Castle?—I have never heard of him.

What passed between you and Brimmer?—He told me those gentlemen (Jennings and Hall) were scheming; he laughed at the ridiculous piece of business that took place between Mr. Jennings and Hall.

Did Brimmer and you talk of the evidence he had been giving before this Committee?—Yes.

Did he tell you all he had said?—I will give you his own expression; that there was a heap of rubbishing questions put to him, and he had endeavoured to give the best answers he could, but not any of consequence; among other things, he told me, that he had been asked, whether he had seen me.

Has Mr. Hartnell been frequently at the Stationery-office since this inquiry began?—Not more frequently than usual.

Has he, since the inquiry began, said any thing to you and others in the office, about giving information respecting the inquiry; has he said any thing in your hearing?—He has been very guarded; and desired me not to put any question to any one of the warehousemen, or take any notice to any body.

The question was, what did he say, as to the inquiry, to you or others?—He told me he did not know what was going on.

Did he tell you any thing about the paper returned after the robbery?—He did not; that has not been mentioned by Mr. Hartnell or me, that I recollect.

Did he state to you, or any one in the office, in your hearing, he would discharge any person who gave information on the subject?—He has not talked of discharging any one in consequence of this; at the time the robbery took place he had a very strong suspicion of Hake, which he mentioned to me at the time, and desired the officer to search his residence.

Are you quite certain Mr. Hartnell did not caution you, since the inquiry began, not to give any information to any person on the subject?—Yes; it was afterwards that he asked his warehouseman, one day, whether he had been mentioning the concerns of the office to any one out of the house; the warehouseman told Mr. Hartnell "he did not know that he had;" Mr. Hartnell then observed to me, "Did you tell any one there was such and such paper sent to the Stationery-office?" I replied, "No;" he said, "I have heard of it in a very strange quarter, I wonder how things in the office are talked of out of it," and that he should like to know how it got out; the conversation was openly in the warehouse, before the men and boys.

When was this?—Before I knew there was any Committee sitting, or any investigation going on.

How long ago?—I should think a month ago.

You said Mr. Hartnell had been very guarded; in what way had he been very guarded?—Not to make any inquiry of the warehouseman or boys.

Of your own knowledge, was not a large quantity of paper piled up the day before the robbery took place, to be sent to the Stationery-office?—I have no knowledge of that; I do not remember it; and I think I should if it had been so; it had been printed, and was to be returned to the Stationery-office; not plain paper.

The question was, whether, before the robbery had taken place, the paper was not piled up the day before, for the purpose of sending somewhere?—No.

You are quite certain of that?—Yes.

Is there large paper brought in for copper plate work?—Yes; I believe so.

Is that done in your warehouse?—No; the copper-plate work is not.

Does not Mr. Hartnell do the copper-plate work himself?—No; at the time he took the contract he had a copper-plate office; but he has disposed of it; a man opposite the office does the work.

He sends out that part of the work to another person?—Yes.

Is it in your opinion possible that any embezzlement of paper could take place in Mr. Hartnell's office, without the warehouseman knowing it?—A very trifling quantity.

What check has he?—He is about the premises, and he could see.

You have stated, you are frequently absent from the warehouse, and paper might be given out without your seeing it; how do you reconcile that with what you have stated?—If a quantity of paper be removed from either of the heaps, I know the work in the house, and know it must be taken for such jobs, and if I have any doubt about it, I make inquiry immediately.

Do you think you could miss a ream, from a heap of a hundred and fifty or two hundred reams?—It would be possible for any one to remove two or three reams.

Appendix (A.)

G. Head.

(17 June.)

Have you any other check, or means of detecting it?—I have not; but I very often stand at the door, and watch every one out at night, and see that nothing is taken.

Is the warehouseman in a situation to know every quantity of paper used?—Yes, I believe he could tell when any quantity was removed.

Whilst Brimmer was in the office, or since, have you ever had any conversation with any person, or with him, respecting the using government paper for private jobs; recollect well that question before you answer it?—I do not recollect ever speaking with any one.

You are quite certain of that?—I do not remember it.

Did you never consider it improper?—Never.

You never made any secret of it?—No; because I believe Mr. Hartnell to be a man of the strictest honour, and that he accounted for it to the Stationery-office.

And you believed it to be in the regular way of his trade?—Yes, it was; but it was the practice always to account for it.

Do you know whether it exists in any other printing office?—No; I do not know any thing of any other office.

William Marr, again called in; and Examined.

W. Marr.

WHEN you were compositor in Mr. Hartnell's office, state in what manner it was executed, whether in a superior, middling or inferior manner?—I should certainly give it as my own opinion, as very inferior.

Why inferior?—There was not sufficient time allowed in any of its branches, to be done in a decent and becoming manner, I think.

Were you allowed the usual materials to do the work?—No; they were of a very inferior sort.

Can you recollect any instances, where complaints have been made of work done in that way?—I think on one occasion there was a complaint made from the Custom-house, and Mr. Hartnell named it in the office publicly, that the work was shamefully done, and the materials very bad; likewise Mr. Kimpton of the War-office, has made repeated complaints of the work being badly executed, so much so, that he declared he would employ another printer, if it was not remedied in future.

Did Mr. Hartnell caution you to do the work better in future, or what was the object of his mentioning it?—I believe, and I think I am certain, that the observation made by Mr. Hartnell was, never mind this, the contract will be out in October next, which was last October, and the materials will last till that time.

Was Brimmer overseer, when you were there?—Yes; from October 1818 to June 1820.

If any abuses had existed in that office, could he have been ignorant of it, as to the embezzlement of paper, or using it for private jobs?—I should think not, if they had been carried on; but I cannot speak to that myself.

Had you ever any conversation with Brimmer or Head, or any other in the office, respecting the using of government paper for private jobs?—Never.

You said the materials were inferior, do you mean the letter-press?—The letters were very good, but the lines were pieced; in a piece of six inches there were six joints.

Mr. *Christopher James Magnay*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. C. J. Magnay.

YOU are a stationer?—Yes.

Has Mr. Hartnell been in the habit of dealing with you?—To a trifling amount.

Have you any account with you of the quantity of paper furnished to Mr. Hartnell?—I have the account with me of the paper furnished to Mr. Hartnell, on account of the Stationery-office.

[*The witness was directed to furnish an account of the paper delivered to Mr. Hartnell, on his private account, since* 1818.]

Mr. *Joseph Hartnell*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. J. Hartnell.

YOU are a printer?—I am.

The Committee wish to state to you, that a very grave charge has been made against you—that of using, for your own private purposes, the government paper, which has been sent to you for government purposes, and that that has been done

done to a considerable extent. The Committee wish to know what you have to say in your own defence, and how you propose to support that defence by evidence (if any) before them;—and also to inform you, that you will not be required to answer any question that will tend to criminate yourself; and if the answer to any question shall have that tendency, you are at liberty to refuse to give it?—Perhaps the Committee are aware, that paper has been sent to me as a depôt of paper of various kinds. As the orders came forward from day to day, the specific paper for the execution of those orders accompanied those orders. That being the case, the paper, perhaps, for an order of to-day has been printed on Saturday or Friday last. I mean to say, that if the Stamp or any other office should send an order for a particular number of forms, without waiting for the order from the Stationery-office or the paper, we should print forthwith. In the course of executing the business, it has frequently occurred, I believe, that small parcels of the paper have been damaged and destroyed in the operation of printing;—it has also occurred, that the Stationery-office have been out of a particular kind of paper, and that that particular paper sent to us upon stock has been expended; that I have furnished myself with some of the paper from the same maker; and that, to accommodate the Stationery-office, some of the paper from my own stock has been applied to government purposes. I allude particularly to the article called second foolscap. Perhaps the Committee are aware that the Stationery-office, in sending in a list of the paper to our office, accompany it with the price, the quantity, and quality; so many reams of demy; so many reams of post, at so much per ream.

Do you mean, in furnishing you with your stock originally?—Yes.

Did they do that with every order sent in?—Yes; and on its being put in stock, should any thing happen with it, I should be charged with this amount. I believe it has happened, on several occasions, that some part of that paper in stock has been taken for my private business; and that, when so taken, I have never attempted to go to the market to substitute another article, to replace it by purchasing. But the deficiency has been apparent. I soon found, after I commenced this business, that it was very precarious, as to the quantity of it. At the first part of my contract, I had a considerable private business; but I was under the necessity of relinquishing a considerable part of it, on account of the extraordinary dispatch required for the public business; and from that time the paper most in request for private business was kept. That which we seldom had occasion for was taken at various times, but to a very small amount, for the private trade from the deposit of government stock. I believe originally about 360 reams (I am not, perhaps, correct as to the quantity) of various kinds were put with me in stock. It happened, in the month of April last, that our warehouse was broken open, and about thirteen reams, I think, of paper called writing paper was stolen from the warehouse. In consequence, I offered immediately to reduce the quantity of stock in possession, and returned again into store at the Stationery-office about one half of the quantity originally deposited with me. It will, therefore, appear to the Committee, from the remaining stock on hand, a very inconsiderable portion must have been used, or we could not have any stock remaining. I do not know whether a paper has been laid on the table of the Committee, as to the quantity returned in April last.

Can you state the quantity from memory?—I believe about 160 or 180 reams, half the original quantity deposited; about 360 was the whole quantity. I believe it has been the practice of printers employed by government, occasionally to take for their own purpose the government paper, and supply it from their own store. The great hurry in which the orders are issued from the various boards, prevents the possibility of applying to the Stationery-office, and having it supplied in time. You must have either a stock to work upon, or supply of paper. I have not yet taken any account of the government paper actually consumed by my private business; but I conceive it cannot exceed thirty reams in the four years of any description. This stock was taken possession of at the Stationery-office, under an understanding between the Comptroller and myself, that, at the expiration of my contract, the paper must be re-delivered to him, or paid for at the prices stated. I have not yet been called upon to render any account of that paper; but, when I am called upon, I am ready to deliver an account, and pay for any deficiency; and, I should conceive, that about the same quantity (thirty reams) of second foolscap has been supplied by me, when the government Stationery-office has been in distress for paper of that sort, when the orders came in, and they had not then a supply of paper to issue. I am not aware that I have any thing further to state to the Committee; if there is

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. Hurtnell.

(17 June.)

any other point to which they wish to call my attention, I shall be happy to answer any questions.

You were also desired to state any means by which you proposed to substantiate what you have stated, by evidence, books, or otherwise; how do you keep an account of your business?—We have no other account of it but in the day books; the quantity of stock will show the deficiency.

In your own private account, do you not keep an account of the stores purchased, and how used?—I have never kept any account, but debiting the parties, for instance; five hundred catalogues and a thousand forms will each show the quality and quantity of paper required.

Do you never balance your own trade?—No; we have never done so.

Do you make out no account of the stores purchased, and how used?—We have not done so.

Is it not usual to do so?—I believe there are persons who do so, but I have never done it.

Have you any doubt that that is the usual course of trade?—I believe it is.

What check have you against the warehouseman, that more may not have been taken out than was necessary for the order?—I have no account but the quantity consumed for the jobs.

How have you been able to tell, for the last four years, that more may not have been sent in than was wanted for those jobs?—I have, upon several occasions, taken an account of the particular paper where I have had any doubt as to the consumption of the article; I immediately ascertained from my day-book that such a quantity had been consumed.

How are you able to check the amount of the stores, unless your day-book was much more specific than you say it was; it does not distinguish the sources from which it came, but only that so much was used for such a job?—It does not.

Part of the paper you use for your private business you purchase?—Yes.

And part is taken from the public stock?—Yes; but the greater part purchased.

When you went to your day-book to check the account, were you obliged to go through the whole account so as to find out any deficiency?—I should say, that the paper purchased for private purposes, has been purchased at three months account; the quantity was very inconsiderable, and checked in five minutes; merely to see whether the demy, foolscap, or post, had been used.

In what manner?—I have stated, that if I had 500 catalogues, or 1000 or 2000, I have taken such an account, which has satisfied me that the demy or the post, or whatever the article was, has been fairly consumed.

What check have you against the warehouseman, who has the charge of the whole paper in the warehouse?—I have had no check, which I am very sorry for.

Do you not take a survey of the remains of the stock of paper in your warehouse?—That has been frequently done, but I keep no stock book; whenever any thing turned up that was likely to create any uneasiness, I immediately inquired into it.

How came you to preserve no check over your warehouseman?—I take blame to myself that I did not; but I was greatly occupied in my business, and it was done at so low a rate I was glad to dispense with any expense that could be spared.

You say, having taken about thirty reams upon the whole of government paper, you believe that the same quantity of second foolscap may have been supplied by you from your private paper for government business; have you any certain means of ascertaining what that quantity so supplied was?—I have not; I only know the fact from the catalogue in each case; it was a Custom-house sale going forward, and I was standing still for paper; I have supplied myself with some of the same paper from the same maker.

What means will you have, at the end of the contract, of doing yourself or government justice as to this item?—I have before stated, that with every quantity of paper an account is sent in to me of the price and quality, and I have signed those notes; those notes are kept with the Stationery-office, and at the expiration of my contract they are produced, and I must produce the paper or account for the deficiency.

Those will be sufficient to charge you?—Yes.

In what way will you establish your discharge against government as to this quantity of foolscap?—When the catalogue, or any other business, is going on, it can never be defined as to what quantity it will make; those who write the copy send it forward as fast as it is transcribed; we have the order in the first instance to

Mr. Dickens

Mr. Dickens, the comptroller of the Stationery-office, requesting him to supply me with a sufficient quantity of foolscap paper for the Custom-house, upon that order I say, please to send fifty reams, or thirty, or whatever I may think I shall want; as soon as the sale is gone through, the catalogue is charged the printing of it, and in the same line with the charge the quantity of paper required is stated, and a copy of the catalogue is then produced to the examining clerk, so that he may ascertain that the catalogue has consumed the quantity, and that I have drawn the right quantity; if it happens that I have only drawn thirty reams and the sale consumes forty-five, then there are fifteen reams due to me, which are issued from the stores at the Stationery-office.

You have understood this to be matter of account current of value between you and the Stationery-office?—Exactly so; if this had been burnt or spoiled, or I had been robbed of it, whenever called upon, I must give an account of it.

And this was the understanding you had with the comptroller at the beginning of your contract?—It was stated it was put into my charge and must be forthcoming, or in other words, at the end of the contract, and before the last bill should be accepted, the state of the stock would be ascertained, and all deficiencies deducted.

Who was the person with whom you had this understanding?—At the Stationery-office; I should suppose with the comptroller, Mr. Dickens, or the assistant storekeeper, Mr. Parson.

Was all this 360 reams sent in at one time, at the commencement of your contract?—Not at one time; there were as many as five or six weeks elapsed before it was completed; we had sixty, twenty, and so on.

Is there any account of the dates at which it was sent in?—There is; and I had supposed it was before the Committee.

You say it was explained, that if any of this paper should be spoiled, or stolen, or burnt, you were answerable for it?—Yes.

Was it ever told you, that you were at liberty to use it on your private occasions, only accounting for it?—No; no such observation took place.

Was it not explained, that this was put into your hands, to serve the sudden emergencies of the public service?—It was.

If this was to be applied to your private trade, without being replaced at the moment, might not the very object be defeated?—Yes, certainly, if I had taken any quantity from that stock, to prevent a sufficient quantity remaining to execute the business.

You could not understand, that liberty was given to you so to use that paper?—I believe nothing was said on the score of liberty, one way or the other.

Was it not inconsistent with the object of the depôt, that you should have an unlimited license to use that paper?—I conceive it would be an unfair thing to attempt to replace any certain quantity or quality of that paper, by a purchase of my own.

Why?—Because it might be inferred, that I was substituting an inferior article.

You do not consider yourself at liberty to use the whole?—No, nor have I.

Was any thing intimated to you, as to the degree to which you were to use it?—No.

Then how can you suppose it was consistent with the strict understanding of your contract, to use that paper?—I believe, in the course of the contract, several reams have been spoiled, therefore I could not produce the exact quantity of any one of the articles.

The Committee clearly understand that accidents were within the terms upon which you received this paper, but you were asked as to any voluntary use of it?—To have taken any part of it, so as to injure the public service, I should consider an improper act.

Did you consider this depôt to be proportioned in its amount, originally, to what it was supposed the public emergencies might require?—Certainly.

Did you not also consider, that the Stationery-office understood that the breaking in upon that might injure the public service?—The quantity taken was so trifling, it could never have that effect.

What was understood at the Stationery-office?—I believe it was understood that the paper must be forthcoming or paid for when called for.

Was there any understanding that you were to use any part of that paper in your private business?—I do not know that there was.

Had you any conversation with any person at the Stationery-office upon that subject?—Certainly not.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. Hartnell.

(17 June.)

Did you ever intimate to anybody that such was your practice?—I have stated that I have taken small portions of their paper.

When did you so state, and to whom?—I really cannot charge my memory; but I think to Mr. Parson, the assistant storekeeper.

When was this?—I believe it arose in this way; there were certain papers which we had the misfortune to spoil a small part of, and there were others which from being wetted down and being extremely convenient at the moment, ten, twenty or twenty-five quires had been taken for private use. "In what way do you hold me responsible?" the answer was "before your last bill is accepted we shall deduct from you every deficiency of paper of every description."

When, for the first time, had you ever any conversation to that effect with Mr. Parson?—The last time within the last fortnight; but I could not speak to the first time.

Now state very distinctly how that conversation arose, and as nearly as you can give the Committee the terms of it?—I really cannot repeat what I do not charge my memory with.

What was the occasion of it?—It arose from meeting another printer, Mr. Graves, at the Stationery-office; he had stated to me, in going over his stock, there were some little irregularities; for instance, a deficiency of some kinds and a surplus of others; the question was, would the Stationery-office expect from him as well as from me, the precise quantity and quality of paper to be returned or paid for, or would they take A for B, that is, one sort of paper for another.

Was this addressed to Mr. Parson by Mr. Graves, or was it between you and Mr. Graves?—Between me and Mr. Graves; I then felt it to be my duty to put the question again to him, I believe that was the last time; I have before stated that we had some unavoidable accidents, and that some small quantities of paper had been taken; and I put the question in this way to Mr. Parson, "at the end of our contract we shall not be able to deliver all the paper we have had in stock, what course will you pursue?" to which Mr. Parson answered, "you must either return all the quantities you are furnished with or pay the amount, previously to your last bill being accepted."

Did you state to him, in putting the question, the way in which you conceived this deficiency would arise, and any part, from having applied it to your private trade?—I believe I have stated that a small part had been applied in my private business.

What observation did he make?—I do not know that he said any thing, only that he held us liable.

Mr. Graves was present?—Yes.

Do you recollect the particulars of any antecedent conversation?—No, I do not.

But you have mentioned it before?—Yes, I have.

Do you recollect the robbery?—I do.

Had you any conversation upon the subject of the deficiency at that time with Mr. Parson?—I spoke to him; I went down to him at the office.

Did any conversation take place, with respect to any part of this stock being applied to your private business?—No; I do not recollect.

Did Mr. Parson know that any part of your stock had been so applied?—Yes; I suppose he must.

Why so?—Because it had been before named.

Are you confident you had before this time, ever communicated to Mr. Parson, your practice of applying a small part of this stock to private work?—I could not take upon me to say it was to Mr. Parson.

Did you mention it before to any other person in the Stationery-office?—Certainly; at the Stationery-office, I think.

What do you suppose to have been the value of the original deposit to you?—I really do not know.

Mercurii, 19° *die Junii*, 1822.

The Right Honourable Lord BINNING, in the Chair.

Mr. *Christopher James Magnay*, again called in; and Examined.

HAVE you brought the accounts with you, you were desired to bring last time?—I have.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. C. J. Magnay. (19 June.)

Be so good as to deliver them in?—[*The witness delivered in the following paper.*]

1818:	23	reams large yellow thick post.
	4	d° double crown.
	38	d° double pott.
1819:	6	reams yellow foolscap.
	2	d° vellum imperial, cut round.
	10	d° middle yellow post, cut.
	2	d° copy.
	3	d° double crown.
	½	d° large bank post.
1820:	10	reams yellow foolscap.
	6	d° middle yellow post.
1821:	7	reams large thick yellow post.
	6	d° middle yellow post.
	3½	quires large wove bank post.

Are you acquainted with the sorts of paper kept in store at the Stationery-office?—Yes.

You supply it?—Yes.

Looking at that account, can you say whether the sort of paper there mentioned is the sort sent to the Stationery-office?—Only one item, the two reams of second copy, which they are in the habit of using.

Are the other items such as were likely to be sent to the Stationery-office?—I should think not; these are principally yellow papers, and not that generally used by the Stationery-office.

What did you supply in each of the last three years?—In the year 1818, from July to the end of the year, 69*l.* 15*s.* was the amount.

How many reams?—Sixty-five reams of paper; and thirty-eight reams of that were used for play bills, it being a paper made principally for that purpose.

Can any of the other twenty-seven reams be used for such work as the government generally orders?—They could use the twenty-three reams of large thick yellow post, but I do not think they buy any of that; they may have bought a few reams of it in the course of a year.

In the next year what is the quantity?—Twenty-three reams and a half, 38*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

Is any of that paper the sort supplied by the Stationery-office?—I believe not; there are two reams of vellum imperial, they use a little of it, but that was cut round the edges for policies of insurance; it would be useless for the Stationery-office.

State the next year?—In the year 1820, sixteen reams of paper.

Is any of those sixteen reams, such as is supplied by the Stationery-office?—No.

What is the price of it?—17*l.* 19*s.*; it was ten of yellow foolscap and six reams of middle yellow post.

In 1821?—Thirteen reams three quires and a half.

Of what kind was it?—Seven reams of large thick yellow post, which the office do use a little of; the other they do not use at all.

What is the value of it?—17*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

Can you account for the falling off in the quantity?—Yes; principally to his having worked formerly for two or three theatres, which he gave up.

You know that?—So he informed me; when I used to call upon him, he has stated he did not print for those theatres now.

You do a good deal of business for the Stationery-office?—Yes.

Are you ever paid for paper by His Majesty's Stationery-office before it is delivered?—We have been.

In what quantity, and how long before?—It was during the time they were about removing from one office to the other; it was a quantity of goods we kept for their accommodation; they said it was inconvenient to them to take it; they came and examined the paper, and accepted for it in the usual way.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. C. J. Magnay.

(19 June.)

Can you state what month or year that was in?—I think it was at the end of the year 1819 and the beginning of 1820; I think so.

Have you not been paid for any since that time, that has been retained in your premises for a considerable time afterwards?—I do not think any since.

What is the longest time that paper has remained on your premises after being paid for?—On that occasion it remained a twelvemonth, or more.

Where was it sent to?—Part to the Stationery-office and part to the printers.

Did any person come to the Stationery-office to examine it the second time, before it went away?—Mr. Parson came down occasionally, and saw it loaded out of our warehouse into the carts.

Had Mr. Parson examined it, in the first instance, before it was paid for?—I believe he was one of the party who examined.

Are you sure?—I am pretty sure he was.

On the 30th of May last, do you recollect sending in any paper?—I cannot charge my memory as to the date; we send two or three times a week.

Will you recollect whether on that date you sent eighty reams of E. O. royal paper?—I cannot charge my memory with it.

What is the largest quantity that has ever been delivered from your office to the printers?—The article of second copy has been the largest; probably 1,500 reams.

At one time?—Yes, as fast as the printer could take it; at the Tax-office they consume a large quantity of second copy, one or two thousand reams; instead of sending it to the Stationery-office, to save cartage, we have sent to the printers.

How long has it remained on the premises after it has been examined; will your book show the periods at which it was examined?—No, they will not.

What check or security was there, that the same paper was sent from your office that had been surveyed on a former day?—No check, but the honour of the house. But many of the papers could not be substituted for another, because it was a particular sort, and for a particular purpose.

Have you, in any of your books, made a memorandum of the date when any paper was surveyed by the Stationery-office?—The charge in our day-books will be an answer to that; the day of the charge will be the day surveyed.

The Committee would repeat that question:—Did you, on the 30th of May last, send eighty reams of E. O. royal paper to the Excise-office that had been paid for a year?—I have said there was some paper in the office more than a year, and it might be a part of it.

If any insolvency had taken place in your house, in what situation would the government have been placed by the paper having been left there?—It was their property. It is not unfrequent for booksellers to have paper lying in our warehouse, either paid for, or accepted for. The booksellers always desire their paper to be sent to the printer, instead of sending it home; it is the custom of the trade.

In all cases where paper is supplied for a bookseller direct from your office to the printer, have not the bookseller an opportunity of seeing the paper afterwards, when the work is completed?—Certainly.

Have the Stationery-office any opportunity of seeing the paper after the work is finished for government, generally speaking?—I suppose so; I do not know how the printer delivers the paper again; I suppose they deliver it into store.

Do you not know, that it is all sent direct to the different public offices, without going to the Stationery-office?—I do not.

Have you ever, upon any occasion, sent from your office to the government printer, different paper from that which has been surveyed on your premises, and left there?—Never.

That you positively say?—Yes.

Do you think it is possible, that different paper could have been sent, without your knowing it?—I should think not.

You receive payment for your bills at three months?—Yes.

Have you ever discounted them?—Yes.

Have you ever discounted them with any person in the Stationery-office?—Never.

Have you ever discounted with Sir Matthew Bloxam?—Never.

What is the amount of the common brokerage?—They would probably charge about an eighth for a Stationery-office bill.

At the present moment, is there any paper on your premises that has been paid for by the Stationery-office, and never delivered?—Not a sheet.

What is your invariable practice after paper has been chosen and paid for, with regard to that paper?—There it stands.

In

Appendix (A.)

Mr. C. J. Magnay. (19 June.)

In what way?—As stock kept in the warehouse.

Left in the same place?—Yes; left in the same place, unless we have an occasion to move it.

Is there any mark put upon it?—No.

Could any person belonging to your establishment, not knowing you had agreed for it with the Stationery-office, sell it to any other customer?—They might, probably, two or three of the articles; but, generally speaking, it is a sort of article which could not be substituted for any other purpose; the large E. O. royal, could not be used for any other purpose, it is the paper with the Excise-office mark in it.

Is that made of different qualities?—It is the most inferior quality.

Is that all of one quality?—No.

Whenever you sent to Mr. Hartnell any paper on his own account, did he give any receipt for it in common with the receipts he gave for other paper?—No.

Why?—We never take a receipt from a printer, we send a bill of parcels.

Is this paper, the amount of all you have delivered direct, since Mr. Hartnell had the contract, from your warehouse to Mr. Hartnell's?—There may have been two or three other instances; sometimes Mr. Parson has come and said, let me see this paper sent immediately; they are standing still for it.

What quantity is stated in that paper, to have been sent since the 27th of October 1820?—Three hundred and eighty reams.

Was that examined at your office on the day it was sent out?—I presume not; we have sometimes taken a receipt out of the book, and sent it to the Stationery-office.

Do you recollect having purchased paper from Messrs. Muggeridge at any one time?—Yes; now and then.

And supplied it to the Stationery-office?—Never; not a sheet.

Who are Messrs. Muggeridge?—Stationers and manufacturers, living next door to us; we have bought paper of them, but never sent it to the Stationery-office.

Mr. *Joseph Hartnell*, again called in; and Examined.

Mr. J. Hartnell.

HAVE you brought with you the books you were directed to bring?—I have brought one book and some papers which were referred to.

Produce them, and state what they are?—[*The witness produced a book and some papers.*] That paper [*delivering it in*] contains a list of the paper originally delivered from the Stationery-office to me as a depôt, 372 reams.

From what book was that paper copied?—It is not a copy; it is the original paper; I believe the date is to it, the 4th of July 1820; it was compared, I believe, with the Stationery-office stock.

Who wrote it?—I wrote it.

The stock appears to have been sent in the 7th of October, and the 12th of November 1818?—Yes.

But this comparison appears to have taken place the 4th of July 1820?—Yes; I had previously to the examination, a separate note for each of those papers, and on that date I examined those notes, and compared them with the stock in the Stationery-office, and then cancelled the papers in 1820, and said, "examined and compared."

This paper is taken by yourself?—Yes; it is not the paper in the Stationery-office; it is the only document I have, save what is in the office.

Was it taken upon examination of the stock?—Upon comparing my paper with the stock notes.

Where are those notes?—With the assistant storekeeper, who is in attendance.

Then what papers are the Committee to understand you destroyed, when you wrote out that list?—There are several dates to that list, at each of which dates I had the paper agreeing with the quantity and dates there set out.

Have you kept the notes sent in at subsequent periods from the Stationery-office with paper to you?—We preserve all the orders.

If you preserve all the orders, why did you destroy the original notes that came in with stock paper?—The original notes that came with the stock paper are of another description; it is stated at the bottom "Please to receive into stock so and so," to which I am required to give my signature.

If any body employed by you has stated to this Committee, that upon every occasion when stock paper was withdrawn from the government stock, for your

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private purposes, it was replaced by you; has he spoken true or not?—Certainly not true; but it is from error I presume.

How do you think that mistake has arisen?—I can fully explain what has been meant by that answer; whenever the paper has been received from the various offices with these orders, previously to the execution of these orders, in many cases, we have taken from the stock of paper to execute those orders; the forms have been actually printed before the paper has been received; what Brimmer has meant is this, that upon the receipt of the paper with this order, the paper received with that order has been returned to the stock.

The question referred to the paper used for your private business, and Brimmer stated, that in every case in which you had withdrawn public paper for your private business, you had replaced that paper; how could that error arise in his evidence?—I cannot tell.

Was not Brimmer's situation as overseer, such as he must have been aware whether he was stating truth or not?—It was.

Have you ever done any work for any bookseller?—We have done work for booksellers.

For whom?—The last booksellers for whom I was employed, was George and Samuel Robinson, Paternoster-Row.

State any other?—Longman and Company, Coles and Galpine of Fleet-street, Letts of the Royal Exchange.

Have you ever printed any book-work?—I have.

What are the works you have ever printed?—The Leamington Guide was the last; the History of England by Thomas Dibdin, two volumes, I believe for Messrs. Longman; it is several years ago, I cannot say the titles of others.

Did you ever use any of the paper that they sent in for their own works, for your private trade?—I believe not.

Do you know whether such is the practice of printers?—I should think not.

Did you ever know an instance of it?—Not in my own office.

Or any other?—Nor any other.

Did you conduct the Stationery business in the way that you had conducted business for the trade?—As it respects the paper I did not.

How happened that?—I believe I explained that on Monday when I was here.

Did you understand, you were to have the option of paying for it at the price stated, or making good the quantity, or that the option was in the government?—I conceived I had the option.

At the end of the time, did you conceive the option was with you, or with the government?—I considered the option was with myself.

Had you the price of the paper sent to you, when the paper was delivered?—Yes.

Do you recollect any instance in which the price of the paper was sent to you when forwarded by any bookseller, or any other person for whom you had worked, to print?—Never; I conceived it a transaction totally different.

Have you a correct account of all the paper you have received from the Stationery-office in your books?—I have not.

Have you no book of any kind, either day-book, journal, or ledger, in which the paper account with the Stationery-office is kept?—I have not.

Neither?—Neither.

Then how can you tell, whether any account of paper with the office is correct?—With every order we receive from the Stationery-office, the quantity of specific forms are stated in the order; and before we sign the book in which the number of orders is entered, we first ascertain that the quantity has been received; and having ascertained that, either the overseer puts his name, or I do myself. In making out our weekly bills, the quantity of every article is entered there, and that is checked at the Stationery-office by their books.

Do you return the work when printed to the Stationery-office?—A very small part.

How can they then keep an account of the paper used?—I believe the practice is, for the departments for which the printing has been executed, to receive back, through the Stationery-office, their original orders; and then their own orders are checked by the delivery-note before the account is passed.

Do you know whether the numbers of the various articles are counted to the respective offices to which they are delivered, when delivered?—I believe in some offices they are, and in some others they are not.

Have

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Have you any controul over your warehousemen or pressmen, with regard to the number they print of each article?—The only control we have is by the warehouseman, who should see that the numbers are correct. But it has happened, more than once, that the numbers have not been correct; and whether it was an error in giving out the paper, or spoiling in printing, we cannot decide.

Have you ever been called upon to settle your paper account?—We never have; it was delivered, and to be settled for at the end of the contract.

Do you ever keep any stock of paper for your private work?—A very inconsiderable one for private work.

What kinds?—Of those kinds most in request for the business; drawing imperial, yellow wove foolscap, wove thick post, middle post, printing demy, second foolscap; I believe those are the principal.

What reason had you for taking the government paper at any time when printing for your own private customers?—I consider I had the liberty to do so.

Is it not a very unusual thing for printers to take the paper of any other person and use it for their own private trade?—I have already answered that question.

Could you not, in every case, have procured paper from the stationers, if you had it not in your own private stock?—Certainly.

Be good enough to state what the nature of the vouchers of the delivery of the stock paper were from which this list is taken?—The vouchers are here; I have, at each of those dates, a copy of the quantity and the prices at the time that they were received by me; from that time up to July 1820, they were in one, two, three, and four pieces; at that time I embodied the whole, and compared my four entries with the original vouchers at the Stationery-office, which have been in their possession.

Do those vouchers exactly correspond with this paper?—I believe they do; I am not aware of any difference.

What were the private memoranda of your's from which these were copied; were they each containing three or four of those entries?—There were no private memoranda; it was a copy of the stock note, which had already been signed by me and transmitted to the Stationery-office; instead of having four notes I embodied them into that one.

By what check do you conceive you are, at the end of your contract, to return the value of the paper delivered at the beginning?—By the check of my own stock notes delivered into the Stationery-office, signed at the time of the delivery.

The Committee understand you to have said, that you considered you had the liberty to use government paper, provided at the end of the term you replaced it, at your option, either the paper, or paying for it according to the price mentioned when delivered?—I considered so.

Suppose, then, you had used all the paper at the end of the four years, and the paper, at the end of four years, had fallen fifty per cent, you would, of course, instead of paying the money for the paper, have replaced it in quantity?—Yes, if I chose to have done so.

If, on the contrary, paper had risen fifty per cent, and you had used the whole of the paper during the four years, at the end of that time you would have found it your interest to have paid the money?—Yes.

You perceive, therefore, in the application of government paper to your private business, you secured to yourself, whether the paper rose or fell, a decided advantage?—As far as so inconsiderable a part of that stock goes it was an advantage; as far as five or six reams in twelve months can go it is an advantage; I consider the whole amount, for the whole term, is within thirty reams, up to the present time, from the commencement of the contract.

There was a memorandum sent to you in these words: "Mr. Hartnell to bring his books in which he keeps his accounts with the Stationery-office, of stock paper, and also his day book, since the commencement of the contract." Look at the book you have brought, and tell the Committee whether it is your day-book?—It is the only book I keep.

Of any kind?—Yes; that is the book I designated as the day-book.

You were also desired to bring your books in which you kept the account with the Stationery-office of the stock paper?—I never had any such books.

What other books do you keep besides that book upon the table?—Only a ledger.

Have you no other book but this?—No.

This is not a day-book?—No.

How do you keep your account of the daily consumption of paper in your trade

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as to any business?—I have no daily account; that book is written in from the workmen's books; every press has a book, and they write, every week, the work done.

You keep wetting books?—There is a wetting book.

By whom is that kept?—I believe, by Mr. Head.

Under your inspection?—I seldom inspect it.

Does not that contain the quantities of paper wetted down for each job, day by day?—Not the whole of the quantities.

How comes it it does not contain the whole of the quantities?—It frequently happens after the wetting for the succeeding day, which takes place on the preceding night, that several things come in in the course of the day, and those articles are perhaps not entered at all.

Of what nature is the entry in the wetting book, so much for each job, or the quantity of paper to be wetted for the next day?—Both ways; sometimes a specific job and sometimes three reams Customs, and so on.

Always with reference to the bills to be done?—I believe, generally so.

Have you that book at your office capable of being produced?—It is at the office, and of course capable of being produced.

Does Head keep any general account of the quantities of paper used?—There is a sort of waste-book, in which he puts down his observations and the quantity.

Where is that?—At my residence.

Where is that?—Balham.

Do you usually keep it there?—I check it there.

What is the book from which that is made up?—From the workmen's book.

A separate book, belonging to each press?—Yes; two or three sheets together, folded up into quarto.

Are those rough books now extant?—They are at my residence.

You keep them there?—I keep all my books there; the books connected with the government business are there, having more leisure.

Those books would show what quantity of paper was used at each press for each job?—They merely say, 500 Customs, 1,000 Ordnance, or 1,000 War-office.

The meaning of that 500, or 1,000, is so many sheets of paper?—Yes; or half-sheets only; there is not a distinct drawing out.

But you would know what quantity had been used?—Yes.

Do you make out your account from that?—Yes.

What do you call this book? [*Pointing to a book the witness had produced*].—A journal.

How often do you enter into that book from the workmen's books?—Just as I have convenience; sometimes two or three days together; sometimes not for two or three weeks.

There is no entry there of government business?—No; I have separate copies of all the weekly bills, in printed forms, bound up into books.

That book you have?—Yes; and, I believe, the assistant-storekeeper from the Stationery-office has got some copies of my bills with him; if the Committee will have them laid upon the table, I could explain them.

How many books do you keep altogether for the public and private business?—Three; the one on this table, a ledger, and a book for the government business.

Have you not a waste-book?—No; I have not; there is an office-book; we have it printed at the head, "Victualling-office." Under that head there are a certain number of pages; and as the work comes in, he says, 500 with rules, or so on; and when I want to make out my own account, I desire the copies to be produced, which are checked by the entries of the original order.

Do you print the Surrey militia papers?—I do.

On what paper are they printed?—My own.

Has that been the case for these three years past?—I believe it has.

From whom have you received that paper?—The maker.

What is his name?—Wickwarr.

Did you procure the last paper from him?—I believe I did.

What kind of paper?—Second foolscap.

What quantity do you use in a year?—There is the receipt [*handing in a paper*] for the last quantity, 34 reams 20th of November 1821; the receipt is the 7th of January 1822. [*The witness referred to the book he had produced.*]

In what manner was it delivered at your office?—I was not at home when it was delivered, but this Mr. Wickwarr, the maker of the paper, is the person usually employed

employed to make second foolscap for the Stationery-office, and I applied as a matter of favor to have some of the same quality at the same price as the Stationery-office.

At what time did you apply to Mr. Wickwarr for that paper?—I have no entry of the date, but this work is usually done about this time of the year.

Did you apply for that paper before you did the work?—I think I did; certainly I did.

Was it by letter, or a verbal application?—A verbal application.

In what place did that verbal application take place?—At the Stationery-office.

Before whom?—The assistant storekeeper.

Who is that?—Mr. Parson.

Did no writing or order pass between you and Mr. Wickwarr?—No.

Did he send you any bill of parcels with the paper?—A note came with the paper, I think, but not a bill of parcels.

Have you received any bill of parcels for that paper?—I have since received a bill of parcels.

Can you produce that bill of parcels?—I have not it with me; I can produce it.

Why did you bring that receipt with you to-day to the Committee, which you have produced, as it was not ordered?—I brought it because I was informed by Mr. Morgan that this Committee had questioned him as to second foolscap paper exhibited on this table with the mark of W. the watermark of the paper.

State when that bill of parcels came in?—I think it came on Monday last.

When did you have the paper?—The 20th of November 1821.

Is it usual for a bill of parcels to come in so many months after the goods are delivered?—There was a note came stating that so many reams were delivered.

Did that note state the price at which it was to be delivered?—I think it did.

And on your private account?—Yes.

Recollect well, whether that paper was not supplied you by Mr. Parson of the Stationery-office?—What paper?

The paper on which you printed the Surrey Militia papers, which you have stated to be received from Wickwarr?—I believe the fact was this; at the time the order came in for these forms, we were in immediate want of second foolscap paper.

What do you mean by immediate want?—That I was out of it; that I applied to Mr. Parson, who knew Mr. Wickwarr, and I did not know him except merely by having a transaction or two preceding with him; I did not know his address even, and Mr. Parson said he would immediately write and desire him to send me in the parcel of paper required.

Did you know the price at the time?—I did.

When did this conversation, now alluded to, take place with Mr. Parson?—It must have been immediately before the arrival of the paper, but on what day I cannot say.

Will you reconcile your having stated to the Committee that you gave a verbal order to Mr. Wickwarr for the paper, and now having stated that it was Mr. Parson who gave the order?—I believe I have not stated it was a verbal order, because Mr. Wickwarr lived 50 miles from London.

When did you first become acquainted with Mr. Wickwarr personally?—I first saw him within six months of my doing business at the Stationery-office; I had applied to him as the maker of a second foolscap, which I thought of a very good quality, to be furnished with a small parcel of it.

Were you furnished, at that time, by Mr. Wickwarr?—I was.

Of one or more qualities of paper?—I believe only one.

What was it?—Second foolscap.

[*Certain questions having been read to the witness, he was desired to reconcile that part of his evidence in which he states the order to have been given verbally to Mr. Wickwarr, at the Stationery-office, in the presence of Mr. Parson, with the subsequent statement, in which he says, Mr. Parson applied, by letter, to Mr. Wickwarr, and that he had no communication with him.*]

Witness.—The first communication was verbally with Mr. Wickwarr, at the Stationery-office, three years ago, that was the answer I meant to give, and upon this occasion I had not seen him, but that Mr. Parson had written to him to beg him to expedite immediately thirty reams of paper to my office; I believe this papermaker is now in town, and it would give me pleasure if the Committee would order his attendance.

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Having had dealings with Mr. Wickwarr three years ago, how happened it you did not know his address, and were therefore obliged to ask his address?—I never had occasion to write to him; I saw him first at the Stationery-office, and asking to be accommodated with a quantity of paper at the same price, I said I would give a bill or check for the amount which I did immediately.

You paid for it before it was delivered?—No; afterwards, immediately.

Did not you receive bills of parcels from Messrs. Wickwarr for the first parcels of stationery you state yourself to have received from him, two or three years ago?—There were bills of parcels, but whether the address was upon them I do not know.

Did you ever see a bill of parcels without the address and name of the merchant supplying the goods being upon it?—I have seen bills of parcels repeatedly where the name is inserted but not the address; I dare say the paper merchant would do his business in a loose way.

State whether you applied to Mr. Parson to order the stationery because you did not know his address?—It was purely so.

Can you state how often Wickwarr & Company have supplied stationery to you on account of the Stationery-office?—I believe we have had three parcels of paper from them; the last, in November last, was the third.

Will you, on recollection, declare that you did not know, in November last, the address of Messrs. Wickwarr & Company?—I will declare so, most positively, that I did not, on this day week, know it.

Who told it you?—Mr. Parson.

When?—Friday last.

Where?—Here.

Why did you ask him?—Because Mr. Morgan had told me there was paper produced with a W. upon it.

Did you write to him?—No.

Did Mr. Parson?—Yes.

For what?—To ask that I should be furnished with a bill of parcels immediately.

What did you want bills of parcels for?—Because I thought the Committee would call for it.

You were in possession of the receipts?—Yes.

Would not they do to show the quantities?—I supposed the Committee would say, it is an irregular transaction, not to have a bill of parcels.

When did you pay Wickwarr this money, 26*l.* 7*s.*?—I suppose that is the date, the 7th of January 1822.

In what manner was it paid, by check, and on whom, or by cash?—I cannot say whether it was by a check or cash; if by check it was on Sir John Perring's house.

Whom did you pay it to?—Mr. Parson.

Who gave you this receipt?—Mr. Wickwarr transmitted this receipt, in a letter I received on Monday last.

In what way did you pay Mr. Parson that money, in cash or by check?—I have already said, I could not say whether by cash or check.

Were you totally without any receipt for the money paid to Mr. Parson, from the time you paid it up to January last?—I think I was.

Had you no receipt from Mr. Parson?—No.

Had you no voucher to prove the payment of that money, from January up to your getting that receipt?—If I recollect upon this occasion, he, Wickwarr, drew a bill for 26*l.* 7*s.* he said he was in distress for money; but I can easily ascertain that.

Did that bill come through Mr. Parson's hands?—Yes.

Did he indorse it; was it made payable to his order?—I think not.

At what date was it?—A month or six weeks.

Will you state to the Committee, whether you paid this bill before or after you received the bill of parcels for the goods?—The only bill of parcels I ever received for the goods, was the bill of parcels which came on Monday last; the note which came with the paper was not a bill of parcels, and merely stated, "Please to receive 26 reams of second foolscap; ordered for you by Mr. Parson of the Stationery-office;" that note is in being, and it would be better to produce it.

Is it your practice to pay for goods before you receive the bill of parcels for them?—Certainly not.

How can you account, therefore, for your paying on the 7th of January 1822, for goods stated to have been delivered in November 1821, and for which you only received the bill of parcels last Monday?—I was satisfied with the note of delivery.

Will

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Will you state decidedly, whether that paper was not obtained from Mr. Parson of the Stationery-office, without any previous communication from you to Messrs. Wickwarr?—I answer, that the paper was not obtained from Mr. Parson at the Stationery-office, without such communication.

Will you state whether that paper came in the Stationery-office cart, or in the usual country cart from Wickwarr & Company?—I have already stated, that I was not at home when it was received.

Who are the persons or person in your office who can state by what cart it was brought?—The warehouseman.

Who is he?—Thomas Hake.

Are the Committee to understand that he can state, decidedly, in what conveyance or carts that paper came to your office?—I should think he can.

You have stated that the Surrey militia papers for the last year were printed on your own paper, obtained from Wickwarr; will you now state whether the Surrey militia papers for any preceding year were printed on paper taken from the government stock at your office?—They have always been printed on the second foolscap; and from Wickwarr I have received a supply quite equal to any used for the Surrey militia.

Do you keep your supply of paper separate and distinct from the government stock in your possession?—The stock of paper kept is so trifling; but wherever there has been a different quality, it has been kept separate.

Are the Committee to understand, that the second cap which you received from Messrs. Wickwarr was mixed with the second cap belonging to the government stock in your possession?—Certainly, it was.

Is it the practice to mix paper, sent in from different persons, in a printer's office?—It is not.

It is not the invariable practice to keep all the paper separate?—Yes, certainly.

How often, and in what quantities, have you received second foolscap from Messrs. Wickwarr?—I believe three parcels.

Mr. *Samuel Kent Parson,* again called in; and Examined.

Mr. S. K. Parson.

HAVE you ever written to any manufacturer to order paper for any printer?—Yes.

In what instances have you done it?—I do not know that I have written, but I have, at the request of Mr. Hartnell, I do not know whether upon two or three occasions, two I perfectly recollect, asked Mr. Wickwarr whether he would supply second foolscap at our contract price.

On what occasions were these; state the time and the date?—The last occasion was the latter part of last year, I should think November or December, I cannot take upon myself to say which, and upon the former occasion, either twelve or eighteen months before; I have no memorandums or documents whatever.

In what manner did you make that communication, by letter or verbally?—I really cannot take upon myself to say which.

Did you consider yourself, in giving the order to Messrs. Wickwarr, answerable for the payment of the amount of the goods they might supply on your order?—Certainly not.

Do you know whether Messrs. Wickwarr were paid for those two quantities of paper you ordered from them?—I merely know from having heard Mr. Joseph Wickwarr say he had delivered the paper and received the money.

On both occasions?—I do not remember whether on both occasions, but I have heard Joseph Wickwarr, of Bagnor Mills, near Newbury, say that.

When did you have that conversation?—Upon the first occasion; there have been two occasions.

Did he tell you in what manner he had received it?—No; but that he had received the money.

Did he say he had any trouble in getting the money from Mr. Hartnell?—Mr. Wickwarr, I believe, said this, that Mr. Hartnell would not accept a bill for him for so small an amount as 30 reams of paper at 15*s.* 6*d.* a ream.

When did he tell you that?—In November or December last.

That he had refused to accept it?—No; but only that he did not like his acceptance to be about for so small a sum.

Did he never ask you to get the money for him?—Yes; he asked me to present the receipt to Mr. Hartnell and pay the money into Hankey's; upon my presenting

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that to Mr. Hartnell, he wished it to stand over till after the turn of the year; I think this was in November or December.

Did you go again for it?—No; I communicated it to Mr. Wickwarr.

You never received the money from Mr. Hartnell?—Not at that time.

Did you ever receive it?—Yes, this year.

When?—Sometime in January last.

Mr. Hartnell did pay you the money for Mr. Wickwarr?—Yes, he did.

In what way did he pay you the amount, in cash, or a draft on some banker?—I think by a draft on Sir John Perring & Co.

Are you sure he paid you by a draft?—I think it was so, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Did you give him any receipt for the money?—Mr. Wickwarr left the bill drawn upon Mr. Hartnell in my hands, and I put a receipt upon the back of the bill, and he said he would send it to Mr. Wickwarr and get his receipt.

When did this take place?—Sometime in the early part of this year.

Was this a bill at two months, or what?—It was drawn at one month after date, and over due it had not been accepted.

In whose possession was that bill before it was due?—I really do not know whether in my own or Mr. Wickwarr's; I think Mr. Wickwarr's; I know when Mr. Wickwarr was going out of town he left it with me; Mr. Hartnell would not accept it for so small a sum.

Had it never been presented for acceptance?—No doubt of it.

By whom?—Not by me, by Mr. Wickwarr; I do not know that Mr. Wickwarr did present it; I did to Mr. Hartnell at the Stationery-office, but never at his counting-house.

Had it ever been presented, except by you?—I say I never did present it; I mentioned it to him at the office.

You do not know whether Mr. Wickwarr ever sent a receipt?—No.

Have you ever seen a receipt from Wickwarr?—No.

Do you know whether he was ever applied to, to send a receipt?—I have no doubt he has been; I should suppose so.

You heard Mr. Hartnell say he would write?—Yes.

You never heard him say he had written?—No.

You never heard of any body else having written to Mr. Wickwarr, to desire him to send the receipt to Mr. Hartnell?—I wrote; this is the fact; the bill was receipted by me, and Mr. Hartnell considered it irregular; in consequence of that he gave me the bill, and I transmitted it by post, and desired him to send a receipt to Mr. Hartnell; whether he has so done I know not.

When was this?—Within a week or ten days.

Did you ever see any bill of parcels of this paper?—Not any regular bill, but a sort of note, "Receive so and so."

Do you know whether any other was ever sent?—I do not know.

You never heard that any was asked for?—When I wrote, transmitting the bill back for the receipt, the unaccepted bill, for a receipt upon a stamp, I desired him to send a voucher, and I inclosed the receiving note to Mr. Wickwarr. *(The receiving note was not inclosed.)*

What receiving-note?—"Receive so many reams of foolscap."

That was in the letter?—Yes.

You sent it down to him?—Yes.

For him to cancel?—Yes; whether he did, I do not know.

You consider that paper as in his possession?—I have no reason to doubt it; I have no knowledge of it.—*(The receiving-note was with Mr. Hartnell).*

Where was it that Mr. Hartnell made this application to you, to write to Wickwarr?—At the Stationery-office.

Cannot you recollect the day?—No; it was some time last week, I believe.

Mr. Wickwarr is now in town?—Yes.

How long has he been in town?—I do not know; I saw him yesterday.

Had you any conversation with him?—I merely asked him if he had transmitted Mr. Hartnell's receipt; he said he had. I never saw the receipt, or any correspondence between them.

Did he tell you when he had sent it?—No.

State the conversation which Mr. Hartnell had with you, when he desired you to write for these documents?—It was at the Stationery-office; no person was present.

Mr.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. S. K. Parson.

(19 June.)

Mr. Hartnell asked me if I recollected how many times Wickwarr supplied him with paper. I said I could not tell; but it was two or three. "Did I recollect the date of the last?" Said I, "Some time last year." And he says, "Do you recollect this?" showing me a bill receipted. He asked me if I had any objection for it to be shown to the Committee; I told him I had no other objection but that it might not appear quite regular for me to be receiving money from him for any other person. "Would I send it down to Mr. Wickwarr for him, to send him a regular receipt?" He said, "I have no objection to put the bill into your hands, to transmit it to him, and let him send a receipt to me by post."

Do you know whether he did so?—I do not, except from Mr. Wickwarr having said so.

He did not send it through you?—No; I desired him to send it to Mr. Hartnell.

You are quite sure he did not send it to you, to transmit it to him?—I am sure he did not.

Why could not Mr. Hartnell write?—I do not know.

He knew his address very well?—I should almost doubt it. I never heard of Mr. Hartnell writing to him; and yet I cannot suppose but what he must have known it; he is a very old manufacturer.

Why should Mr. Hartnell ask you how many times Wickwarr had furnished him with paper?—He asked me if I recollected.

Why should he do that?—I do not know.

Is he not the best judge of his own accounts?—Yes; I should suppose so.

Will you state to the Committee whether you delivered Wickwarr's receipt to Mr. Hartnell or not?—I did not.

Are you quite positive of that?—I am.

Have you ever seen the receipt?—I never have.

Nor the bill of parcels?—No; I saw the original note, "Receive so and so."

You have said, you gave the account to Mr. Hartnell after the paper had been delivered, what account do you allude to?—I never gave any account to Mr. Hartnell.

On what day was this application made to you by Mr. Hartnell?—Last week.

Was it Monday?—I cannot tell; I did not write immediately.

When did you write?—The day following.

Can you fix the day on which you sent your letter?—I should think this day week.

Are you sure it was not so late as Saturday?—I am sure it was not.

Are you sure it was not so late as Friday?—Upon my honour I do not know.

Cannot you fix, by any fact, the day on which Mr. Hartnell came to you at the Stationery-office?—I think it was Wednesday or Friday.

It was before Friday?—I am pretty sure it was.

Mr. *Joseph Hartnell*, again called in; and Examined.

Mr. J. Hartnell.

WHAT was the precise day on which you learned from Mr. Morgan that he had seen on this table the paper marked W.?—I think on Friday.

It was that which occasioned you to write to Mr. Wickwarr?—I did not write.

To make application to Mr. Parson?—Yes; it was.

What day was it you saw Mr. Parson at the Stationery-office, and made that application?—I did not see him at the Stationery-office.

Where then?—At this house.

On what day?—I think on Friday.

The very day you heard from Mr. Morgan?—I think it was.

Was it on the day you were attending this Committee?—Yes.

Was it on Monday last?—No.

You are quite confident of that?—Yes.

On the same day on which you learned from Mr. Morgan what you have stated, you made application to Mr. Parson?—Yes.

When?—Immediately, I think.

In the next room?—Yes.

When did you receive this receipt from the country?—I think on Monday last.

Through whom?—By post.

From whom?—From Mr. Wickwarr.

Have you the letter?—I have not here.

Is it at your house?—Yes.

Are you positive it was on Friday last you applied to Mr. Parson, in this house, to write that letter?—I am not positive, but I believe it was on Friday.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. Hartnell.

(19 June.)

Are you positive it was on the day Mr. Morgan made the statement to you?—Yes; I believe the very day that I said to Mr. Parson it would be necessary to have this.

Where did Mr. Morgan tell you this?—I cannot say.

At his own house, or here?—Either here or at his own house; I cannot say which.

Cannot you say where this application was made to you on Friday last?—I think it was at Mr. Morgan's.

Was it after he had been examined here?—Yes; I think so.

What time were you at Mr. Morgan's?—Most probably the morning of the day.

Mr. Morgan made this communication to you at his own house?—Or here, I cannot say which; if Mr. Morgan was examined on Friday, he must have related here what I have stated; because I did not go from this house to Ludgate-hill, but to Balham.

Were you there in the morning?—I think I was with Mr. Morgan on the morning of Friday.

Then it must have been here, as he appears to have been examined on Friday?—Yes.

And after that, you communicated to Mr. Parson?—I did.

When did you receive the receipt from Wickwarr?—On Monday.

How came it to be dated in January?—That was the time of the payment of the money.

Then he has antedated the receipt knowingly?—That I received on Monday by post, but there was a bill drawn to that amount.

Have you shown that receipt to Mr. Parson?—No.

Have you got that note that came with the goods?—Yes, I have, but I have not it with me.

You are confident you have it?—Yes, as confident as I can be that it is in my desk.

You are confident you have not taken it out?—No.

You never gave it to any body?—Not to my knowledge.

You never gave it to Mr. Parson?—I saw Mr. Morgan on the Friday, and Mr. Parson was seen on the same day, and it is very probable the note was with me; it is about the size of this; I believe it is in my possession at this moment.

The question was, whether you had taken it out of your desk in the last two or three days, or given it to any body?—Nor have I.

You had it with you on Friday?—That was four days ago.

When you said it was not three days, you did not consider four days included in the question?—I considered the thing in my possession; if any thing passed, it must have been before that time.

When the question was put to you, you did not consider four days included?—The last time I recollect seeing the note was on Friday.

You do recollect that?—Yes.

What do you believe yourself to have done with it?—I believe it is in my possession, but I cannot positively say.

Will you positively say, you did not on Friday give it to Mr. Parson?—No, I cannot.

Do you think you did?—If I gave it to him, it cannot be in my possession.

Do you think you did?—The impression on my mind is, that I have it.

Did you give it him?—Yes; I did not understand the question; I thought the question meant, whether I had parted with the possession of the paper.

Did you deliver that paper to Mr. Parson, or no?—I have already said I could not say whether I positively had or not.

You cannot positively say whether you gave it Mr. Parson on Friday?—I cannot positively say whether I gave it to him to retain, but he saw it, I am sure.

Did you give it to him into his possession for any purpose?—I am not aware of having done so.

Are you sure you did not?—On the paper it states, "Ordered by Mr. Parson, at the Stationery-office." I believe those very words are on the paper, and it was on that account that paper was exhibited to him.

And on no other account?—No.

Then the Committee suppose you now mean to be understood, that you exhibited this paper to Mr. Parson for the purpose of being exhibited to Wickwarr?—To be exhibited to Mr. Wickwarr! I did not see that Mr. Wickwarr had any thing to do with it.

You

You never gave it him to send to Wickwarr by post?—Not that I have any knowledge of.

Did you, last Friday, give it to Mr. Parson to send to Wickwarr by post?—I have already stated, that the conviction of my mind was, that I have it in my possession, but if in conversation with Mr. Parson upon the subject, Mr. Parson said it is necessary it should go to Wickwarr, he might have had it, and I be unconscious of it.

How is it possible that he could have it and you be unconscious of it?—The note was exhibited to him, and I stated what I have related here as to what I wished to be done.

What was that?—To have a regular invoice and a regular receipt.

In return?—Yes; but whether that note was retained by Mr. Parson or given back to me, I cannot answer to save my existence.

You are quite unconscious of having received it back from Wickwarr by post?—I am quite sure I have not received it back by post.

You are quite unconscious of having received it back from Wickwarr in person this morning?—I did not receive it.

Do you mean to say you never got it back by post?—This receipt is all the letter contained.

Have you ever received that paper back from any body?—I believe not; I conceive the thing is now in my possession in my desk, but whether it was finally left with Mr. Parson or taken back by me, I cannot say.

Do you believe that it has been in your possession ever since Friday?—I do.

Then you are not the least conscious of having received it back from any body?—No, I am not; I believe this receipt was the only contents of the letter.

But you may have received this paper from any body else?—I never have.

You say this receipt only was in the letter?—Yes.

How did the bill of parcels come?—It was on the letter; and Wickwarr states, he believes I have had, with the former parcels, regular invoices and receipts; that letter I will produce.

Could you have parted with that paper out of your possession and received it back by post, either from Mr. Parson or any body else, and forgotten it?—It is quite impossible the thing could have been transmitted by post without my having a recollection of it; but the only recollection I have is, that it was brought by me to this House on Friday, and if that was the day that Mr. Morgan was examined, it was immediately after the examination of Mr. Morgan, I stated to Mr. Parson the necessity of a letter being immediately addressed to Mr. Wickwarr on the subject.

What was the reason for bringing that paper on Friday before you had any conversation with Mr. Morgan on the subject?—I believe Mr. Morgan was examined before Friday before this Committee, either Monday or Wednesday.

Did you not give the bill on which you state the receipt was written by Mr. Parson back to Mr. Parson some day last week, and request him to apply to Wickwarr to obtain a regular receipt?—I did; I could not have done it without first having a communication with Mr. Morgan.

That was the bill and receipt you saw?—Yes.

Who presented that bill first to you for payment?—I believe, if my recollection serves me correctly, Mr. Parson stated that Mr. Wickwarr was in want of money, and would be glad of the amount of this bill.

In what month was that?—I should conceive it January.

Was that bill then due?—It was; I objected to have a bill of 26*l.* 7*s.* drawn for such an amount; I said, I cannot pay a bill of this amount; he must have either a check or nothing.

At what date was the bill drawn?—Either one month or six weeks, one of those.

Was it overdue at the time?—I think the bill was with Mr. Parson, and left with him.

Was there any other person present when Mr. Parson presented that bill for payment, as far as you can recollect?—I believe not.

Was that bill presented by any other person for payment?—Certainly not.

Veneris, 21° *die Junii*, 1822.

The Right Honourable Lord BINNING, in the Chair.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. *Joseph Hartnell*, again called in; and Examined.

Mr. J. Hartnell. (21 June.)

HAVE you brought with you the papers you were directed to bring?—I have.

Please to deliver them in, stating what they are?—The order was, to deliver in the wetting books.

Are those down to the present time?—They are; I have also a bill of parcels; it was a rough note that came with the paper, and the bill for the same, of what was bought of Wickwarr, and the letter which I received by the Monday's post, which I stated I would produce also. [*They were delivered in, and read; the letter was dated Bagnor*, 16 *June* 1822.]

Have you got the receipt?—This is the receipt. [*It was delivered in.*]

Mr. Hartnell.—The next is the waste book, kept by Head. [*The same was delivered in, consisting of two parts.*]

What other papers have you brought with you?—The papers relating to the first transaction with the same paper maker.

[*A bill of exchange, dated 26th August* 1819, *drawn by Wickwarr upon Hartnell, and also an invoice of paper, with a letter connected with the same, were delivered in, and read.*]

Do you know what difference in price there was between the Stationery-office price and the general price of the trade?—I believe there is a difference from five to twelve and a half per cent in the paper, between what I could buy in the trade and to get it in that way.

The Stationery-office get the paper from five to twelve and a half per cent lower than you get it from the trade?—Yes.

You mean, that you should have bought it in London from five to twelve and a half per cent dearer than you gave Wickwarr?—Yes.

Do you mean to say, from a paper dealer or a paper maker?—I mean to say, if I had gone to a wholesale stationer, I must have given that price.

But supposing that you had applied to any other paper manufacturer, without any reference to government whatever, or through Parson, what price should you have had to pay?—Nearly the same, I apprehend, as I was charged.

Do you mean, that Wickwarr would have supplied you with a small quantity at the same price?—I think under the same circumstances, having many other parcels of this kind for government.

Is there any thing peculiar in this paper used by government, from that which is in general use in business?—No; except that it is all inside quires.

Have you delivered in all the papers you have brought?—Here is another; here is an invoice and bill of paper purchased shortly before the commencement of the transaction with Wickwarr; I produce it to show that I had some of this paper in my own store when I commenced the government business.

When did you commence it?—The first of October 1818; and there is another, dated June. I have another paper, being a cheque for the amount of the last parcel of goods given to Mr. Parson; the bill was not presented, and therefore never accepted by me.

That is the cheque by which he was paid?—Yes. [*Three papers were delivered in*].

Have you any remarks to make upon your former evidence you gave the other day?—I have.

See former Evidence p. 120.

Be so good as to state them to the Committee?—The first error is in the 54th page of the Evidence, after the words "*loose way.*" I stated, to the best of my recollection, that the note accompanying the paper from Wickwarr contained the following words: "Mr. Hartnell,—Please to receive 26 reams of second foolscap insides, at 15*s.* 6*d.*; ordered for you by Mr. Parson; from your humble servant, Joseph Wickwarr." The next is in page 84:—the note to which I was then alluding was the note which accompanied that paper; and the note which I understood to be alluded to by the Committee, was the note of hand or bill, which was the one given to Mr. Parson, and transmitted to Mr. Wickwarr.

p. 124.

You

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. Hartnell.

(21 June.)

You had been speaking all along of the rough note that accompanied that paper?—Yes; which I said I believed it was in my desk.

Did you find it there?—Yes; I did, when I got home.

Mr. *Joseph Wickwarr*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. J. Wickwarr.

YOU are a manufacturer of paper?—Yes.

Where?—At Bagnor, near Newbury, in Berkshire.

You furnish paper to the Stationery-office under contract?—We do.

Are you acquainted with Mr. Hartnell?—I know him, but am not acquainted with him at all.

How long have you known him?—I have not known him but a short time, excepting by sight; no otherwise than having sold goods to him.

You have sold goods to him?—Yes.

Upon how many different occasions?—Twice.

Only twice?—I believe only twice; I do not recollect more than twice, or three times. I believe there were three sorts of paper, and delivered at twice, which were consolidated in one bill.

Do you recollect when the first parcel was sold?—I believe I have the date of it.

Perhaps you will look to that letter, and say whether it is in your own hand-writing? [*Showing a letter to the witness*].—"August the 30th, 1819;" that is my hand-writing.

Is that the first occasion you had any dealing with Mr. Hartnell?—Yes, that I have any knowledge of.

Is that one of the two transactions?—Yes; one of the two.

Had you any knowledge of Mr. Hartnell before that time?—No.

Through whom was an application made to you, to serve him with that paper?—I think through Mr. Parson, of the Stationery-office; I have no recollection that the order came in any other way than through him. He asked me if I would supply Mr. Hartnell with paper, or something to that effect; he said that he was in want of some.

Had you at that time a contract subsisting with government?—I do not recollect; I think it is very probable I might have a contract at that time; it is very likely.

Was it a mere application to supply paper, as you might receive an application from any one else; or an application to supply at the contract prices?—Not particularly in that sort of way, that I have any knowledge of; but merely to send paper to Mr. Hartnell—fine foolscap, or second foolscap.

Such an order as you might receive from any other persons that applied to you?—Yes, certainly.

Look at the prices there stated; can you state that those were the prices at which you were selling the paper to other persons at that time?—As near that price as it possibly can be.

Does it appear cheaper than you would have supplied any other person that applied to you?—About the same prices, I should think.

You say *about* the same; have you any reason to think the contrary?—No; none at all; they are fair prices. I should have been glad to supply any person that ordered it at the same price.

They are the prices of the trade?—Yes.

So that there was no favour shown to Mr. Hartnell in serving him at that price?—No favour that I am aware of.

In what way was that paper sent up to him, do you remember?—I cannot recollect, indeed; but, perhaps, if I read the letter that will bring it to mind [*The witness read the letter*]; it says, in this letter, it was sent from Windmill-street.

Where is that?—The place I am at generally when in town.

Was the paper sent through the Stationery-office?—Certainly not.

Was that bill that is drawn by you paid to you by Mr. Hartnell?—I have no doubt but it was.

Look at it, and see?—Here is an indorsement upon it by me.

Do you recollect from whom you received payment of that bill?—From Mr. Hartnell.

Personally?—Yes; no doubt this is the person I paid it to, Mr. Thomas Curtis, stationer, Budge-row.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. Wickwarr.

(21 June.)

Look at that, and see if that is in your hand writing, purporting to be a receipt, dated 7th January 1822, 26*l.* 7*s.*? [*Handing a written paper to the witness*]—Yes, it is.

When did you write that?—This was written a short time since; I think a week or a fortnight ago; I do not immediately recollect; it was a short time ago.

Was it last Sunday?—No; I should think it was about Saturday or Sunday, not last Sunday.

Look at your own letter? [*Handing a letter to the witness*]—The sixteenth of June; I suppose it was written on Sunday; I dare say it was.

Have you any doubt of it, after looking to your letter?—No; by that letter, as so dated.

Did you write that letter on Sunday?—I think I did.

You think you did?—I cannot positively say whether I wrote it on Saturday or Sunday.

Is Saturday a post day in Berkshire?—No.

When did you put it into the post?—On the Sunday.

Then when did you receive the letter to which that is an answer?—On the Saturday morning.

From whom was it received?—From Mr. Parson.

Have you got that letter with you?—It contained nothing more than a request to have a receipt in lieu of the bill for 26*l.* 7*s.* as I had the bill with his endorsement upon it.

Then you have not the letter?—No; I took the bill out and put it upon the file, and tore the letter immediately.

You put the bill upon the file and tore the letter immediately?—Yes.

At your own house in Berkshire?—Yes; upon the file at my own house.

Have you got the bill?—Yes; that is the bill.

The letter contained nothing from Parson but a desire to send up the bill?—He said he had received the inclosed bill from Mr. Hartnell, and requested me to send a receipt for the same amount to Mr. Hartnell.

Did he give any reason for that request?—I do not recollect whether he gave any reason.

Recollect, it is not very long ago, only last Saturday?—He assigned no reason particular; yes, the reason he assigned for having the bill was, because his name was on the back, and he should not wish that a bill having his name on the back should appear; something to that effect.

That his name should not appear?—His name being on the bill, he wished me to send a receipt without his name being on the back.

Did he state why he so wished it?—No.

Was there any mention of any Committee; was there that expression in the letter?—I do not recollect.

Recollect whether the word *Committee* was not in that letter?—I do not think there was a word on the subject.

Are you certain?—I believe I could take my oath of it.

That letter is at home, is it?—As soon as I took out the bill, I put the bill upon the file, and tore the letter.

Was there any thing about the House of Commons in it, or any thing that implied an inquiry was going on?—I do not recollect that there was; I read the letter and immediately put the bill upon the file; and, on the Sunday, set about preparing to give an answer to it.

This was a mere letter to Mr. Hartnell, you had no other transaction with Mr. Hartnell?—I do not recollect any.

You had no other transaction with Mr. Hartnell; recollect yourself?—I do not recollect that I had.

And you had no business with him but those two transactions?—No; not to my knowledge.

You had seen him before?—Yes, I might have seen him.

You are not quite certain of that even?—Yes; I am pretty certain I had seen him, but I was not acquainted with him.

Should you know him again if you saw him?—Yes, I think I should.

Are you certain?—Yes, I think I should.

Have you seen him to-day?—Yes, in the adjoining room.

Did you know him?—Yes.

Did you speak to him?—I made my obeisance to him.

Have you then any doubt whether you know him or not?—I did not understand the question.

Then that being the state of your acquaintance with Mr. Hartnell, what is the meaning of this phrase in the letter, "I shall be in London on Tuesday next, and will wait on you on Wednesday?"—Certainly to whether that receipt I sent was all he required, and to see whether he received it in my letter; I had no other reason.

Did Mr. Hartnell apply to you?—Through Mr. Parson; he required me to send the receipt to Mr. Hartnell.

Did you send it to him with this letter of yours, meaning that you would be in town on Tuesday next, and would wait upon him on Wednesday, to know whether he had received the receipt?—Of course; that was my meaning.

When did you come to town?—I came to town I think it was Tuesday.

This is only Friday?—On Tuesday.

What was the business that brought you to town?—Various business.

Was it any part of your business in coming to town, to see Mr. Hartnell?—None.

Did you call upon him when you came?—The next morning.

When?—Wednesday morning.

You saw him?—Yes.

What passed between you?—I do not know; I asked him whether he received my letter; that was the amount of the conversation; I do not recollect any thing else occurred; no other conversation on any other subject.

What time did you call?—I think I was not a minute in his room; I think not.

Was it in the morning you called?—Yes.

Did you dine with him?—No; I was not in the office long.

You did not eat or drink in his house in any way?—No.

Are you sure of it?—Yes.

Was it at the printing-office you saw him?—Yes.

What induced you to take the bill off the file, and bring it up?—Under an idea that it might be necessary for some purpose or other.

For what purpose?—I cannot tell.

Was any purpose intimated in the letter which induced you to bring it up?—I did not bring it up with me, I went into the country for it.

When did you fetch it?—I went yesterday morning, at the request of Mr. Parson.

When was that request made to you?—On Wednesday evening, Mr. Parson came up to my apartment in Windmill-street, I was not there; he inquired where I was, and they informed him that I was gone to a place where I generally go in the evening to read the paper, a place near Russell-court; and I had not been there a great while before Mr. Parson came to me; he told me that there was something about an inquiry respecting some paper delivered to Mr. Hartnell, and that he wished me to go into the country, and bring up every document I had got respecting it, as to the dates, and every particular as to the delivery of the paper; as in all probability I should be called upon; he requested me to bring up every voucher, and every particular, also the bill that he had sent down for me to exchange for the receipt, to bring it up with me, and every thing else that I had; in consequence of this application I sat off the next morning; it was at his desire.

When he stated this to you, did you ask him as to the nature of the inquiry, and before whom?—Yes, I asked him; he said it was respecting some paper delivered to Mr. Hartnell, and begged I would bring up every document I had.

Did you ask him before whom the inquiry was going on?—I do not know particularly that I did; I knew that an inquiry was going on.

From whom?—I heard of it in the trade from many stationers.

Had you no conversation with him respecting the nature of the inquiry?—No.

Was that all that passed between you?—Yes, I do not think I was with him a quarter of an hour; it was eight or nine o'clock in the evening, I dare say, at the time he came; I got to bed very early, and set off by the first coach the next morning.

When did you get back?—This morning.

Have you seen Mr. Parson since you got back?—No.

Have you seen Mr. Hartnell?—This morning.

Where?—Here.

You merely asked him how he did?—He was in the room when I came in.

Nothing else passed excepting what you have stated?—I do not know that there did.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. Wickwarr.

(21 June.)

You did not mention the bill to Mr. Hartnell?—No.

These questions will have brought to your recollection the second parcel of goods, for which twenty-six pounds were due to you?—Yes.

Will you state when you received the order for those goods?—I received the order for those goods from Mr. Parson, who told me that Mr. Hartnell wanted a little quantity of that sort of paper, about thirty or forty reams of second foolscap, and asked me if I could supply him; I said I could.

You received the order through Mr. Parson?—Yes.

But when was it?—I think it was in November 1821.

The last November?—Yes.

Parson wrote to you, did not he, or were you in town?—I think I received the order verbally; I was in town; I think it was at the office; I have no recollection of having received a letter from Mr. Parson on the subject.

The price of the paper was 15*s.* 6*d.* per ream?—Sixpence more than the contract price.

The contract price is 15*s.*?—Yes; I considered that it was worth that money.

Was not Parson's application to you whether you could not supply it at contract prices?—I told him that I would not; I said I would have sixpence more; I do not think he said any thing to me about the contract price.

Then you must recollect whether it was by conversation or by letter you received the order?—By conversation, certainly.

Have you any doubt that that passed verbally in London?—I have every reason to believe that it did.

When did you receive payment for this paper?—I received payment on the 18th of December, I think it was.

Through whom?—Through Mr. Parson.

In what way?—He paid me himself.

You were in town at that time?—Yes.

At the same time that he paid you any money on the public account?—No; a certain sum was paid to me through the hands of Mr. Parson.

By cash?—Yes; I was to have been paid for it by money; when I came to town, Hartnell had not paid Mr. Parson, and Mr. Parson said, "You sold the paper for money," and he was extremely angry at the man to think that I should have been disappointed, agreeably to what he had said, that Mr. Hartnell would pay the money; he was vexed that he had not got the money from him to pay me.

When was it paid?—The way that I have got it is, that it was actually paid the 18th of December.

Where have you taken that from?—From a memorandum.

What is the amount?—26*l.* 7*s.*

The actual date of payment was the 18th of December?—It appears so.

How do you know it?—I took it from a memorandum book which I have got at home, in which I regularly make entries.

Were there any subsequent entries made in the month of December?—Yes; there is the delivery of the paper in the memorandum book, in the same sort of way.

What induced you to bring those various memorandums to town?—I was desired to bring up all the documents I had.

How happened it that it was paid on the 18th of December, the receipt being dated on the 7th of January?—That is the receipt of the bill at the time that the bill came due.

It was due before the bill was paid?—Certainly; I left the bill with Mr. Parson; he said, "It is a shabby thing of Mr. Hartnell; you shall not be disappointed of it;" as I wanted it very much.

Then you understood that Mr. Parson paid you out of his own money?—Certainly I did.

This bill is dated on the 4th of January 1821; was it drawn on that day?—I should think it was.

Have you any thing to make you think otherwise?—I do not immediately recollect it; I sent the bill up when Mr. Parson wrote to me.

Have you not a bill book in which you enter all bills which you draw and receive?—I am not quite so regular in that respect as other persons.

Have you, or have you not, such a book?—No, I have not; soon after I receive bills I pay them away.

If the bill was drawn on the 4th, would it appear entered in your books on that day?—No; I have no other memorandum that I keep of them.

Does

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Mr. J. Wickwarr.

(21 June.)

Does it appear entered in your bill book at all?—No.

Have you a bill book?—I have for bills that I accept; but the receiving bills I do not enter; they generally go out of my hands again as soon as I get them.

As a man of business, you are asked, whether you have a bill book or no?—I have a bill book in a certain sort of way; but the bills are not regularly entered; all bills that I accept I generally enter; but I do not enter the bills that I receive.

You enter the bills you draw?—No; the bills that I accept; to know when they become due.

Do you enter nothing in that book but bills you accept?—No.

Have you any book in which you enter the dates on which you draw bills, and send them to the individuals on whom they are drawn?—No.

For none of your transactions?—I do not think I have.

You say you do not think?—No.

Can you have any doubt?—I have no doubt; I am sure I have not.

You have no memorandum showing at what time those bills become due?—In the memorandum book, when I draw bills, I put them down when I receive them, and say settled.

Do you post from the memorandum book to your ledger, bills so drawn?—I have been very remiss in my accounts.

Is that the case with all the bills?—Almost all the bills.

You have said that Mr. Parson was angry at Mr. Hartnell's behaviour?—He advanced to me the money for him.

How came you to draw a bill upon him?—This is what I had from Mr. Parson; he said, Mr. Hartnell would pay the money for it, when he gave the order, the next time I came up to town; he said he was disappointed that he had not got the money, and he said you must draw a bill at a month, or something of that kind, which bill I have, and afterwards he said, "You shall not be disappointed, I will give it you, "and indorse the bill to me," and I gave it to him as a receipt for the money.

Did Mr. Hartnell refuse to accept that bill?—Yes, I understood so, being a small sum which he did not like to appear through his bankers, the sum being so small; I believe that was assigned as the reason.

Did you send a bill of parcels to Mr. Hartnell for the first goods you supplied?—Yes.

And you drew a bill upon him for it?—Yes.

Did you make any application to him to pay for the second parcel?—I believe there was a bill of parcels sent with the second parcel, or a carman's note.

Did you apply to him to pay you for those goods in the same manner as you did for the first quantity of goods you supplied?—No; I applied to Mr. Parson.

Why did you not apply to Mr. Hartnell for the payment of the second quantity, in the same manner as you applied to him for the payment of the first?—I saw Mr. Parson at the office, and he gave me the order for the goods to deliver to Mr. Hartnell; I considered that he would receive the money for me for the amount of the 34 reams.

What made you consider that he would pay for the second quantity more than for the first?—The first was a larger quantity, and for which I drew a bill at the time, being a larger quantity.

What induced you to alter your usual mode, and not draw a bill at the time for this second quantity of goods?—Parson said he would receive the money of Mr. Hartnell for me; that is the reason I did not, otherwise I should have called upon Mr. Hartnell for it.

How was the second parcel sent from your place?—I think there were 26 reams sent in a cart from Windmill-street.

Not from the country?—No.

Have you ever received a letter from Mr. Hartnell at your place in the country?—No; I do not think he knew my address.

They went from Windmill-street?—Yes, I think they did.

Did you see them sent?—Yes.

You brought them up to Windmill-street?—Yes; either by boat or land carriage.

Was this large parcel sent up of itself, or was it a part of a larger parcel?—I think it was a part of a larger parcel.

Was the rest of the quantity for the office then?—Probably some for the office, and some for other people.

Do you not believe that the greater part was for the Stationery-office?—It is im-

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Mr. J. Wickwarr.

(21 June.)

possible for me to recollect it; that paper was the same quality; the whole second foolscap, which at that time I was in the habit of delivering to the office.

Do you generally dispatch it from Windmill-street to the Stationery-office?—Yes.

In what way?—By Adam and Butts.

Do you generally employ them to take it?—Yes; they are stationers, in Windmill-street, and have a shop in Holborn-bridge.

Was this to be delivered at Hartnell's warehouse, and you to pay the carting?—They are my relations, and they assist me; they do those trifling things, about which we are not particular.

Have you any account of cartage?—None whatever.

Have you a warehouse in Windmill-street?—Yes.

Do they keep a cart of their own?—Yes.

How do you send the paper to the Stationery-office; how do you send it there?—By that cart. Sometimes I hire a cart; sometimes we send large quantities, and I hire a cart.

But this is the way you usually send it?—Yes.

Have you books in Windmill-street, in which are entered the dates of the delivery?—I enter in my memorandum-book, that I keep in my pocket; I keep no regular books, not to enter the goods delivered out in London, any more than what I do at the time.

Did you enter, into that memorandum-book, the 26 reams of second cap, which you state to have been sent from Windmill-street to Mr. Hartnell's?—I have no doubt of it.

Have you got it with you?—Yes; I have it at Windmill-street, I think.

Will you bring it to the Committee?—Yes.

You think you have it in town?—Yes; I think it is in Windmill-street.

[*The witness was directed to fetch his book.*]

Thomas Hake, again called in; and Examined.

T. Hake.

YOU have stated, in your former evidence to the Committee, that twenty-six reams of paper were sent in, about the beginning of 1822, in a butterman's cart; will you state to the Committee, if you know, from whence that paper was brought?—I believe it was the name of Winkworth, or Workworth, or some such a name; but it was impossible for me, or even the lads, to make out the name.

Some name like that?—It began with a W.; but I cannot say what the name was; I believe it was in November.

That it came in?—Yes, that that twenty-six came in; and the other four came in December; that made thirty.

Did Mr. Hartnell inform you at the time from whence it came?—He did not.

Then was this that you spoke of only a note that you saw?—Only a note, signed by Mr. Parson; that is all I know of it.

Here is a note; will you look at it, and see if that is it? [*Handing a written paper to the witness*].—I think I have seen that before; the other four were by the order of Mr. Parson, with the same name as this, but I could not make it out; but it was by the order of Mr. Parson.

Did you know from whence that cart came which brought the 26 reams?—No; it was a butter-cart.

What do you mean by a butter-cart; is it of a peculiar construction?—No; but it had got barrels of butter in it; that is what I call a butter-cart.

Are you certain that you had no conversation with Mr. Hartnell respecting that paper, and from whence it had come?—No.

The twenty-six reams?—No.

Then you concluded it to be government paper?—I do not conclude that it was government paper; I will tell you if you will hearken; he said, at the time this militia paper was going to be printed, I will speak to Mr. Parson, and get some paper in.

Would speak, or had spoken?—Whether he had or had not I cannot say; but he said he will or would speak to Mr. Parson about some paper; and the paper given out for the militia paper was government paper; now Mr. Hartnell had a place to put his own paper in, when it did come in; when this paper came in Mr. Hartnell said, "put it along with my paper; this is twenty-six reams out of thirty; I think it is very odd that the thirty reams has not come in together." I took no

notice

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T. Hake.

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notice of it, for it did not belong to me to make any remark; the thirty reams at last came in, and the whole was put away among Mr. Hartnell's paper; when at the time, I knew that the government paper was taken for the militia paper, and therefore that he ought to have replaced it at the present time; but I thought it was no business of mine; there the paper laid till there was something came in for the Customs, which we call Instructions, and they are very particular about the colour of the paper; and says he, "Give this paper out;" for the paper that came from the Stationery-office, that we had got in, was of a very bad texture certainly; he says, "take it out of my paper;" I said directly, and so did the boys, how can it be his own, when he ought to replace that which was taken for the militia papers; but it went on in that way till the paper was pretty well used up for those Instructions; then there was a little left, and he said, "put it to the whole with the government stock," so from that it went, and there it remained; but, in 1820, you must recollect, that Mr. Hartnell had not above ten or twelve reams, as I mentioned before, in his possession, of the second cap, but he had taken it from paper that had been sent in by the Ordnance, what we call the fine second cap, but there is nothing of the kind now; the second cap from that ten or twelve reams, I dare say it was twelve, you know that twenty-four reams went out when it came in 1821, this here paper was taken out of government stock, in that way, and we rather blushed at it, the lads and me, that it should be taken from government stock, as the paper certainly was; and this paper, which did come in, those thirty reams which he was to replace was similar, and I could almost swear that it was the same maker as Mr. Hartnell got for government work.

On the account of the Stationery-office?—Yes; leaving it altogether; the fine cap was used, which was four or five reams, every time for this militia paper; Mr. Hartnell never had a list of it for these three years.

That is used every year?—Yes.

Then has Mr. Hartnell never had any of the fine cap of his own?—No; Mr. Hartnell never had nothing but the yellow-wove cap; he never buys any thing of that kind to put in store.

You say that he never buys any thing of that kind for store; does he never buy any?—Not the fine foolscap he never buys.

Do you mean that he never buys to keep in the store, or to use?—From no stationer whatever.

He never buys any thing else but yellow-wove?—Yellow-wove.

Mr. Morgan is a stationer, is he not?—Yes.

Do you mean, that he never bought any paper from him but yellow-wov?—Not to my remembrance; it is an elephant paper for a document in the Export-office; there is a ream that he buys occasionally for that; but they never have such kind of paper at the Stationery-office.

Excepting yellow-wove and that small quantity of elephant paper, do you mean to say, that he never buys any other sort of Mr. Morgan whatever?—He does not.

Do you mean, that he never buys any from Mr. Morgan to put in store, or to use?—He buys nothing of Mr. Morgan, I can tell you that, but this yellow-wove paper.

What is the size of that?—Large middle post and some foolscap; that is the principal, except this elephant paper.

What do you mean by yellow-wove?—I mean large post, middle post, little post, and foolscap.

All the different sorts of paper then are yellow-wove?—They are of different textures.

Called by different names?—No; only by those names.

Foolscap is a different name from post?—Yes, that is what I say; there are large post, middle post, little post, and foolscap.

They are different sizes of paper?—Yes.

Do you know any yellow-wove paper called double crown?—Yes.

There is that sort?—Yes.

Yellow-wove?—I have seen it, but not of that kind.

That kind? [*Showing a sheet of paper to the witness.*]—No.

Could you take upon yourself to say that he had no double crown?—He might have it for printing electioneering work for Mr. Holme Sumner.

Then how came you to say he never had any paper but yellow-wove?—Not for those kind of things.

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T. Hake.

(21 June.)

If you have been too hasty in saying that he had nothing but yellow-wove, say so, honestly; has he not had double crown?—He has had some for Mr. Holme Sumner's work.

Do you think it was double crown?—Yes.

Is that the only instance?—Yes, I think it was.

Has he never had double demy?—No.

Has he had any demy at all?—He always got the demy for the Albion, nothing else, only the Albion.

Is that what you mean by yellow-wove paper?—In the Albion case.

Is that paper that is called demy a sort of yellow-wove paper?—It is.

Do you know of any large thick?—Yes; large thick post.

Is that yellow-wove paper?—Yes.

Any double-blue crown?—No; there is nothing of that kind.

That cannot be yellow-wove?—No.

Can you take upon yourself to say he never had any blue double-crown?—I never saw any.

Might he not have any without your seeing it?—I doubt that.

Does not your situation, as warehouseman, enable you to see it, if he had any?—Yes.

When it comes in from Mr. Morgan, it is put in your charge?—Yes.

Does it go to the warehouse without coming through your hands?—No.

You think he could not receive any paper from Mr. Morgan without your seeing it?—No.

[*The witness was informed that Mr. Morgan's account was delivered, and the sorts of paper had been read over to him*].

Were you warehouseman in 1819?—I came in the latter end of that year.

Is blue demy yellow-wove?—No.

Drawing imperial?—That is what he gets for policies.

Is that yellow-wove?—Yes.

Is crown-demy yellow-wove?—I never saw any; I know nothing of it.

Is brown paper yellow-wove?—No.

Did you ever see brown paper sent in?—I have seen it sent in from the Stationery-office.

Thick post; is that yellow-wove?—Most likely.

Is printing-foolscap?—It might.

Printing-royal; was that yellow-wove?—I cannot say any thing about printing-royal.

What sort of paper is it?—What that means I cannot say; most likely it is for his private use.

Is that a larger size than demy?—I cannot say.

You know whether it is yellow-wove, or not?—No, I cannot say; there is the yellow-wove drawing.

What do you mean by yellow-wove paper?—It has no lines in it—no wire-marks in it.

It is so called on account of the texture and the colour; is it not?—Because there is no wire-mark in it.

Is it possible for all those sorts of paper to be yellow wove?—If there is no wire-mark in it.

Have the Stationery-office ever sent in any yellow wove paper to Mr. Hartnell?—Yes.

Of what kind?—Large yellow wove post and yellow wove demy.

Are those papers which you saw here the other day, yellow wove?—No, I do not think they are.

Can you state positively?—I cannot state positively.

Are any of those papers yellow wove? [*Showing him sundry papers from N° 4 to N° 22*]—Six of them are on printing demy.

On yellow wove?—Sometimes it is yellow; sometimes it is one colour and sometimes another, just as they send it in.

Did Mr. Hartnell ever purchase, on his account, any such paper as that upon which the bills are printed, which are not yellow wove?—No.

Did you ever receive any paper which Mr. Hartnell purchased, but what was yellow wove?—No.

And those are not yellow wove?—No; not the remaining ones.

Are

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T. Hake.

(21 June.)

Are any of the six government paper?—Yes.

How came you to state that government never used yellow wove paper?—It is all manner of colours they use.

You were asked, upon a former occasion, whether you mixed your own and government paper together? your answer to the question was, "we have got none of our own except yellow wove, which government never use;" reconcile that with your present statement?—Not fine paper, but common paper for post bills; it is all manner of colours when it comes in for the Post-office, some white, yellow, and blue, those are the different descriptions of it.

What size paper?—Printed paper.

That is government paper you say? [*Pointing to one of the papers before the witness*]—Yes; but he could not use it for his own private use.

But, if it is government paper, how came you to say, that government never used that paper?—I do not say that; I could not say so; they use it for stamp letters and for the Post-office bills, but it is all fine paper.

Then it would appear that government do use that paper?—That fine wove paper; we do not call it yellow wove, we call it white wove.

Are any of those white wove which you say has been used by government?—It is white wove paper; it is not the yellow wove; it is the white paper, but not the yellow.

You stated, that they used both descriptions without caring for the colour, for the post bills?—Yes, it is all manner of colours.

When were those Surrey militia papers printed?—In October, or the beginning of November.

The wetting books are now here, should you be able to point out, by looking at them, when they were printed?—I can; but as for the truth of it, I will not vouch, as there is a great deal of that paper delivered out which never is put down in the wetting book at all.

Who makes out the order for the paper to be wetted?—It is generally by order of the overseer.

Who writes it?—The overseer.

Do you write it?—No; I give the paper out according to my order.

Who wrote that, Head? [*Showing a book to the witness*]—Yes; here is ten ream, printing the militia paper 1820; on the 13th of October, five reams some odd quires.

What year?—The same year; eight reams perfect, militia; what was given out afterwards I cannot say, for many other jobs came in; that is twenty-four reams three quires; now here is the fine, one ream, militia, thirty quires of militia fine, and one quire fourteen, fine cap, all that is in 1820.

Was all that paper which you have noted, taken to your knowledge, from government paper, or had he any paper of his own?—He had got twelve reams of the common, but of the fine he had not a ream of it.

On the 19th of October 1821, it appears in the wetting book, that ten reams were given out for militia paper?—Yes.

The 20th of October, nine reams?—I do not think there is any more besides that.

What paper was given out for that; the kind that is stated there?—Yes; second cap.

What makes you say, that you think that book is incorrect?—Because there are a hundred reams in the course of six months, that are never put down in it.

How do you know that?—They order me to give it out sometimes in the middle of the day, then it is not entered in the book at all.

How do you know that they are not entered in the book, that book not being kept by yourself?—There is plenty of that government paper that is sent home, and never entered in that book at all.

You having stated, that the entries are made by Head, and not by you, how can you know that the deliveries of paper which you now mention as made sometimes in the middle of the day, are not entered in the book by him?—It is given out at night, and it is not in.

You say, it frequently happens that orders come in in the course of the day, and that what is given out in that way is not entered at all?—Yes; that is what I say.

Do you have that book all the day before you?—It is always before me; all the day; they never take it away only to enter of a night what is to be done.

Do you, as warehouseman, keep any account of paper delivered out from the store under your charge, for different work?—I do not; there is no charge at all.

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T. Hake.

(21 June.)

In what way are you able to check the paper that comes in, and that which is issued from the warehouse under your charge?—There is no check whatever.

How would you be able to discharge yourself of that which you had under your care?—I have nothing to do with that; it is not the same as it is in other printing-offices, where I should be bound to take an account of it, and deliver the same accurate to the printer; but there is nothing of the kind there; indeed he would not trust me with it.

Have you no means of showing what is taken out by Mr. Hartnell or his servants?—No.

Then if any charge was made against you, of any paper being embezzled, how would you acquit yourself of the paper intrusted to your care?—I cannot say that it was intrusted to my care; as soon as it comes in, I deliver it to his hands, and he knows whether it is right or wrong.

Do you not keep it under lock and key?—No.

Who has the key?—Head.

Are the Committee to understand, you deliver to Mr. Hartnell a memorandum or a note of all paper received in daily, and a note of all paper issued daily?—Issued daily; the delivery ticket will show that.

Do you keep an account of what goes from the warehouse?—The account clears itself.

What account?—There is an account that comes in of that particular paper, and they order me to give out so and so.

And where do you keep an account of that which you do give out?—There is no account as between master and man that I know of.

Have you ever expressed a wish to have an account kept; or expressed your surprize that no such account was kept?—I have seen it in other offices, but it never was so there; in other offices the warehousemen are answerable for every quire of paper; it is always checked.

Are there no books kept in your warehouse, by you or the foreman, to show the quantity received, the quantity expended, and the quantity that remains in store?—No, not at all.

If any man were to charge you with embezzling five reams of paper, has Mr. Hartnell any means of detecting it?—None at all, that I know of; because there is no check upon it; it is not the same as printers in general, for there the warehouseman is bound to take care of the paper in his hands, as soon as it comes in.

How was it discovered that the robbery took place?—By the warehouse being found to be opened by Head.

How was it ascertained that fourteen reams were gone?—Directly I went round I saw that the paper was gone from the place where it was before.

How did you know that?—I found a vacancy.

How did you know that that vacancy contained fourteen reams?—It was a particular sort of paper for policies.

And the whole was taken?—No, one ream and some odd quires was left, which was to make it all complete.

Then you know that there was a certain number for the policies, and by counting what remained you knew what had been taken?—It laid in a pile by itself, for those policies do not remain in the house for many days together; Mr. Clarke will not suffer it.

If the same quantity of other paper had been taken from the government store, should you have had any means of detecting it and ascertaining what quantity was taken?—I should have done it certainly; I should have missed it.

Is there any particular quantity in any of the piles?—No, every sort of paper lies by itself.

Suppose one or two reams had been taken from one or two of the heaps, or piles, in what manner could you have detected the loss, or the amount of the loss?—I should have found it out by keeping my eye upon it; I look round every day to see where the paper is.

Then it is merely from your recollection of seeing it, and not from any account, that it could be detected?—No, there is no account kept.

Do you know exactly what quantity of paper is in each of these piles?—No; sometimes ten, twenty, or thirty reams.

Should you be able to judge pretty accurately by your eye what quantity there was?—Yes, I should, having been twenty-eight years in the business

Mr. *Christopher James Magnay,* called in; and Examined.

WHAT sort of paper do you usually sell to Mr. Hartnell?—Principally middle yellow post, large thick yellow post, some double pot, and a few reams of elephant imperial.

Was it principally yellow wove paper?—Principally; but I have produced an account to the Committee which will show it.

Is thick post yellow wove?—Yes.

Double crown?—Double crown is a common tea paper; I do not know what that was for; perhaps the theatre.

The principal part of the paper you furnished Mr. Hartnell with was yellow wove?—Yes.

Is yellow wove paper of different sizes?—Yes.

There is both foolscap and demy?—Foolscap and post.

Look at that account now handed to you, [*showing an account, made out by Mr. Morgan, to the witness*] and see whether there are any of those kinds of paper there that cannot be understood as yellow-wove?—Foolscap may be yellow-wove; it relates principally to the texture.

In the yellow-wove paper you do not see the marks of the wire in it?—No.

May any of the denominations of the paper mentioned in the account before you be described yellow wove?—Yes.

What are those papers? [*Showing some printed papers to the witness, formerly delivered in to the Committee.*]—Those are yellow wove demies; the Stationery-office seldom use this sort of low yellow wove.

Are any of those yellow-wove papers [*showing several papers to the witness, which had been shown to Hake, a former witness*] government paper?—No; they are not. Those are what the office is in the habit of using.—[*Pointing some of them out*].

Have you brought with you the account with which you were desired to furnish the Committee?—I have.

[*The witness was directed to deliver it in.—A paper was delivered in, purporting to be an account of papers sold to His Majesty's Stationery-office, which were supplied by Messrs. Magnays & Company, &c.*]

By the account delivered in on March 28th, 1820, four hundred and eighty-seven reams of paper are stated to have been surveyed, and paid for on the 7th of September; will you state at what time that paper was delivered?—July 22d, 1820, fifty reams were delivered; April 4th 1821, one hundred reams were delivered; and April 16th, three hundred and thirty-seven, making up that quantity.

How long had those 437 reams remained on your premises after they were paid for?—Seven months.

On the 12th of August 1820, paper to the amount of 883*l.* appears to have been paid for, by a bill at three months sight; will you state at what time the first delivery of that paper was made?—October the 27th, 1820, was the first delivery.

How much?—Ninety-seven reams.

That quantity appears to have been sold to Mr. Hartnell?—Yes.

Will you state whether it was examined at the time sent, or at the time it was purchased in August?—At the time it was purchased in August, I am sure that it was not examined when it was sent to the office. They were informed, at the Stationery-office, that it had been sent there; but whether they went to examine it or not, I cannot say.

In November 1820, one hundred and sixty-five reams appears to have been sold to Mr. Hartnell from your house; was that paper examined at the time when it was sent from your house, or when purchased in August?—When purchased; but it may have been examined after, for what I know.

At Mr. Hartnell's?—I cannot say; I only know that it was examined at our house when bought.

Might not the paper which remained on your premises have been exchanged by you, if you had thought proper?—Yes; it might so have been.

It appears that, on the 29th and 30th of June 1821, one hundred and fifty reams of paper were sent into the Stationery-office; will you state how long they had been on your premises after the time they were surveyed, and the time they were paid for?—They were paid for by a bill at three months, and delivered to the Stationery-office on the June following.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. C. J. Magnay.

(21 June.)

On the 12th of August, there appears also to have been purchased 1,859*l.* worth of paper; will you state when the Stationery was finally delivered by you to the office?—The last delivery was in April 21, 1821; and the first was on November 25, 1820.

How many months was the last delivery after the bills given for the paper had been paid?—The 21st of April.

Have you ever had Stationery left in considerable quantities in your office, which had been surveyed, and for which a bill had been given?—I can only recollect one instance, when a parcel of copy, which was for the Tax-office, which was on the 20th of December 1821, which was a thousand reams examined at our warehouse, there appears at the same time 246 large E. O. royal, which was also for the Excise, and 186 reams of second writing royal.

Why was the delivery of that paper delayed?—When they examined the copy, they examined the other; it was not delivered till December and May.

Is that the only instance you know, except when the office was removed?—They were preparing to remove from the latter end of 1820 to 1821, from one place to another.

The place was pulled down?—Yes.

The paper you have delivered in contains the whole account of your dealings?—Yes.

You were asked on a former day, whether, on the 30th of May last, 80 reams of E.O. royal paper, which had been purchased at the Stationery-office and paid for a considerable time before, had not been delivered on the 30th of May to the Stationery-office, and you could not then give an answer; will you now state whether that was the case?—There were 246 reams delivered on that day; it might have gone in two carts; one part of it might have gone in our own cart and the remainder in another.

What is the value of that paper per ream?—Twenty-five shillings a ream; it having the Excise mark in it, that it could not be used for any other purpose.

Was it surveyed when the bill was given for it?—Yes.

On your premises?—Yes.

Was it surveyed again when delivered in May last, or was it delivered as a matter of course?—I cannot say; I know it was delivered, but whether examined at the Stationery-office or not I cannot say.

Was it for the Excise-office?—Yes.

When did the contract cease?—The contract did not cease till last May.

To your knowledge have any bills, which have been given to your house from the Stationery-office, ever been discounted through the agency of any person in the Stationery-office?—Never to my knowledge.

Mr. *Joseph Wickwarr*, again called in; and Examined.

Mr. J. Wickwarr.

HAVE you brought the books you were to fetch?—I have brought my memorandum book. [*A small memorandum book was delivered in by the witness.*]

Having seen that book, do you now recollect why you sent the bill of parcels to Mr. Parson for goods that had been supplied to Mr. Hartnell?—I do not know the reason why, but so it was; it appears that I gave the bill to Mr. Parson for him to present, and to receive the amount of it.

Had you any contract at the time to supply the same quality of paper to the Stationery-office?—Yes, I believe we had about the same time.

Why do you say you *believe*; do you not know?—I think we had.

Will any memorandum which you may have enable you to say positively whether you had or not?—On the 4th of December there were delivered 280 reams; that was the latter end of 1821.

For how many reams had you contracted?—I think it was 2,000.

Will you state whether those 34 reams sent to Hartnell were or were not any part of the quantity with which you completed that government quantity?—Oh no! certainly not; it may have been the same quality of paper.

Did it not go as part of the delivery to government?—Certainly not.

Have you delivered your whole quantity, exclusive of that?—Yes, certainly.

At what time did you make the last delivery under the contract?—I do not really know exactly.

Will that appear by any books that you have?—Yes, it may appear.

The

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. Wickwarr. (21 June.)

The question is a very simple one; will the dates at which you made the several deliveries to complete your contract for that paper, appear by any books in your possession?—I think it is possible it may.

Why do you say you *think*; have you any doubt of it?—No, I have not any doubt.

You are desired by the Committee to reconsider the question, and to state whether, in point of fact, you have any doubt that you have or have not such books?—I have this kind of book—memorandum-books of this nature, where I enter the delivery of goods to the Stationery-office when I send them.

Have you no other books?—I have no regular entries of paper except these.

Will this book show the delivery of the whole quantity of your contract, and the times when the respective quantities were delivered?—I have no doubt but it would.

When you deliver these parcels to the Stationery-office, does the man take any receipt from the office or persons to whom it is delivered?—They do not take any receipt, we send a regular bill of parcels.

With whom do those invoices remain?—At the Stationery-office.

You send it with a note of delivery?—Yes; with a note of delivery to persons in the trade.

Do you keep any copies?—When I deliver goods I enter them in my books; to such a person, for instance, 280 reams, and then I say by bill at four months, or as it may happen to be.

When you send your goods to be delivered to the Stationery-office, or any where else, does the man receive any voucher that so much paper had been received by the office, or by any body else?—No.

Do you trust to them?—Yes; I never received a receipt for stationery from any person in my life.

Nor from the Stationery-office?—No; I deliver an invoice.

Are you certain that a bill of parcels was given along with these two quantities, the twenty-six and the eight reams of paper sent to Mr. Hartnell?—I am not certain of it; it is most likely I sent it to Mr. Hartnell; I might send a note, but I am not positive.

Have you not stated, just before, that you always send bills of parcels along with the paper?—Invariably to the Stationery-office.

Do you, or do you not, send bills of parcels along with the paper to other persons to whom you supply stationery?—I send a note, saying, "Please to receive so many reams of paper," or a bill of parcels.

When you send goods to the Stationery-office, do you conceive yourself entitled to receive a bill for it immediately?—It is a bill of three months; sometimes I have been obliged to call very quick, merely for the sake of getting my money, sometimes the second day, and sometimes the third day.

Do you keep any ledger?—In part; but I have been negligent in book-keeping lately; I have not kept such regular accounts as I should have kept, of late.

In what book is your account with the Stationery-office kept?—In a memorandum book.

Have you no more regular books in which that account is kept than the one before the Committee?—No.

How long is it since you have left off the practice of regularly keeping your books?—I have been negligent for some years in that respect; I am not so regular in keeping the accounts as I ought to be.

Have you suffered any losses in your business by this neglect?—No; I am not aware that I have, for I always take care to enter them in that sort of way as to receive the full amount.

Do you give long credit?—Three months.

Then the Committee are to understand, that with respect to your contract to deliver 2,000 reams, you have no other memorial of the execution of the contract than is contained in these rough memorandums?—I do not think I have.

Do you know that you have not?—I know I have not,

Or never had?—Some years ago I used to be more particular in keeping my accounts than I am now.

When was this contract with the Stationery-office first made?—I think in the spring of last year.

Did you never keep any other memorial of the execution of any part of this contract, except what is kept in these books by yourself, or any other servant?—No.

If you were required to make up an account of what you have delivered, is that the only account you have to go to?—I must take it from that.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. Wickwarr.

(21 June.)

Do you keep a clerk?—No.

Have you executed your contract with government?—Is it the last contract that is meant?

The contract for the 2000 reams?—Yes; the last contract I have.

Have you supplied the whole of the 2000 reams?—Yes.

How long?—About six weeks ago.

How could you prove the fact of the amount of any part of the delivery, supposing it to be disputed?—I do not know, except by these memorandum books.

Who introduced you first to the Stationery-office as a contracting party?—I had no introduction at all; it was in consequence of public advertisement.

Do you know Mr. Parson?—I do.

How long have you known Mr. Parson?—Several years; I have in the habit of doing business more or less at the office, for twenty years.

Have you know him all that time?—No.

Then the way you were introduced to the Stationery-office, was through the public advertisement?—It was.

And did you always rely upon these memorandum books?—No; I formerly was more particular in keeping my accounts than I am now.

Why did you discontinue that practice?—Inattention, and being rather indifferent with respect to financial operations.

Is this your last book of accounts?—No.

What other books have you had, since you commenced this; how many books have you kept since the one on the table?—I cannot say exactly.

Why did you begin any other book before the one given into the Committee was filled up?—I cannot say; when I send paper up by the boat, or by any other conveyance, I generally take an account of it, or memorandum, and then I follow that up by saying, by whom it is delivered, and to whom, and in what way.

How do you generally send it up?—We send it very often by our own conveyance.

Could you by the assistance of this book, state what debts were due to you, and what you owed to other persons?—Why not entirely; not entirely I could not.

From what other books should you be able to make up such an account?—With respect to what is owing, and those things I do not settle for by bills, I enter; but generally speaking, as fast as I deliver the goods to the stationery warehouses, I draw for the amount, or receive the cash; I never have any accounts open.

Did you come up to town on business this time?—Yes.

Did you bring any paper up with you?—Yes.

Have you delivered any paper since you have been in town?—Yes; I sent some yesterday.

Where is your warehouse?—At Windmill-street.

How comes it that this memorandum, being in December, should be the last in this book?—It may be so; there have been no entries since.

Have you not been in town since?—Yes.

And delivered paper?—Yes.

Is that entered in another book?—When paper is sent out of the mill, I make an entry of it, and then I enter it again when it is sent out to the stationers.

Are they destroyed?—Not if there is any thing which requires me to refer to; if there is, I keep them; if not, they are.

Was there any thing in this book which rendered it necessary to keep it?—No; nothing particular that I know of.

Do you transcribe the entries from this book, into other books that you keep in the country?—I suppose so; I suppose I may have done so.

How came you to bring this book up to town, at this time, and not any of the others?—In consequence of the letter I received from Mr. Parson, to produce every voucher I had; that is the reason.

Why do you not keep a ledger now; did you keep one at a former time?—Yes, I did.

Have you got that ledger?—Yes, I have.

Were these memorandums in this book put down on the day when they bear date; or were they transferred, from an original memorandum, into that book?—They were entered at the very dates and the times when they occurred.

Suppose that government, if they choose to continue contracting with you for a large quantity of paper, wished to have a particular mark inserted in the paper; could that be done without any material expense?—There would be some increase, I should expect.

Would

Appendix (A.)

Would it materially increase the expense?—No.

It could be easily done?—Yes; we could shape any mark that might be thought proper.

Mr. J. Wickwarr. (21 June.)

Have you ever supplied the East India Company with any paper?—No; but some of my paper may have reached them through other hands.

Do you happen to know that all the East India Company's paper is marked?—I believe it is.

Mr. *Joseph Hartnell*, again called in; and Examined, *(at his own request)*.

Mr. J. Hartnell.

WHAT is it that you wish to state to the Committee?—I have to request that I may have returned to me my books, in which entries are made, as early as suits the convenience of the Committee.

Do you also wish to have the other papers returned?—I do, when convenient.

[*The Committee informed the witness that he might have his books returned to him. The books were accordingly returned to the witness*].

Have you any thing further you wish to state?—If the Committee will permit me, I will beg to say that, as my reputation is greatly at stake during the time this investigation is going forward, I shall be greatly obliged to the Committee by their doing every thing in their power to accelerate the inquiry.

Mr. *Henry Constantine Jennings*, called in; and further Examined.

Mr. H. C. Jennings.

THE Committee wish to know in what other case connected with the printers you are prepared to suggest to them the means of making a further inquiry?—Mr. Thorowgood's; and I hold a list of the witnesses in my hand.

Are those the persons that you wish to have called?—They are.

[*The list was delivered in, and read, as follows:*]

1. William Lloyd, 13, Silk-street, Grub-street, Finsbury.
2. ——— Powrie, 2, Wood-street, Tabernacle-walk, Finsbury.
3. William Clifton, 9, Addle-street, Cheapside.
4. ——— Billings, 9, Addle-street, Cheapside.
5. Thomas Hewson, 9, Addle-street, Cheapside.
6. John Chesterman, 5, Curriers Hall-court, Aldersgate-street.
7. Mr. Street, Sandys-street, Wildgate-street, Bishopsgate street.
8. Messrs. Thorowgood, printers, 9, Addle-street, Cheapside.

Have you any thing further to state to the Committee?—I only beg to state that I have no knowledge of the witnesses whose names I have given in; I have not seen any of them.

Lunæ, 24° die Junii, 1822.

The Right Honourable Lord BINNING, in the Chair.

Mr. *Samuel Kent Parson*, again called in; and Examined.

Mr. S. K. Parson. (24 June.)

Mr. WICKWARR contracted for the delivery of a certain quantity of paper?—For many papers.

What is the first contract?—The existing contract is from the first of June last to October; the contract before was from October 1821 to April 1822; it went on because we did not advertise so soon, till June the 1st.

What quantity of paper was he to deliver under that?—2,000 reams; or what quantity we might require.

Is that contract in writing?—It is.

At the office?—Yes.

Was that completed before the contract took place in June?—Yes; the deliveries were complete.

Will the different parcels in which it was delivered appear in this book? (*Handing a bill of parcels book to the witness*]—Yes, they will; October 4th, 350 reams.

How do you know that is under that contract?—By the price.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. S. K. Parson.

(24 June.)

Are those tickets sent in with the paper?—Yes; and examined by one of the order clerks and the storekeeper.

Are those blank forms delivered out to the contractor that he may send them in with his parcels of paper?—Yes; whenever a contractor does business with the office they are delivered to him.

And he fills them up and returns them with the goods?—Yes; and of those bills of parcels the original goes to the Audit-office and another is retained in the office.

What is the meaning of that mark, 1,357, on the bill of parcels?—The number of the bill of parcels in the book, in page 201, where the figures correspond.

Is this book made up immediately from those vouchers, without the intervention of any other rougher book?—Yes, it is.

When was this particular book made up from vouchers of that kind?—At that time I conceive Mr. Blades, the clerk entering it, can speak more accurately to that.

This is the hand-writing of Mr. Blades?—Yes.

What is he?—Receiving clerk.

Is it his duty to keep and make up those books?—Yes, it is.

Is it his duty to make the entries from those vouchers from time to time, as the paper comes in?—When he receives those bills of parcels certified by the proper officer.

How soon after the delivery of the paper are those bills of parcels handed to Mr. Blades by the course of business at the Stationery-office, in order to the making up the books?—Within one week.

Then suppose this bill of parcels, and other similar bills of parcels you have here, were delivered to Mr. Blades within one week after each was received, he would have made the entry from them immediately?—Yes, I should think generally it would not have been one week; generally one day.

This book contains an entry of all the paper delivered by all persons?—Yes.

Do those tickets and bills of parcels relate to Wickwarr's delivery alone, or all the entries in this book?—Wickwarr's delivery is from the first of January 1820, to the 20th June 1822.

Were those left in the office as you have brought them, or have you looked them out?—I have looked them out from a number of others.

Have you any separate account of Wickwarr's alone; are those separate entries all posted under one head?—The cashier's ledger would merely show the number of the parcel and the amount; the only detail of the description is in this book; there is a return upon the table that would show the payment of this through the Bank of England.

Who receives the charge of this paper when it is delivered?—Mr. Attiwell, assistant storekeeper.

The Committee do not see his signature?—No, he receives the paper and hands it over to the storekeeper.

How does he certify he has received the quantity?—I do not think he gives any written certificate; he can speak to that himself.

Who gives the receipt for it?—Mr. Attiwell always certifies to those gentlemen, or they may go and examine whether the goods are there or not.

It is their business to look to them?—Yes.

How is the survey done?—By comparing the samples with the bulk delivered.

They take out a ream here and there?—Yes, and weigh it generally, but you may tell it by the Excise mark upon the outside; it must be within five per cent of the weight.

Take the next quantity of paper?—15th October, 300; the 30th, 350; the 20th of November, 350; 4th December, 280; 8th December, 132; 18th December, 200; 8th January, 310; 28th January, 270; 7th February, 150; 12th February, 50; 9th March, 230; 26th March, 250; 9th April, 300; 25th April, 100; 20th May, 250; then there are two deliveries under the new contract; I dare say there are 3,000 and upwards, altogether.

Is that in all one contract?—The contract was for 2,000, and such other quantity as we might require; one reason why it exceeds it is this,—that the contract was from October till April, but we were overstocked with some sorts of paper, and we went on with the contract till July.

What is your new contract?—14*s.* 10*d.*

Do you suppose the paper maker furnishes paper to government at a considerably lower rate than to the stationers?—Yes; I think he would supply it to our office at a lower rate than the stationers.

At a considerably lower rate?—Yes, five or seven and a half per cent.

Do you not always know the difference per cent between supplying the stationers and the supply to government?—No; we know the difference between what the wholesale stationer would charge to the retail stationer and the government price.

What did Mr. Hartnell give for his paper?—15*s.* 6*d.* for the last contract.

He gave more than the contract price?—Yes.

Did you not promise to get it at the contract price?—He asked me, at the beginning of November, who our contractor was for second foolscap; I told him Mr. Wickwarr: did I think he would let him have thirty reams at the contract price; I told him I thought it likely, if he would pay him cash instead of credit; he requested me to make an application to Mr. Wickwarr, which I did, and received for answer, he would not supply it for less than 15*s.* 6*d.*

Verbally, or by letter?—I do not know which; I think verbally. Mr. Wickwarr agreed to supply it at 15*s.* 6*d.* for cash. Early in December, within the first three or four days, Mr. Wickwarr delivered to me a bill of parcels for thirty-four reams of second foolscap to Mr. Hartnell, at 15*s.* 6*d.* making 26*l.* 7*s.* with a request to procure a cheque from Mr. Hartnell for it. That day, or the day following, Mr. Hartnell called at the office, and I presented this bill of parcels, with Mr. Wickwarr's request to him. Mr. Hartnell told me to tell Mr. Wickwarr he must let it stand over till the turn of the year; that he should then be full of cash. I made this communication to Mr. Wickwarr, who expressed surprize that Mr. Hartnell should have deviated from his original engagement; and Mr. Wickwarr said he would draw upon him at a month. Mr. Wickwarr drew a bill early in December, at one month after date, upon Mr. Hartnell, and endorsed the bill, and left it with me, with the request to procure an acceptance, and send it to Mr. Hankey's to his account. A few days afterwards, Mr. Hartnell called at the office; I put the bill before him; he expressed his determination not to accept, at so short a date, for so small an amount. I made no further application to Mr. Hartnell, but made a communication to Mr. Wickwarr. About the 20th December, when he was in town, he asked me if I had procured an acceptance from Mr. Hartnell, and sent it to Hankey's. I told him his objection, that he had a decided objection to accept the bill; and repeated Mr. Hartnell's former assertion, that he must wait till the turn of the year, and he would pay him in cash. Mr. Wickwarr made some strong observations upon Mr. Hartnell refusing to pay in cash in the first instance, and afterwards refusing to pay at a month. He expressed considerable dissatisfaction; and I paid Mr. Wickwarr the 26*l.* 7*s.* I told him at the time, it was the last application I would make for any body; that I was so dissatisfied with both sides, that I would make no more applications for any one. Some time in January, I do not know when, I should think in the middle of January, from the 15th to the 25th, Mr. Hartnell paid me the 26*l.* 7*s.* in a cheque upon Sir John Perring's house, which repaid me what I had paid Mr. Wickwarr in December. The bill at a month was then over due. I heard no more of this till about the 12th of this month. Mr. Hartnell called upon me at the Stationery-office, and inquired if I recollected his purchasing second foolscap from Mr. Joseph Wickwarr: I told him I did. He immediately put into my hands Mr. Joseph Wickwarr's unaccepted bill, drawn at a month, with my receipt to it; and asked me, if I had any objection to it being exhibited to the Printing and Stationery Committee. I asked him, what necessity there was to exhibit it to the Committee. He said he had reason to believe that he was expected, or that it would be necessary for him to prove that he had purchased second foolscap from Mr. Joseph Wickwarr. I told him I could prove it; that I had no other objection to the bill going before the Committee with my receipt to it, than that I was in no way concerned or interested in the transaction, beyond being the party communicating the order of Mr. Hartnell to Mr. Wickwarr. I paid for the paper in December, and received it back in January. Mr. Hartnell said, "I should rather prove the payment of this paper, without your name." I replied, "I should prefer it also." He asked me if I would write to Mr. Wickwarr, to send him a receipt, with the bill of parcels, of the paper. I told him I had no objection; but that it would be necessary to send the receipted bill to Mr. Wickwarr, as a reason for asking for another receipt; it would be like taking two receipts from him. He said he had no objection to trust the bill to me, to send; but he had no other receipt for the payment. I transmitted it to Mr. Wickwarr on the Friday of the week before last, by post; requesting Mr. Wickwarr to transmit to Mr. Hartnell, by return of post, a receipt and bill of parcels, instead of that bill; that it was Mr. Hartnell's wish, as well as my own. That was the pur-

Appendix (A.)

Mr. S. K. Parson.

(24 June.)

port of it.—Mr. Hartnell left me with this observation: "If any question arises as to the payment for this foolscap, I consider it a transaction between myself and Mr. Wickwarr; and you have nothing more to do with it, than communicating the order." I saw no more of Mr. Hartnell after that, till after his examination here, except seeing him casually at the office.

How came you to apply to Mr. Wickwarr, to go down into the country after any other papers?—I went from this Committee to Mr. Wickwarr, to request he would produce me the original receipt; I wished the document to be seen as it originally existed, with any letter or application that he might have from me upon the subject; I entreated of him to procure them at any expense or trouble, to let them be before the Committee; that I felt myself degraded and disgraced before them, in my evidence of that day; that it was my particular desire, the first opportunity, that the whole truth should be stated.

Explain what you mean by degraded and disgraced?—Because the evidence I gave, I felt it was not exactly correct; because I was relying upon the observation made by Mr. Hartnell, that it was to be considered, as to the payment, a transaction between him and Mr. Wickwarr; that I had nothing to do with it.

You felt in the first instance you had partly concealed the truth?—Yes, I did; those are my own observations, I have had no communication with any body, except that I have shown them to the comptroller and cashier of the Stationery-office.

What was your inducement to conceal the truth?—Because Mr. Hartnell had left me with this observation, "If any question arises upon the payment, I consider it a transaction between Wickwarr and myself; you have nothing to do with it beyond the ordering of the paper."

Why should that have induced you to do that?—Because Mr. Hartnell had left me stating, that would be his evidence, with this observation, that "If any question arises upon this, (alluding to the Committee) I consider it a transaction between Wickwarr and myself; you are only concerned in being the communicating party."

It is quite right for you to confess the truth; but must not you feel, if in one instance you have concealed the truth, it will render it difficult for the Committee to believe you on any other occasion?—I felt it so; I felt that myself; I stated it both to the comptroller and cashier, after I left the Committee, that I felt the degraded situation I was placed in; I told Mr. Dickens and Mr. Church, that I felt assured I could not be believed again, and expressed myself in much stronger terms.

Had Mr. Hartnell desired you not to let it be known that you were the person who had interfered between him and Wickwarr?—No; he had not desired me; he said, he should prefer proving the payment without my name; I said, I should prefer it also; upon my first having transmitted the original receipted bill to Mr. Wickwarr, for him to return the regular receipt to Mr. Hartnell by return of post, he left me with this observation, "If any question arises on this subject, I shall consider it a transaction between Wickwarr and myself, and you have nothing to do with it, besides being the communicating party."

Did you require that Wickwarr would antedate the receipt?—I did not make any request of the kind.

Did you not point out when it should be dated?—No; I transmitted the bill, and made no observation; I merely said, "Enclosed you will receive your bill upon Mr. Hartnell remitted by me, and Mr. Hartnell wishes to have a receipt from you without my name; but as I have had already sufficient trouble in this case I wish to have no more;" nothing more than that, or some such words; I wished Mr. Wickwarr to produce the letter and the bill, and to produce any other communications he has ever had with me.

Was there nothing else in your letter?—No, nothing; or words to that effect.

Did you state any thing that had passed before this Committee?—No; I never mentioned the Committee at all.

Did you mention any inquiry?—No, nothing more than I have stated; that Mr. Hartnell wished to have the receipt direct from him.

Did you ever make any other applications to Mr. Wickwarr to serve Mr. Hartnell with paper?—One application twelve or eighteen months before, or twenty-four months before.

Did you ever make any application to him to serve any body else?—Never; I once made this application, Mr. Thomas, a bookbinder in Cornhill, told me, that when Mr. Wickwarr came to town he wished to see him; he wanted a good second foolscap; that was all the application.

Nothing about contract?—No, not a word; I understood, from Mr. Wickwarr, afterwards,

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afterwards, he had a deal with him, and bought some shavings, and sold him some second foolscap.

Did you ever apply to any other contractor with government to supply any other person with paper?—Not to my knowledge and belief; at this moment I have no recollection of the kind: I once applied to Mr. Alderman Venables for a single ream of quarto demy for Mr. Harrison at the Treasury.

Did this matter make any difference between you and Mr. Hartnell, you having to pay money for him?—I did not believe he had behaved like a tradesman, or as he ought to have done; I was surprized he faultered.

Did Mr. Hartnell know you meant to pay the money for him, before you paid it?—I should think not.

When did you first tell him you had paid it?—When he gave me the check; I had not seen him for a week before; I said, "Mr. Hartnell, I shall be glad to have this money; I have paid Wickwarr;" but whether I had mentioned it before I cannot tell.

Were you and Mr. Hartnell upon intimate terms?—No; no more than any other contractor.

Do your families visit?—No.

Did you ever dine with him?—I have dined with him three times in the last four years and a half; the first time was four or five months before his contract commenced; it was on the day I attended at the Treasury solicitor's, to meet him and his two sureties, to sign the contract; he asked me to walk home with him into Wine-office court, and take a family dinner; I did not stop with him an hour; I have never been in his house but twice since that period, and then it has been from accident.

You have stated, that Wickwarr delivered you a bill of parcels on the eighth of December; how are you certain that was the precise date?—Because it was within a day or two of the bill being drawn at a month; I have reason to believe it was the first week in December, the bill of parcels was delivered into my possession, within a day or two of the bill being drawn at one month.

What did you do with the original bill of parcels?—I believe I tore it up, upon Mr. Hartnell not paying me, because it was written at the bottom, "Credit by cash;" that was the time Mr. Wickwarr left the bill at a month with me.

Did you ever give Mr. Hartnell any other bill of parcels?—Never.

Afterwards, when you asked him for payment, did he ask you for a bill of parcels?—No, he did not; Mr. Hartnell had a bill of parcels, at least I wrote for one to be transmitted, with a receipt upon a stamp, at the time I sent the bill of exchange at one month after date, on the Friday in the week before last.

When you paid Mr. Wickwarr, in what way did you pay him, by check or cash?—By cash notes out of my own pocket; I have no banker.

Was any person present?—I believe not.

Do you keep any cash account of your own?—No.

Have you no entries of your receipts and payments?—I retained the endorsed bill which Mr. Hartnell promised to pay him in January, that would be sufficient for me.

Do you keep any memorandum of the money you pay on your own account?—I do not; I enter, occasionally, in a little memorandum book what I receive and pay for Sir Matthew Bloxam, our storekeeper.

Is there any other book or paper in which that payment was entered?—I have no entry of it whatever, I do declare.

Can you state whether, in your letter to Mr. Wickwarr, you desired him to date the receipt he was to give on any particular day?—No, I did not.

How are you certain that the 20th of December was the day on which you paid Mr. Wickwarr?—I stated about the twentieth; I was out of my money about a month; I have no means of knowing what day Mr. Hartnell paid me; I believe between the fifteenth and twenty-fifth.

You do not know why Mr. Wickwarr dates this receipt on the 7th of January, when you paid him the cash on the 20th of December?—I paid him the cash on that day; I suppose he took it from the date of the bill which I returned him; I returned him the bill drawn at a month upon Mr. Hartnell, not accepted but remitted by me, with a request that he would return him a receipt upon a stamp without my name appearing.

Did you remind him of the day on which you had paid him in that letter?—No, I did not.

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(24 June.)

You are quite certain of that?—Yes; no such thing ever entered my head; I am sure I never wrote that.

Are you in the habit of paying other people's bills?—No, I am not.

Do you consider Mr. Wickwarr a regular man of business in his book-keeping?—I never saw a book kept by him at his house in my life; I was never at his house but once, and that was on the day of the coronation.

Is the stock in hand taken at the Stationery-office at regular periods?—The last time the stock was taken was the first of last July, and it will be taken the first of this July.

Only once a year?—No, only once a year.

Has it always been taken once a year?—Yes, except from the first of January 1819 to the first of July 1821; it was not taken then, under the directions of the comptroller of the Treasury; we were expecting to remove every quarter.

State the mode in which the stock is taken?—A stationer is appointed by the comptroller, who takes the stock in the presence of one of the order clerks and the warehouseman; Mr. Sundal, of Thames-street, has taken it for the last six or seven times.

Has he ever had contracts from the Stationery-office?—I believe, never; he may have supplied us with an extra article, but I do not know whether he has ever done that.

Is the stock found in the warehouse compared with the books?—Yes.

What is the book that will show that the paper is in such quantity in stock as it ought to be?—The storekeeper's ledger.

He keeps an account of each sort of paper?—Yes.

And from each contractor?—Yes; it is charged in this book; there is a credit and debit side.

Would that shew the receipts of paper under Mr. Wickwarr's contract, and the deliveries, out of that same paper?—Yes.

These 3,870 reams?—No; there is no account made out of that; it is not all delivered.

Is there any of it in the warehouse?—Yes, there is.

First of all, those entries appear in the books before you?—Yes.

There is a book made up out of those books?—Yes; the storekeeper's ledger.

Is the storekeeper's ledger, as to that paper, made up?—No; it will be on the first of July.

Is it partly made up?—Yes; no doubt of it.

Whose duty is it to see that made up?—The storekeeper's clerk.

Is it not your duty to see it posted?—No; I have no business with it; the clerk who posts the paper, is Mr. Shepherd Hunt, junior.

What is your duty as deputy storekeeper?—To see that the accounts with the public offices are got out at a proper time; to assist in the examination of the stores under the storekeeper; to write letters in the cases of complaints, in case of any articles not being agreeable to the contract; in fact, to attend to the correspondence of the office.

Is it your duty generally to assist the storekeeper?—Under his directions; I never assist in any thing beyond the examination of the stores, pens, quills, and wax.

What is the duty of the comptroller?—He has the general control of the office, the control of every act in the office.

In what way does he control the warehousekeeper?—His clerks compare the entries in those books with the entries in the storekeeper's ledger.

What duty has the deputy comptroller to do?—I have the duty of the storekeeper's first clerk.

You have stated, that it is the duty of the comptroller to check the warehousekeeper's department generally?—The whole of it.

Do you act as deputy comptroller?—As comptroller's first clerk I do.

Then what is the duty of the comptroller's first clerk?—I check and examine all bills presented for acceptance.

On turning to the bill of parcels book, the Committee observe, that after the entry on the 31st of December, there are several entries in addition at different dates, from February to December; what is the reason of those several entries?—In consequence of their having been omitted to be entered at the proper periods.

How could such omission have happened?—From mislaying the papers.

How were they discovered?—By a want of vouchers to correspond with the bill accepted.

Do

Appendix (A.)

Mr. S. K. Parson.

(24 June.)

Do you not consider that a great irregularity?—It is a great irregularity no doubt of it.

When the various articles are received in from the contractor, is not credit given in the books, in the regular way?—In most instances it is; but there may be omissions.

When it was discovered that those vouchers were wanting, were they found afterwards, or was the entry made in that book because the bill was presented?—I cannot speak to that myself; in many instances they may have been found.

William Lloyd, called in; and Examined.

W. Lloyd.

WHAT are you?—A pressman.

In whose employment?—Mr. Graves's at present.

Did you ever live with Mr. Thorowgood?—Yes, in 1813, first of all; and I worked for him, off and on, till last year.

When you worked for him in 1813, what were you?—A pressman.

And you continued a pressman afterwards?—Yes; but when the work fell off there, I went elsewhere to get employment.

You were in the employment of Mr. Thorowgood occasionally till last year?—Yes; I was three years in the house at one time.

From when to when?—1813, 1814, and 1815; the first year he had the contract I was engaged.

Which was the first year?—This is the fourth year.

Mr. Thorowgood's was a contract to print for the Tax-office?—Yes.

Used Mr. Thorowgood to have a deposit of government paper in his hands?—There was a great quantity of government paper always in the warehouse, as a supply to do the government work upon, which used to be given out for other jobs, besides government work.

Was that use consistent with your knowledge; did you know it?—I know I have been told to go and take it from the government paper.

Used Mr. Thorowgood to tell you to go and take the government paper for such and such a job?—The person that had the conducting of the business, Mr. Chalmer, or any person that gave the job out, used to tell us to go and take it from such and such a heap, so many sheets; I have gone and counted it out; whether it was made up afterwards I do not know.

Did you know it was government paper?—I was working from the same heap at the same time; it was for the land-tax, and I have gone to that paper.

And this paper used to be employed by Mr. Thorowgood for his private jobs?—It appeared to me as such.

State what jobs?—There was a job I took particular notice of, which they were doing for the Bolt-in-Tun Inn office, Fleet-street, small bills; and also bills for the Three Cups Inn, Aldersgate-street; and summonses for the Court of Common Pleas in Guildhall.

Upon what qualities of paper were those printed?—The summonses for the Court of Common Pleas were upon fine foolscap paper, such as the land-tax forms are done upon.

Was that taken from the same heap as the paper for the landtax was taken from?—I used to take the quires from that heap; Peowrie was working with me at the same time.

What quality of paper was the work for the other jobs?—Fine post, fine medium bank post; it used to be done for several fine letters, such as circular letters sent round to the different tax-offices; it was the paper that came from the Tax-office; it seemed to me to be the same quality of paper we worked the same work upon.

Who gave you the order to take that particular paper?—I had a job given me to do, and I was told by Mr. Chalmer to take four quires from the land-tax paper to do it.

For this other job, the bank post, who desired you to take that?—It used to be wetted down regularly; I did not take it; I was told to go and take that paper the same as if I was going to work on the government paper.

You did not take it from the government heap?—No, it was wetted down in particular.

Are you acquainted with any other similar facts?—In the second year of the contract, I worked there in the summer time, we were very slack, I used to go somewhere else; in the second year there was a composition, which is upon the table, that was to be done in the summer time, and there was some alterations made in it.

Appendix (A.)

W. Lloyd.

(24 June.)

Look at that sheet of composition notices, [*Handing a paper to the witness*], marked N° 1, double foolscap, Thorowgood, printer, and state if you know any thing about it?—I know this work; I was in the house when it was doing, and it was stopped on account of some mistake that had taken place in it; a great part of it never went out, and it was lying about the warehouse, and used for any thing; but there was a part of the paper used up; I did not use it; I know the person who did; it was worked for lottery bills for the agents of Richardson & Goodluck; it was sent to the country; Peowrie and Clifton were the two persons that worked those bills; I cannot say that any of them were ever sent out, but there was a great deal of paper left in the warehouse, and it was used for any purpose, for the common pasting of friskets.

The order for printing this job was not completed?—No.

Was a quantity of paper left that had been sent in for the purpose of printing that?—About twenty reams, I suppose; I cannot be correct in that, but there is a person here that can, that worked that double foolscap.

Were the twenty reams returned to the Stationery-office?—I cannot say any where, but there was a quantity wetted down for lottery bills, and a person that works at Mr. Brooks's, another government printer's, of the name of Murray, made some slight observation, that the paper was wetted down, and being very thick, it would not take the ink; it was greasy, and they were obliged to dry it up again, and he says, if any body's eyes are open, this is the way to print cheap, they get the paper for nothing.

Do the Committee understand, that the twenty reams of paper not used for those jobs, were taken by Mr. Thorowgood and used in his own private business?—There was paper of the same sort worked up; I cannot say it was Mr. Thorowgood's; it was the same sort of paper that came from the Tax-office; I should suppose it was government paper; there were thirty reams printed and twenty not printed; it was worked up in lottery bills; I could not positively say how many there was, but there were a great many wetted down, and they were sent down into the country for posting.

On Mr. Thorowgood's private business?—Yes.

Whose business is it to wet down the paper in Mr. Thorowgood's office?—The person now is Thomas Hewson.

Who did it when you were there?—Thomas Hewson.

Whose business is it to take the paper from the piles and to wet it down?—Hewson's.

Did he always do it?—Yes, always; he is found to be very handy; in giving out paper, Mr. Thorowgood goes and stands by him; Hewson has the care of that paper, and gives it out to the workmen; that is a new regulation that has taken place; it is only nine months since that has taken place; before this new regulation, any one used to go and take the paper as they wanted it; the pressmen I mean.

Is that the usual practice in the trade?—The paper wetted down for their work, they generally fetched it from the wetting-room.

Whose business is it to take it from the pile, and wet it down?—The warehouseman.

If it is the business of the warehouseman, and not the business of the pressman, to wet down the paper, how happened it that you took the paper from the pile, and wetted it down?—I did not wet it; it was already wet, and on the bank ready for working; I was to take so much, which I did, and counted out the job upon it.

Are you quite certain it was government paper?—Yes; we were working government paper at the time.

Would the paper, by being wetted down, be in any respect so injured, that it could not be used for other government work?—It could be used.

Then it might have been used for other government work, if any account had been given of it?—I cannot answer to that.

If government had wanted the same kind of paper for any other job, would it have done to have been wetted again?—No; it would not have done to have been wetted down again.

Its being wet would not have injured the paper?—No, not at all.

It might have been dried and returned into stock?—Yes.

Did any other person besides Mr. Chalmer, direct you to take out government paper?—Yes; when Mr. Thorowgood has brought in any job, he has said, take as much paper from such a heap, N° 2, that is the land-tax heap.

Did he tell you to take it from the land-tax heap, in so many words?—Yes; if

Appendix (A.)

W. Lloyd.

(24 June.)

if he brought in a job to be done directly, and there was no paper wetted down, he would say, take it from such government paper that was wetted down.

Who is the warehouseman?—Billings and Chesterman.

Have you ever had any conversation with Chesterman, or any of the other men in the office, about Mr. Thorowgood using the Stationery-office paper?—I had the land-tax paper of him on the second year of the contract, and there was some of it short; it was not all worked, I cannot say how many reams, but Billings said there was a great deal came from Mr. Wright, where the government work was done before; Mr. Wright, in Fleet-street; that Mr. Thorowgood bought it at little more than waste paper price; on the land-tax forms there was no date.

Can you tell whether that paper, marked N° 2, "Summonses to the court of Common Pleas," is part of the paper you have now mentioned?—Yes, it is; I went and counted it myself from the heap.

Can you state how many reams of that paper came from Messrs. Wright & Murphy?—I cannot say how many reams; there was a great many that came in.

How can you tell that that is government paper upon which the summonses are printed?—Mr. Bryan sold his concern to Mr. Thorowgood; and this is what he puts his name to, he having some privilege or share.

It was printed by Mr. Thorowgood?—Yes; they brought their business from Grocer's-hall-court to Addle-street, and they were obliged to bring their business back again; it did not answer so well.

Is this printed on government paper?—Yes; I counted out the four quires; I was told to take it from the government paper.

Will you look at N° 3, "Bolt-in-Tun" bill, and state whether it was printed at your office or not?—Yes; it was.

On what paper is it printed?—Fine bank post.

What is printed on it?—A small bill for the Bolt-in-Tun Inn, Fleet-street. Mr. Thorowgood made a contract with the gentlemen at the Bolt-in-Tun, as I have been informed by Billings. He is a man that talks a great deal about things; he said he had contracted with them for sending the packages of things into the country, and he is to do their work in return; and this is some of it. I never saw any of these jobs in the house before Mr. Thorowgood had the contract, or for the Swan with two Necks.

Is that printed on government paper?—I have every reason to believe it is.

Do you know it is?—I have worked government work on the same kind of paper, which was never before in the house.

Have you any reason to know it was taken from the heap of government paper?—I did not see it given out.

Then it may or may not have been government paper?—It may or may not have been.

In what quantity are those bills printed?—Three or four thousand; they are printed two at a time, and cut afterwards, and sent in single.

Do you mean that you never saw any of that paper in Mr. Thorowgood's house till he had the contract?—Yes.

Did he do the Bolt-in-Tun work before he had the contract?—No; he used to work for the Swan with two Necks.

Did he do work like this for the Swan with two Necks?—Not so large as that.

What quantity were these jobs from the Swan?—Sometimes one, sometimes two, and sometimes three thousand.

How much paper would that require?—One token ten quires.

Look at N° 4, "Coach bill for the Three Cups Inn;" do you know that? [*The witness examined it*].—I remember this work being done; I have done it frequently, and I am not the only one. There is nobody who has been in the house any time who has not done it, and it was not done till he got the contract; and those who do not send him work, he does not send them any jobs. The work done for government is packed up with paper and cord, and sent into the country to the different surveyors.

Are those bills printed on government paper?—I have every reason to believe it; but I do not know it of my own knowledge; it is the same kind of paper they are working of from N° 9 in the office.

How many parcels are sent into the country, at one time, to the government agents?—A great many waggon loads altogether.

Does any person, connected with the Stationery-office, attend at the printer's, to see the parcels packed?—No: There was the first year; a packer came from the

Appendix (A.)

W. Lloyd.

(24 June.)

Tax-office to show them how to pack them, and they found they could do without them; and they never came again.

Who takes an account of the number sent into the country?—Mr. Thorowgood, or the warehouseman who keeps the books.

What document does Mr. Thorowgood receive for his discharge, to show the work is delivered?—I do not know.

Does any body count them before they are sent out?—Not any one that I ever see; there is only a regular warehouseman.

Look at the paper (N° 5, Commercial Inn Ticket) and see whether you know it? [*The witness examined the paper.*]—I remember that very well.

On what paper is that printed?—From paper N° 9; it was taken from the same paper as the work for N° 9.

Will you state to the Committee what paper that is from N° 9?— It is commonly called Office Surcharge; the paper is sent round to the surveyors as a second supply; this is N° 9.; Peowrie was working with me, and we were told to take ten quires from that to do that job for the Commercial Inn.

Who by?—Mr. Chalmers.

Were the Commercial Inn tickets printed on the same paper as that for the Tax-office?—Yes.

Have you ever seen any coach tickets printed on any thing but government paper?—Yes, I have; a good many things on demy paper; when they wanted larger paper; such as has been in the house; Mr. Thorowgood's private paper.

Is there much paper wasted in your office in wetting down?—Yes; a great deal of it; every bundle is a good deal wasted; that is for want of proper wrappers to keep it clean; it used to be thrown about any how; there was no account taken of it.

You are speaking of government paper?—Yes; Mr. Billings has the perquisites of having the wrappers; he is very sparing of wrappers; he keeps them as much as he can to himself; he does not care how much is spoiled.

Has he the perquisites of the wrappers of private paper?—Yes.

Are you entirely forbid to use any wrappers?— Brown paper was taken from it, which comes from the Stationery-office.

What becomes of all the wrappers?—Billings sells them.

Do they belong to the public?—They come with the paper; the paper is wrapped in it; they do not go out in them again; they are wrapped in brown paper.

How many wrappers are there?—Generally four; sometimes only two.

Do the printers ever return those wrappers to the persons from whom they receive the paper?—No, not that I ever heard of; they generally put a wrapper on to keep it clean.

Was the private paper of Mr. Thorowgood kept in the same way as government paper?—Rather more care is taken of it, and it is kept separate in the warehouse.

Who was Mr. Thorowgood's private stationer?—Magnay & Morgan, and several stationers; Mr. Clifton has got a list of the stationers.

Do you know any person of the name of Wickwarr?—I do not; I was never at any of the stationers while I was in the house.

Are there any other articles supplied from the Stationery-office, except paper?—Cord and tape.

In what quantities?—I do not know; there is always a good supply in the place; there is always a great deal wasted; brown paper is used for any thing that it is wanted for.

Is any of the brown paper ever sent to Mr. Thorowgood's type foundry?—I have heard of it.

Have you never seen it?—No.

Did you know of any brown paper being sold?—I never knew of any.

Who are the persons who can give the Committee the best information as to the paper being used for private work?—Mr. Hewson, if he will speak the truth; he knows it is so.

Are you in the habit of working for Mr. Thorowgood still?—I worked for him in the Easter week.

You have not had any cause of complaint against Mr. Thorowgood?—No.

Did he express himself satisfied with you?—Yes.

There is no quarrel between you?—No.

Did you ever see a person of the name of Jennings?—I never saw him till this morning; he was in the next room, and I was informed by a gentleman sitting there it was Mr. Jennings.

Appendix (A.)

W. Lloyd.

(24 June.)

You never saw him before?—No.

Nor any body that Jennings sent to you?—I saw Mr. Hall; he was sent to me, and asked me questions similar to those the Committee have asked me now, and I answered him the truth.

What more did he say to you?—Not any more; I cannot challenge my memory.

Did he say any thing to you as to any printing establishment?—I heard of it; it was generally talked of in the business; in going to the house of call, where we go to inquire for work, it was generally talked of in all those houses, that government was going to establish places of their own, and when I went to Mr. Hall I put the question to him; he said he believed there was something of the kind in contemplation, but he knew nothing of it himself.

Did he mention Mr. Jennings to you?—Not a word.

Did he mention any thing else to you?—No.

Did he hold out any temptations to you?—Not any; I have not had any promise; but this morning, on coming here, I was told by the foreman that another man would be put to the press if I did not stop.

Did you state that you had been summoned to this Committee?—I showed the summons to the men, but whether he knew it I do not know.

Did he know why you were coming at the time he said that?—He walked away before I could tell him.

You did not tell him?—No, but I have no doubt he knew it; it was no secret in the office.

What is his name?—Robert Wright; he served his time to Mr. Graves.

The Committee have asked you, whether any temptation had been held out to you by Mr. Hall to give evidence against Mr. Thorowgood, or any other printer?—When he asked me the questions as to any body first, I asked him if there was any thing to take place as to the printing-office, that I should like to be employed in it; he told me he had no knowledge of any such thing; he had heard of it, but he could not give any answer to any thing of the kind, whether true or not.

When was this?—Eighteen months ago.

Have you never seen him since?—Yes, this morning; and he sent for me again.

How long ago?—About six months ago, the second time.

What passed between you then?—About this paper I took to him; he asked me if I could show him a convincing proof that these things were true, or not; and I brought the things to show him, and he said it was very wrong to assert a thing if I could not prove it, and I took them.

Did any thing pass then as to the printing-office, or as to Mr. Jennings?—No further than he said before, that it was in contemplation, but he had no power over it.

Did you ask him again to be employed?—Yes; but he told me he had no power.

He said nothing to you to lead you to suppose you would be employed in it?—No.

Nor held out any temptation to you to give evidence here?—No, I never expected to be called; I had seen Mr. Hall before; he was at Mr. Strahan's when I served my apprenticeship, that was the way I first went to Mr. Hall; I thought if he was the person engaging the people, I might get something from him.

You understood he was likely to have something to do with the new office?—Yes; but he denied it.

Can you state to the Committee, if you know at all how Mr. Hall came to send to you particularly?—No; I have not any means of knowing that; I went to him first, and then he sent for me afterwards, and asked me these questions which I have told the Committee.

Did you ever see a man of the name of Castles?—Yes, as a fellow workman.

Have you ever had any conversation with him?—I never worked in the same house with him.

Had you ever any conversation with him upon the subject of this inquiry?—Not any, upon any subject.

How did you happen to know him?—By using the house, the same as I have done houses where we go to inquire for work.

Have you never conversed with him there?—Yes; I have passed conversation with him as to the weather, and so on; he has asked me if I knew of any thing, and I have asked him the same.

Have you ever seen any printed paper, containing a plan for an office?—No, I have not.

Appendix (A.)

W. Lloyd.

(24 June.)

Did you ever hear of it?—I heard say in this way, that the office was to be built by the side of Somerset House; I have heard that from people in the trade.

Do you mean to say you never had any conversation with Castles, about any subject connected with the matter, to have been questioned upon to-day?—I have not.

You are quite certain of that?—Yes.

Did you go to Mr. Hall, originally, with some hope that you might, through his means, be employed in this new printing office?—I certainly went for employment, the same as to any other place, and when I was there he smiled at me and said it was all wrong; he said I was not the only one that had been sent there.

Is Mr. Hewson the warehouseman of Mr. Thorowgood?—Yes, and wets the paper.

Then he must know, if he would speak the truth, that government paper was used for private works?—Yes.

Do you know of any particular private job for which government paper was used, of which he had a knowledge?—Yes; he had a knowledge of the summons ticket; when he looks at them he will tell the paper immediately, if he chooses to answer correctly.

Have you any knowledge, when any particular job is brought in, of the quantity ordered to be struck off?—No, I have not.

You could not tell whether the whole order had been properly executed or executed short?—No, I could not tell.

What is the largest quantity of a private job you have ever known done at any one time on government paper?—I believe the largest quantity was the posting bills for Richardson & Goodluck.

What quantity of paper was used for that?—They seemed to say there were twenty reams wetted down.

Was it government paper?—It was thought it was all government paper.

When was this?—In 1819.

Charles Peowrie, called in; and Examined.

C. Peowrie.

WHAT are you?—A printer.

In whose employ?—A pressman; in the employ of Archer & Catherwood.

Were you ever in the employ of Mr. Thorowgood?—Yes.

When?—I left him last March.

How long had you been with him?—Two years and a half; it might have been more.

Why did you leave him?—The work was nearly finished.

What work?—The work comes in every winter, and he takes on regular hands then, fresh hands; I had finished my time with him.

Were you apprentice to Thorowgood?—No; my father was a printer.

You left him because the work was out?—My time was out, and I worked journey-work with him.

You said just now you left him because the work was out?—Yes; the overseer discharged me, as well as many more; I was not the only one.

At the same time?—Yes.

Because there was no longer sufficient work?—Yes; the work was falling off.

There was no other reason for your discharge?—No.

Mr. Thorowgood had been satisfied with your conduct?—Yes.

You had no quarrel with him?—No.

State to the Committee whether you have known government paper at Mr. Thorowgood's taken to work private jobs?—Yes; I have seen such things.

State all you know about it?—I have seen lottery bills done upon government paper, and other little private concerns of Mr. Thorowgood done upon them; but I do not altogether know any thing about it; if I had been acquainted with such things, I might have taken more notice.

Did you know at the time it was government paper?—Yes, I did.

Cannot you remember what other private jobs were done upon the same kind of paper?—No; I cannot.

Try to remember?—I did not take that notice particularly to keep it in my head.

You were a pressman, and therefore printed these things?—Yes; but we printed so many different things, we knew it had been done.

How did you know it?—We had the working of them.

Of what?—Different jobs.

You

Appendix (A.)

C. Peaurie. (24 June.)

You can only recollect one job of lottery bills; cannot you recollect any other?—No.

Was he in the habit of working for any inns?—Yes.

What inn?—The Bolt-in-Tun.

Look at these [*Handing N^os 3, 4, and 5 to the witness*], do you know what paper that is; do you know where that paper comes from?—I have every reason to suspect it was government paper, but I cannot say positively; neither can I say Mr. Thorowgood replaced it.

What are your reasons for that?—Because government work has been done out of such paper.

Did you never see any paper of a similar kind in your master's private store?—I was never suffered to go into that room.

You have no doubt of the fact that government paper was used in private work?—No; I have not.

Have you known government paper taken from the heap where it lay to be worked for any private job?—I cannot positively say that has been done so, but I recollect these jobs in the house.

Have you ever been directed to take paper from the government heap?—Yes, I have.

Have you done so?—Yes.

By whom?—By the young man who used to wet the paper down, Hewson.

Can you remember any particular job?—No.

But you have been so directed?—Yes.

Was it the common practice to direct you so to do?—Yes; frequently.

Do you know Mr. Jennings?—I do not.

Do you know Hall?—Yes, I do; I have seen him.

When?—I saw him about three months ago.

What passed between you?—He asked me several questions, and I answered him.

Did he say any thing to you about a printing establishment?—I heard something of the kind was going to take place, and that Mr. Hall had the engaging of the hands, and I went with Lloyd.

You went to Mr. Hall?—Yes.

He did not send for you?—No.

You went with Lloyd?—Yes.

Was that the first time Lloyd had been to Mr. Hall?—I do not know.

Did they seem acquainted when they met?—They did.

Did Mr. Hall say any thing to you, to tempt you to give evidence, that you would belong to this new printing establishment?—No.

Did you think he could put you into it?—I could not tell.

Did you think so?—I heard he had the engaging of the hands.

He gave you no encouragement?—No, not at all.

William Clifton, called in; and Examined.

W. Clifton.

WHAT are you?—A pressman.

In whose employ?—Mr. Thorowgood's.

You are now there?—Yes.

How long have you been there?—Nearly three years.

Have you known government paper taken by Mr. Thorowgood's orders, or the orders of one of his overseers, to work private jobs?—No, I never knew it done.

Have you any reason to believe it ever was done?—No.

Have you reason to believe it never was done?—Yes; I believe it never was done; he was very strict about any thing of the kind.

It never was done?—Not by me.

You never saw it done?—No.

You never heard of it being done?—No.

If it had been done, would you have been likely to have heard of it?—Yes; I might have heard it mentioned in the press-room, if it had been done.

Are you pretty constantly at work there?—Yes.

Have you ever been sent to fetch public paper for your own work?—No; we apply to the wetter.

Did you tell him for what you wanted it?—When the overseer gives us forms to lay on, he tells us to get so much paper, and we go to the wetter for it.

You tell the wetter what jobs you have in hand?—Yes.

Appendix (A.)

W. Clifton.

(24June.)

Do you see where he takes it from?—Yes; we go with him, and he tells us out the paper.

Do you know where the private paper is placed, and the government paper?—No; there is a place he locks it up in; a very large place.

You would not know whether it was private paper or government paper?—No.

If you were to see any public paper, should you know it?—No, I should not.

Have you ever printed government jobs?—Yes.

Have you ever printed private jobs?—Yes.

When you printed one job, should you not have known whether it was the same paper on which you printed the other?—We know the size of it.

Is that the private work or government work?—That is private work.

What paper is that; government paper or private paper?—I cannot tell; this is what is called bank post, is not it?

Is bank post paper used for government jobs?—Yes, for game certificates.

Did you ever know any of the bank post bought for Mr. Thorowgood's private work?—No.

Are you likely to know it?—No.

You know nothing about Mr. Thorowgood's stock?—No.

Where do you go with the wetter?—Not five yards from the press; it is wetted down in the place where it is railed in.

Do you see the wetter take it from the place where it is kept?—It is given out by Mr. Thorowgood to him, for such a work.

Do you see the paper before it is wetted?—Yes; it is given out before our eyes.

Do you see them take it off the heaps to be wetted?—Yes; we see it given out.

Is there a different place in the warehouse, where the government paper and private paper is kept?—I am sure I cannot tell.

Did your business frequently call you into the warehouse?—No.

Then why do you say you do not believe that any government paper has been used for private work?—I never used any myself, to my knowledge.

Have you the means of knowing whether any has been so used or not?—No.

Do you know a man of the name of Lloyd?—Yes.

Did you ever hear him say it was so used?—No, I do not recollect any word about it.

Do you know Peowrie?—Yes, they both worked at our press.

Did you ever hear him say so?—No.

You never heard it mentioned by any of the workmen or overseer in Mr. Thorowgood's premises?—No, I never did.

You are sure of that?—Yes.

The subject was never mentioned?—No.

Should you have thought it an extraordinary thing if government paper had been used for private jobs?—I should have thought it was.

Did you ever talk to a man of the name of Hall?—No, not at all.

Or a man of the name of Castles?—No, not at all.

On Saturday last, were you in the office?—I was down in one of his offices, in Grocer's Hall court; I am working there now.

Did you see any fine paper torn on Saturday last?—I was not there; I was at the other house.

And you never heard it mentioned in the press-house, that government paper was ever used for private jobs?—I never did.

Nor ever had the least reason to suspect it?—No.

Did Mr. Thorowgood know you were coming here to-day?—Yes.

When did he know it?—He gave me the paper on Saturday last.

Had you any conversation with him as to what was likely to pass here?—No.

He did not talk to you at all?—No, not at all; I did not know what was coming.

Could not you guess it?—No; I heard Lloyd say something about it.

What did he say?—That he was to attend down here.

You are quite sure Mr. Thorowgood said nothing to you?—No, only take care of this paper, you are going to attend to it.

Did not you ask Mr. Thorowgood any question; did you say any thing to him upon his saying that?—No.

Nor he to you?—No.

He told you to tell the truth when you came here?—He told me to speak the truth.

The whole truth?—Yes.

Appendix (A.)

W. Clifton.

(24 June.)

He did say that to you?—Yes; I did not know any thing of the particulars about it.

He told you to speak the truth?—Yes.

Upon what subject?—Any questions that I might be asked. "Stick to the truth, and that is all I want."

Did he say what questions you were likely to be asked?—No.

Or the subject?—No; no further than to speak the truth about what you asked me.

You are quite confident, and assure the Committee here, that was all that passed between you and Mr. Thorowgood?—Yes, that is all; he said nothing more to me about that.

Are you an Englishman?—Yes.

Can you tell the Committee whether Mr. Thorowgood keeps any files of the papers he has printed?—We file the jobs as we do them ourselves sometimes.

Where are they kept?—In different parts of the room.

What is the file?—A sheet of the job; the first we pull.

All those are preserved at the office?—A great many of them.

Are they not all filed?—I do not know; every man files his own jobs.

Did you file any of them?—A good many.

They could be brought here?—Yes.

What passed between you and Lloyd, as to what you were to be examined here upon?—He told me he had to ——. I forget the person's name he mentioned; Jennings, or Mr. Hall, or one of them.

Are the names of Jennings and Hall so alike, you confounded them?—They are both strangers to me.

Which did he say to you he had been with?—I think it was Hall; I am not sure.

Did he say any thing more to you?—No.

Did he say any thing that passed between them?—He said he had got one of these papers; and I told him I had one.

He told you he had been with Mr. Hall.—I am not quite sure.

Did he tell you any thing that had passed between him and that person, whoever he was?—No; he did not.

Did he say when he had been with him?—No.

Did you ask him any questions?—No; he told me he did not know what he was coming here for.

Did you ask him any questions as to what he was coming here for?—No; not any thing.

Mercurii, 26° die Junii, 1822.

The Right Honourable Lord BINNING, in the Chair.

Mr. *Frederick Thorowgood*, called in; and Examined.

YOU are a printer?—I am.

And have been in the habit of doing work for the government?—I have.

Mr. F. Thorowgood.

(26 June.)

It is the duty of the chairman of this Committee to inform you, that you are charged with having made use of government paper for your own private jobs; and the Committee need not tell you, that such a charge conveys a very heavy imputation against you: the Committee are about to examine you upon that subject, but you are not bound to answer any question, the answer to which, you think would criminate yourself. The Committee would also warn you to be clear and distinct in your answers, not supposing any undue impression is taken up against you, but that they have no object but the investigation of truth?—I am willing to answer any question, because the charge brought against me is entirely unfounded.

Have you a store of government paper?—A very small store.

And you are under a contract?—Yes.

At the outset of that contract, had you paper supplied you?—Yes; a very small quantity; all the paper I had, at the commencement of the contract, was thirty reams of copy, about twenty reams of foolscap, about five reams of fine foolscap, and five reams of copy, but I cannot say whether one ream under or over; altogether

Appendix (A.)

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gether I might have sixty reams of paper, but I think, after that, there was an augmentation of eighty reams of second copy, which was sent in to me to keep for government, which is now there, and has never been touched.

When was that quantity sent in?—Between three and four years ago; I cannot say to a day; to the best of my recollection it might be about six weeks after I took the contract.

Has no part of that ever been used for government purposes, or has a part of it been used and replaced by other government paper?—I think it very likely that may be the case; I am sure part of it has been taken away, but replaced again by government paper.

With regard to the other parcels, the sixty reams you have mentioned, do you speak of that in the same manner; has that been occasionally used for government purposes and replaced?—Yes, fifty times over and over again.

And always replaced?—Yes; if there were twenty reams, I perhaps had occasion to use all that twenty, and after it was used, I might receive an order from the Tax-office, after four o'clock in the evening, which is too late for me to send that order down to the Stationery-office to get it to send in the order I had received; therefore, finding when I have returned, that the whole of that paper has been used, I have taken my own, which is a superior paper to any that government ever sent in, to execute that order upon; then, of course, when the government paper came in which was for this order, I took it into my own stock; that I did no later than yesterday, and have occasion to do it to-day, if not, the orders of the office stand still.

When you say a superior kind of paper, do you mean a higher price?—Yes, and a better quality; I do not mean to say that the government paper is not of the quality stated, though I do not know the value, but I am obliged to use my own paper, because the Tax-office business is the least of my business.

Have you a great private business?—Yes, twice the quantity.

Is the Tax-office the only one you print for?—That is the only government-office I print for.

If you use your own paper, which is of a higher price, how do you indemnify yourself?—In no way, but put up with the loss, which is no great deal, perhaps ten pounds in the year.

You mean to state to the Committee, that except in this way you have never applied any government paper to your own business?—Never, except in the way I now state.

Are the Committee to understand, that if the stock was taken at this moment it would be found to be what it ought to be?—Yes, it would, if the Stationery-office had sent in the whole of the order; I would take either of those gentlemen to my warehouse now, and if I had all the paper the Stationery-office was indebted to me, I could say there is the whole, but that is not the case now, because they are indebted to me four or five reams.

Upon the inspection of the paper so in store, it would appear there that was all the paper that came out of the Stationery-office?—I should imagine it would be.

For what purpose was this depôt of paper furnished to you at all?—I understood it was for the purpose if there was any particular order sent down in great haste from the Tax-office, I should have an opportunity of supplying that order without sending for the paper I wanted; but very often I had an order to send ten or fourteen reams to the Tax-office the next morning, whereas upon inspection of this stock perhaps I had not three reams belonging to the government, and therefore I took my own paper, or the order would not be sent in.

Judging from your practice, you would never have conceived yourself at liberty, under the terms of your contract, to use the government paper for your private purposes?—Certainly not; it is a thing I should not have used for my private purpose.

You never understood it was merely a value account?—No, never; there was never any value sent in to me, it might be a guinea or fifteen shillings a ream for aught I know; it was only sent in to supply these little orders.

Did not the Stationery-office, when they furnished that paper, send in printed tickets specifying the price?—To the best of my recollection not; I never had a ticket delivered except "please to receive so many reams," but no price.

Specifying the quantity but not the price?—Yes; to the best of my recollection.

Do you know the price ever paid by the Stationery-office?—When they send me in the warrant to sign two or three times in the course of the quarter, as receiving such and such paper for the execution of various orders, I should there see the price,

because

because it is affixed; but it is a thing I never do notice, and therefore I cannot say what the price is.

Are you ever made debtor for so much paper at such a price?—No.

When did your contract begin?—In October 1818.

That was for four years?—Yes.

[*Some papers were handed to the witness.*]

Look at this paper, marked N° 5, Commercial Inn?—This is private paper; my own paper; it is half a sheet of copy.

How do you know it is?—There is no mark upon it; it was machine paper, and I know when it was bought; I rather think it was furnished by Mr. Morgan to me, but having the quantity of paper I have, in four years, I cannot say who it was; I buy a great deal of papermakers.

Do you receive such paper as that from government?—Yes; not sixpence a ream inferior, and some inferior, I do receive such paper as that.

Do you mean to say, that all the government work is printed on paper with the government mark?—No.

How do you know that paper upon mere inspection, from paper of the same sort you receive from government, is the paper so inferior that it is visible?—No, it appears to be machine paper, made by a machine instead of by hand; you can make it of any length; and I think I bought of Mr. Morgan somewhere about thirty or forty reams of this very identical paper; I cannot say that this is the identical paper.

You said government did send you in paper of that sort sixpence a ream inferior?—Yes.

Is the government paper machine paper?—Some of it is.

Is that inferiority so visible upon the face of it, that it is from that circumstance you suppose that the identical paper was not a part of that sent in by government?—I think this paper is superior to any I ever received from government; I would not say this is not government paper.

Supposing it to be a sheet of government paper, how happened that sheet to be applied to your use?—It is very possible this might have been taken out of the heap wet, there might be an order to send in 500, and not having any of my own wet, it is very possible that the quantity to supply this 500 or 1,000, which was to be supplied to this person, might be taken from the heap under wet belonging to government, for the purpose of immediately executing this order, and replaced by me with my own paper.

Are the Committee to understand, that all the government paper is marked?—No; no more than any other common paper.

Look at this paper also, marked N° 3, "Bolt-in-Tun," and say whether this is a private job?—Yes.

What paper is that?—Fine copy.

Is it your own paper, or government paper?—I cannot say; I should think my own.

Is it usual for you to print bills of that sort upon so fine paper?—Yes; I have done so to-day.

Purchased of whom?—Mr. Morgan.

You have printed other bills upon paper of that sort?—Yes.

Have you been in the habit of doing that?—Yes, always; they will not have it printed upon worse paper.

When did you do it last, before to-day?—Perhaps a month or six weeks ago.

Can you distinctly recollect having done it six weeks or a month ago?—No; but my books will tell me.

You bought that paper of Mr. Morgan?—Not that paper, but the paper I am printing the order upon to day.

Can you say the year you bought this?—No, I cannot; it may be government paper, because, as I said before, when I receive an order I must keep government paper in my stock.

Look at the "Three Cups Inn" paper, N° 4?—That is fine copy; but being in two half-sheets, there are not the maker's initials in it; and therefore I could not exactly say, whether it is my own or government paper. It might be paper made by Mr. Rump, and if so, I have bought paper of Messrs. Magnay and Mr. Morgan with the same name in it.

Who are your stationers?—Mr. Bonsor, of Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Magnay, Messrs. James Gye & Company, Gracechurch-street, Mr. Morton,

Appendix (A.)

Mr. F. Thorowgood.

(26 June.)

Morton, Smith & Evans, Paternoster-row, and two or three paper makers besides, used formerly to supply me with paper, but not lately.

Have you ever bought any of Mr. Wickwarr;—No; I do not know such a man.

Look at paper N° 2, summons?—I think that is government paper.

Is it work printed by you?—Yes; it is by my orders.

What paper is that?—Foolscap, very inferior to mine; my warehouseman, who is in attendance, will show the Committee my paper.

Who is he?—The person who has got this paper is Hewson; my principal warehouseman is Billings.

Who used to replace that paper?—I did.

Your warehouseman, or yourself?—Very often my warehousemen; I do not know that they replaced it; I do not know that they knew I had a government stock of paper.

Is there any book to show the quantities taken out?—The wetter has a book, but whether he keeps an account of that I do not know.

Do you give any particular orders for paper for such a work to be taken from the government or private stock?—When there is an order comes in, and I have no government paper, it is taken from the private paper; I give out the paper myself; I enter 7,000 of this, and go down stairs and give out the paper, and put a mark (B) against it.

Is it usual for a master printer to give out his own paper?—I do not know whether it is usual; I generally do it.

You can tell whether it is the practice of the trade, as you are in the trade?— No, I cannot; I do not associate with any in the trade.

Where did you serve your apprenticeship?—At a copperplate printer's.

Have you any book to show the quantity of paper received in, and the way in which it has been used?—Yes; I think my own private work book will show that I keep a debtor and creditor account; there is the paper given out on one side, and the paper received in and the paper spoiled on the other, and that is in my own hand writing.

Would that show the paper for each job, and where it came from?—No, I believe not; my stock of paper for this job is only twenty reams; I may receive an order for 600 reams, and that is sent in, and it is put into the wetter's possession directly, and he accounts for the whole.

Would your book indicate the passage of that paper through your hands, the time it came in, the quantity that came in, and a corresponding entry of that which went out?—No; I never enter the date of any coming in, but the date at which I give out a number of reams.

Will it appear whether those reams are taken from your own stock, or the government stock?—No, it cannot; because, perhaps my stock of the government paper is not above thirty reams.

Do you sign any receipt for government paper?—This [*Handing in a paper*] is the sort of thing I receive to execute that order, and the paper comes with it.

Has it been your invariable practice to give out your paper yourself?—No; the man has sometimes done it, taken it out of my warehouse; I generally do it myself; I am not very fond of trusting the men; I attend very early in the morning and leave about five o'clock in the afternoon.

Do the Stationery-office always send in, sooner or later, the proper quantity of paper for each order?—Perhaps the heavy orders which come in at Christmas, consisting of 14 or 1500 reams, come in at three or four different times.

Do they always send you the proper quantity of paper for the orders?—Not always for trifling orders.

Do not they always send the requisite quantity of paper for the small orders?—No, they do not; perhaps they have not the quantity in the house; the small orders always come in complete; I constitute a small order, as 100 reams.

How long have you received an order to do the work, before you received the paper to work it upon?—Perhaps a fortnight or three weeks, and then I have used my own paper, or the men must have stood still.

Look at that composition notice? [*Handing it to the witness.*]—That is government paper; square royal.

Do you recollect any thing particular respecting that job for government?—Yes; as to that paper, there was an order for me to print it; it was the first under the Composition Act when it first passed; there was an order for me to print 200 reams

of

of medium paper; the Stationery-office had not a sufficient quantity, and they supplied me in the manner I have stated before; perhaps they sent in sixty reams first, and seventy reams a fortnight or three weeks afterwards; I pressed them at last so much to execute this order, because there was a certain time for these notices to be sent out, they told me they had tried all over the trade, and could not get forty reams to make up the order; they told me they would send me in forty reams of square royal, and I was to cut it down to medium size; instead of doing that, I set up two more pages, and worked six upon a sheet, and made a full form of it; there were only four upon the medium, and I set up two more, which made a saving of twelve or thirteen reams of paper, which I have now got in my possession.

Out of what quantity?—Forty reams I think; I cannot say exactly.

Did you inform the Stationery-office of that?—No; it was my paper to all intents and purposes, because that paper was not medium size; there is a certain scale of journeyman's wages, there is a certain price for medium, and as soon as ever that was put to press, that size, I had to pay four-pence a ream more for the working of it; I paid that four-pence a ream more than I charged government; had I charged the full price I was entitled to, I should have charged sixteen shillings a ream, instead of ten-and-sixpence, as under my contract; therefore I took the paper which was to be my cutting, if I chose to go to the trouble, but I thought it was much more serviceable as a whole sheet than in cuttings.

Did the Stationery-office send in the quantity of forty reams?—I cannot say exactly.

Did you employ any part of that for private work?—Yes; very trifling.

For lottery bills?—No; perhaps a couple of reams.

You consider it your own?—Yes, I do.

Was there any part of that job cancelled, as being useless, on account of any alteration in the order?—No; every sheet was printed, but was not sent out to the surveyors; it is now in my possession, printed.

How came it not to be sent off?—It was more than was required.

The whole order was executed?—Yes, two hundred reams.

And charged in your bill?—Yes.

How happened any part to be in your possession?—Almost every order, there is some over from the Tax-office.

When the order is sent in to you from the Tax-office, there is a specific number marked that you are to print?—Yes.

In what manner do you deliver the work when it is done?—When the order is completed, I think there was N^os^ 1, 2, and 3 composition notices, there is a letter printed, a similar letter to this, this is the very order I am printing at this time, and this is the manner I send them out; I receive an order from the Tax-office to send to each surveyor. [*The witness delivered in the same, and it was read.*]

The paper comes from the Stationery-office for a definite number?—Yes.

And you are to distribute them?—Yes.

It never goes beyond the original order given?—Yes, twenty reams beyond.

Without a fresh order?—No; I go to the under secretary and say, there are so many more letters to go off; we want so many more reams; he calls in the clerk and says, Hunt, how do you stand with Mr. Thorowgood; he checks him, and says, there is not enough to send off these orders, and it is ordered, and I must print it before I can supply those other letters.

How does it come finally that there is any part of this remaining in your hands; did not these letters, in one way or the other, always amount to the proper quantity you had received orders to print?—It does nearly so; but in this composition work it was done in such a hurry, that they could not ascertain the exact quantity wanted; I am to print it; if they order 500 reams I must print it; it is only in a particular instance there may be forty reams remaining printed in my house.

You do not remember any other?—Yes, perhaps a ream, or five reams, in N^o^ 1, notices.

Arising from their order having exceeded the quantity wanted?—Yes, that is the truth.

You state one instance of 40 reams?—Yes.

Can you state any other instance in which any other quantity of paper, approaching to that, has remained on hand not wanted?—No; I should not think there is any order which exceeded five reams.

Would it remain in your warehouse?—No; not if it was a thing used every year, because before I receive a second order, for instance, last year I printed those forms,

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I was obliged to give them in an account of what I had in hand and what remained over from the preceding year; then they make that deficiency in the order; and if the Act of Parliament does not alter it, except in dates, they make the surveyor alter those dates; but if it is a general notice that goes round to the public, then they will not suffer it to be altered, for what reason I cannot say; but before they will allow the surveyors to have fresh papers they make them alter the date.

Suppose it to happen that any considerable excess had taken place in the general orders of the Tax-office, and stock was remaining in your hands not wanted for the next year; what would be done with it?—Remain where it is.

Have you ever sold your stock for waste-paper?—Never.

Should you consider yourself at liberty to do so?—No.

You consider that government paper?—Most undoubtedly; they have paid for it, and it is government paper.

For which you must account?—Yes, to a sheet. After allowing for the waste, I must say that the Tax-office confine me to a sheet, they are so particular; and there is not a sheet wasted under any circumstances whatever, except in the instance (when they scarcely knew what they were about) that we were obliged to work day and night to get it done.

Do you know a man of the name of Street?—Yes; he is a man that colours paper for me; he lives in Nag's-head-court, Gracechurch-street.

He is employed by you?—Yes; not solely, but by any person that chooses to employ him.

What does he do?—Colours paper for posting-bills.

In executing the orders you receive from government, do the Committee understand you right in saying that there usually was some paper saved?—Not paper, but printed paper.

The Stationery-office generally send some over, to allow for spoil?—Not a sheet. If I receive an order to print 200 reams, they send me in 200 reams.

Do your private customers do that?—I always find my own paper, except for booksellers; and those are gentlemen I do not print for. I have been applied to, but have refused it. They usually send eighteen sheets for waste; the government send me four sheets, but that is deducted out of the 200 reams. The Stationery-office know no waste.

In using paper for government jobs, are there any cuttings?—Not in my department, except in that instance when they told me I might cut out the paper, and do what I pleased with it.

Was there any government printing to which you could apply those cuttings, if you had made them?—I should think not, because the smallest of these forms is this size that we print for government; if I had taken two of these pages off, how could it have done.

You mentioned, in the first instance, that you never took any government paper for any of your own private work?—No, I beg pardon; I said, after replacing what I had used for my own work.

You said, you never did take any government paper for your own private work, except where you had applied your own private paper for government?—No, I have not.

And that in cases of haste?—Yes, I have; in cases where there may be twenty reams of this, or more, under wet; there may be an order similar to this, or this very identical order a private order; you must send in the course of a quarter of an hour 500 of these; the warehouseman comes up to me—"Where am I to get this paper from?" I say, "Have you any under wet?" he, perhaps, says, "Yes; there is some of the paper working for such and such a form;" I say, "Take off what you want from that, and replace it when it comes in, from my private stock;" but that is only in cases of necessity.

Do those instances frequently occur?—No; perhaps once in a month, or not so often.

Who sees to the replacing of that paper?—I think this person now here, Hewson.

Do you mean to say, that when this has been done, you have immediately directed your warehouseman to take it from your stock and put it to the government stock?—As I have said before, if there is an order for 1,000 comes in, I say, take out 200, and he goes and takes it, and I have nothing more to do with it.

What certainty have you that that which has been actually taken from your stock has been put back?—By my orders; I have told him, when you have wetted down that for the identical order, replace it; whether he has done that I cannot say.

Suppose you had an interest in clearing up the question, whether he had done it

or

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or no, have you any book, or is there any mode to ascertain whether it has ever been done?—I should think his book.

How many times, in the course of last year, has government paper been taken for your own private work?—I cannot say exactly; about once a month, or once a fortnight.

Can you state any instance in which that has lately happened, within this month?—Even to-day I am printing upon my own paper for government.

When before?—I cannot say; perhaps not for a month or six weeks.

Have you ever supplied any of these printed forms to the public offices, which you have not done yourself?—No.

Who did you succeed?—No one; I established my own business.

Who did you succeed in the Tax-office business?—Wright and Murphy.

Did you never buy any printed papers from them?—No, never.

Any blank paper?—No.

Will you say you never bought any tax papers from them?—I am willing to swear it; perhaps it may be requisite for me to say, as certain papers have been stated to be delivered from Mr. Wright to me; when I first took the contract, there remained in Mr. Wright's hands a certain quantity of each form, similar to what is in my hands now, overplus of the different forms printed; these, by the direction of the Tax-office to Mr. Wright, were delivered into my possession, and the Tax-office have got that account in their possession now, because they have it in a book; they have got written out against that, each quantity I have had occasion to take out of the stock, at this present time.

What quantity was it?—I cannot say.

Did you ever purchase any for waste paper, from Mr. Wright?—No; I never purchased any waste paper in my life.

Was it twenty reams?—I cannot say now whether it was twenty or one hundred, but I can tell to-morrow, I have it taken up in stock; from the Tax-office books I could get the orders, and check them; I have got it tied up and written outside.

Was there as much as a cart-load in the whole?—Yes; two or three cart-loads.

What quantity may be remaining now?—Perhaps a cart-load.

You never paid any thing for it?—Not a farthing; suppose I had not got the contract for the next four years, I must deliver all these papers to the next person, as I am charged with it.

Have you an annual balancing account of your private business, of your own profits?—Yes; I have a balance sheet struck every year.

Could you by that ascertain what paper you have lent to government, and what you have borrowed?—No; not at all.

You said that eighty reams had been sent in three years ago?—Yes; it might be three or four years ago.

And there it remains?—Yes, that quantity; I cannot say whether that very identical paper.

And you afterwards said, that if it was now examined, perhaps two or three reams would be wanting?—Yes.

Do you or your men keep copies of all that is printed?—Yes.

Have you all those preserved?—Yes, at the present time; even my own work and the government work.

Are you bound by law to do that?—I believe so.

Do you call those files?—I believe each of the men keep a file for their week's work. My overseer has a sheet of each printed, with the man's name written upon it that printed it; that is folded up on each Saturday, and put up, with his name and such a date to it.

[*The witness was directed to lay before the Committee some of the files of papers alluded to*].

Do you recollect any paper having been wetted down at your office by mistake, or where the work was altered, so that the paper was not used?—No. I think once, to the best of my recollection, that a man did, by mistake, work up, whether ten quires or a ream, or whether it was second copy or fine work, I cannot say; but when it was going in, it was perceived by the foreman, and it fell upon the man. But I, thinking as the man had a large family, and that the loss would be heavy, and as it was a very good second paper, almost equal to some fine, I applied to the Tax-office, to ask them whether it made any difference if they had these ten quires or one ream sent in to them, otherwise the loss would fall upon the man. They said, "No; never mind this once, but it must not happen again."

Appendix (A.)

Mr. F. Thorowgood.

(26 June.)

Do you recollect any double foolscap being wetted down, and not used?—I never had such an article, either government, private, or otherwise; I never used it in my my life.

Are you in the habit of receiving orders from the government offices, without their coming through the Stationery-office?—Yes, always; and I would now state why those twenty reams of foolscap are deficient. I may receive an order for work for a week or a fortnight, by driblets, perhaps twenty-seven quires for a circular, fourteen for another, one ream for another; and knowing that, if those twenty reams were deficient, I had paper of my own to make it up, I did not think it worth while to send my man with a trumpery order like that. I send them down for a fortnight together; and then there are twenty reams deficient, as now, and I make it up from my own paper. I should do that, and consider I was doing the Tax-office a service, by supplying them, instead of keeping them waiting.

It having been stated to you by the Chairman of this Committee, that you were charged with having used government paper for your own private jobs, and you having asserted in reply, that that charge was wholly unfounded, but having in your subsequent examination stated, that it had frequently occurred to you to use government paper, wetted down for government uses, which was not wanted for those purposes, for your own private work, intending to replace it out of your own store, the Committee would wish you to reconcile those statements, which appear to be at variance with one another?—I could almost say it never happened ten times in the course of the contract, but my warehouseman is the best person to furnish that information; all that I can say is, that such a thing has taken place no doubt, and that the government paper has, in the instances mentioned, been taken for that; but the whole amount of the paper, if I had never replaced it, would not have amounted to five pounds; if I have not replaced it, this man now coming before the Committee, must have it in his pocket; God forbid I should doubt his honesty; I believe him to be as honest as any man alive: if a man ordered 2,000, and only 1,500 was sent in, I should have known it.

What was your understanding of the meaning of the charge that had been preferred against you?—That I had stolen the paper for my own private use, and never replaced it.

Are the Committee to understand, that if all the paper you have ever taken from the government store had not been replaced, that it would not have amounted to more than five pounds?—That if it had not been replaced, it would not have amounted to five pounds.

How many reams would that be?—Perhaps five reams; but I beg it to be clearly understood that no such thing has taken place, without my men robbed me of it.

No such thing has been done?—Not such as the paper not being replaced.

Do you keep the government paper and your own in one and the same room?—Yes.

How are they separated?—By a crack in the floor; but it is only by my eye that I know it.

Are they kept in separate piles?—The government paper is not half a pile.

Is it in a different heap?—Yes, it is.

What would your own men do to execute your instructions to get up a government order?—We will say that these gentlemen want 500 of this order sent in, out of 2,000; and I find there are two reams wetted down for a government job, the overseer will come to me, and say, "this order is wanted immediately, at least 500 of it;" I would say, "Is there any paper under wet;" the wetter is called in, and he might say, "There are two reams of government paper;" I say, "take a sufficient quantity out of that for the 500." I have gone down, as I always do, except I may be out of the way, when, of course, I cannot go, and deliver out this paper; because for 2,000 of these, it would require ten quires of paper; I go and give ten quires of my own paper to the wetter, and he replaces it with that.

What is the act he does to it to replace it?—To wet it down, and put it to the other wet heap.

He does not replace it by taking the paper from your store and putting it into the government store, but he makes good the deficiency in the paper wetted down?—Yes; he goes and wets it down, and claps it to it.

Then it must be done immediately?—No.

During the job it must be done?—Yes, certainly.

Are the Committee to understand that no government paper has ever been taken

but

but from such paper as was at that time wetted down?—I believe, to the best of my recollection, there was never any taken but what was wetted down.

Can you positively say, that no government paper was taken and wetted down for a private job that was not wet before the job came in?—I should say it never was, without my warehouseman has gone and taken it by mistake.

As it requires some time before any job can be set up by the compositor before it is ready for the press, why should you ever have taken government paper when you might have wetted down your own in the mean time?—The jobs that are generally done do not require to be set up, it is set up before it goes out to the man with the proof; perhaps there is a correction or two in it when it comes back; this paper for the Three Cups, is generally kept standing, that is to my advantage; I would instance the one for the Commercial Inn, there is this sent out, and he sends word he must have 500 immediately, we go to work upon that without waiting for the other.

Will you state that all the bills you have printed for the coach-offices have not been printed on government paper?—I cannot say that, if I was to state that, I should contradict myself, because I have replaced the deficiency in my own stock from the government stock, what I have used for my private stock, or I must have had the government paper in my stock; but I consider as soon as it goes into my stock it is mine, and as such I consider that I print from my own paper.

Are the Committee to understand that you consider all the paper you have received from the Stationery-office as part of the original stock to be applied to general purposes?—No, I do not.

Had you a servant of the name of William Lloyd?—Yes, and may have him again.

Upon what account did he leave you?—From slackness of work I believe; the overseer has the power of discharging the men for improper conduct; if I see any improper conduct, I do not ask permission of any body to discharge him.

Had you a man in your service of the name of Peowrie?—Yes, an apprentice of mine.

Upon what account did he leave you?—I believe the same.

Had you any dispute with him?—No.

Have you ever printed any lottery work?—Yes, a great deal.

Have you ever printed any of that on government paper?—No, it does not apply to that at all; the only thing I printed on government paper was some I had the misfortune to spoil, fourteen reams of imperial paper, by a new invented press; I was at work upon the form N° 4, and that paper by this machine was spoiled, and it was rather a heavy loss to me; I thought I would have it coloured, and I think, to the best of my recollection, that those fourteen reams, I cannot say whether exactly fourteen, I had it coloured; of course I was compelled to replace it; I had it defaced on both sides, which cost me a guinea a ream to do it, because it should not get abroad to do me an injury, and I have printed posting bills upon it.

That it might not appear to be government paper?—That it might not appear to be printed on, but if the Committee was to look at it they would see it was printed on.

Have you a man of the name of Billings in your employment?—Yes.

What perquisites has he?—He has the wrappers, which is the general practice.

Has he the same perquisites with regard to your own paper?—Yes; exactly the same.

Do you ever receive paper direct from the contractors?—When the long numbers come in, part of that is furnished from Messrs. Magnay to me, if they had the contract; but I have received the same from Mr. Morgan, and I believe Mr. Venables, but I will not be certain.

Do you receive any note as to the paper?—Yes; that there is such a quantity of paper coming, and I sign a book.

Is the paper examined on your premises by any person from the Stationery-office?—No; I have understood that persons have gone down to the stationers to examine it there; I never saw it done; I believe it has never been changed in any way, because it is the same paper that has actually come in from the Stationery-office, to all appearance; it appears the same paper.

Do the Stationery-office supply you with any thing but paper?—Yes; string to pack the parcels with, and brown paper.

Any wax?—No; no wax, nothing but brown paper and string.

Have you ever purchased any paper of any person in the Stationery-office?—No, never; there was never any offered me.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. F. Thorowgood.

(26 June.)

Have you ever had any bills discounted by any person in the Stationery-office?—Never; I never had my bills discounted at all.

In what manner are you paid for sending the goods into the country?—I am allowed a guinea and a half a week for packing, from the Tax-office.

Whether you pack much or little?—Yes; whether I employ one man or fifty.

How is the carriage paid?—I pay it at the inns.

How are you paid it?—By order from the Tax-office, signed by Mr. Winter, or one of the receivers-general; Mr. Edwards, generally.

Who examines the packages, or checks the bills?—They examine the bills at the Tax-office; there is a bill made out if there is a parcel going to any one of those gentlemen, if it is above fourteen pounds we put the weight down, there is a bill goes with it, if it is to one of the regular inns, such as the Swan with two Necks, the Saracen's Head, the Bolt-in-Tun, or the Three Cups; I did not do that at first, I used to pay, but I found that I had a great deal of money lost by sending it by boys, they having occasion to bring back change; I therefore went to the offices, and I got many of them (perhaps I was over officious in so doing) to carry the government parcels at waggon price, purposely to save them every thing I could in expense; then with these four or five inns, I think four, I settled with them perhaps once a month, I gave them a draft on the banker for the amount; that book afterwards goes up to the Tax-office, and is there checked, and if there is any bill that is deficient, that ought to correspond with the item in my book, I must suffer that loss; the book is now outside, if the Committee like to have it in.

Can you state generally what proportion the quantity of reams you print for government in the course of the year bears to the quantity you print for your private employer?—I suppose I may print 4,000 a year for government, or five, or three.

How much do you imagine you print for your private employers?—I may have paid my stationers, in the last four or five years, between seven and eight thousand pounds, and the paper may average a pound a ream.

That would be 2,000 reams for your private trade?—Yes; if I do 2,000*l.* a year for government, my general returns are 10,000*l.*; out of that I return 2,000*l.* to government; but then upon that there is no paper sent in; I find all the paper and charge it.

What is the general average of your bill?—About 1,400*l.* a year, after taking off the discount.

Have you any thing further to say to the Committee?—I wish to be permitted to ask one question, who it was that furnished the Committee with these papers, marked N° 6, N° 3, N° 1, N° 5 and N° 2; because they have all been stolen from my premises, and if I have such a man in my house, and I am to be answerable for paper in this way, it is as easy for me to be defrauded of one ream as one sheet; if the Committee can tell me that man I will prosecute him; perhaps the Committee do not know the way in which my men have been tampered with, one at least in particular, who will be examined before the Committee to-day, Mr. Hewson, has been tampered with by anonymous letters; on Sunday week last or on Saturday evening, he had an anonymous letter sent to request he would call at No. 16, Clipstone-street, Fitzroy-square, upon very important business; the man came to me voluntarily, and showed me the letter, and asked me what it was about; I said, "Really I cannot say, but I understand there is an investigation going on concerning the printing, and therefore, from the quarter it has come from, I can partly guess the purport of it;" I told him he was at full liberty to go, if he pleased. Sunday was his day, he went, and he had the honour of seeing this gentleman, Mr. Hall; among a variety of questions put to him, I think there is one that any honourable man would feel ashamed at, "If you can state any thing to criminate Mr. Thorowgood, do not be afraid, as Mr. Hume and the Committee will take care to provide for you;" I think, after such a question as that, and as this man only asked about three weeks previously, for me to raise his wages, I very providentially objected to it; after such a question was put to a man, who only has a guinea a week, and who wanted his salary raised, what sort of temptation was that holding out to him to speak against his master, whose bread he was then receiving. Now it is no use for me to take up the time of the Committee, but I think, after my character has undergone the investigation that it has to-day, I hope it will stand as high as it has ever done; I do not fear producing any thing, I will face any thing, I will go any where, but a man's character is every thing he has to look to. After he had returned from Mr. Hall, this man, without my asking him the question, produced this conversation;

Appendix (A.)

Mr. F. Thorowgood. (26 June.)

versation; there is much more in addition, which is very trivial; I did not think it of any importance; the letter he has in his possession. I did not think I should be examined first, or it was my intention to have brought them in; on the Wednesday following there was another letter sent him, signed by Mr. Hall, requesting him also to attend, as he wished further information; something in those words, he will show the letter: this Hewson, I believe was in attendance here last Monday, and he was endeavoured to be trepanned again by Mr. Hall and Mr. Jennings; they wanted him to come, that they might catechize him before he came in here; he says, "No; I have been summoned before a Committee of the House of Commons, and I shall speak the truth, and have no further communication with you;" this he has stated to me.

Where did this pass?—In the lobby, I suppose. No later than yesterday, he had another letter from him to come again, as they had very important matters to examine him to. I only say that, if any body has spoken against me, in any way, so that there is any idea that I have purloined government paper, I can call persons to prove that they have trusted me with a great deal more than government has ever done; and I have always been found worthy of confidence. After Lloyd was examined before the Committee the other day, he returned to me. I was in the counting-house; and Hewson and the other warehouseman were present, along with the other overseer. He said, that a question was put by the chairman to him, to ask him whether he had had any communication with Mr. Jennings or Mr. Hall; he answered, "No." This is what he stated to me. I asked him, after that, "Now," said I, "Lloyd, have you, in any way, had any communication with Mr. Hall on the business?" Says he, "Never; I have seen Hall, because he was the overseer to Mr. Auld, living in Greville-street; that is the only thing I know of him."

[*The witness withdrew. After some discussion, he was again called in, and informed, that the Committee had considered the request he had made, as to the name of the person delivering in those papers being given up, that he might have it in his power to prosecute him; and that the Committee had desired their chairman to inform him, that, in the present state of their inquiry, it would be perfectly impossible for them to do so; but that, when the state of the proceedings admitted of it, they would consider of it again, and give him a decisive answer.*]

Thomas Hewson, called in; and Examined.

T. Hewson.

YOU are in the service of Mr. Thorowgood?—Yes.

In what capacity?—I wet the paper; I have all the charge of the paper.

Are you his warehouseman?—I am not much in the warehouse; I am chiefly down stairs.

Do you know any thing of a person of the name of Hall?—Yes, I do.

State what you know of him, and what communication you have ever had with him?—Those are three letters I received from him. [*The witness delivered in three letters.*]

How do you know them to be his letters?—There is his signature to the second.

Do you know his hand-writing?—No, I never saw him write.

Did you attend to the letter?—Yes, I did.

Did he acknowledge it?—Yes, he did.

[*The first letter was read as follows, addressed to Mr. Hewson, at the Printing-office, Addle-street, Wood-street, Cheapside.*]

"June 15, 1822.

"Mr. Hewson is particularly requested to call at N° 16, Clipstone-street, Fitzroy-square, on Sunday evening, about eight o'clock, on very important business."

What did you do in consequence of that letter?—I answered him all the questions he put to me.

What were they?—This is the substance of it.

Did you put it in writing directly?—Yes, on Monday morning; this was on Sunday night I attended, and on Monday morning I wrote it down. Mr. Hall remarked, "there were many bad appointments; for instance, who could have appointed such a man as Sir Matthew Bloxam at the Stationery-office." He then asked me, "has Mr. Thorowgood many jobs in his business, and do you know any instance in which government paper has been converted to Mr. Thorowgood's

Appendix (A.)

T. Hewson.

(26 June.)

private concerns?" my answer was, "none whatever." He then put the question, "has not Mr. Thorowgood a stock always on hand of paper, both foolscap and copy, fine and common?" My answer was, "at one period of the year he has, but at any other I cannot say, that being the private part of Mr. Thorowgood's business, of which I am totally unacquainted." Mr. Hall then asked me a question relative to the form or forms printed on double foolscap, of another sized paper I do not recollect.

Did he show you the paper?—Yes, the paper he mentioned here; my answer was, I never recollect, and in fact I am certain neither of the papers mentioned has been printed since I have been with Mr. Thorowgood.

How long have you been with Mr. Thorowgood?—Two years and a half: the next question was, "do you not think it possible that the pressmen take paper given out for government work only, for Mr. Thorowgood's jobs?" my answer was, "no person is allowed to take paper, my business being to give it them when asked." Mr. Hall then made a remark of the inconsistency of Mr. Thorowgood's signing the warrant of the delivery of the various articles he prints; my answer was, "that being private business, I cannot say any thing respecting it;" a sheet of square royal paper was produced at the same time; a question was asked, as nearly as my memory will allow, to this effect; I did not make any answer to it, but Mr. Hall said immediately, "do you not remember a quantity of this paper, holding a sheet of paper in his hand, being ordered, that the order was countermanded when a part of it was done, and no account was given how the quantity printed was disposed of?" my answer was, "that form has never been printed since I have been with Mr. Thorowgood, therefore I can say nothing about it."

Look at that paper, marked N° 1, and tell the Committee whether that is the sheet of square royal Mr. Hall produced to you? [*The witness examined it.*]—Whether this is the sheet I cannot say, but it was N° 1, composition, of the same description of form, but whether this paper I cannot say.

Was it the same composition?—Yes; Mr. Hall had asked me, "was not this paper defaced and used in private?" remarking to me at the same time, in order to refresh my memory, I think it was, my answer was, "I again repeat, that not being with Mr. Thorowgood at the time it was printed, I cannot say any thing respecting it;" Mr. Hall then asked me, "was not there some imperial paper coloured by Mr. Street?" my answer was, "there was fourteen reams spoiled, or thereabouts, by the machine, that was again replaced by Mr. Thorowgood, and again printed; being a very serious loss, Mr. Thorowgood had it coloured, and it was used for lottery posting bills;" he again asked me, "is it not frequent that forms are given out short, and delivered two or three sheets short?" my answer was, "never, intentionally; if more than one sheet, or frequently one only, was short, Mr. Thorowgood has always had the form again laid on, and the deficiency again made good; we cannot deceive the surveyors of taxes in the country, they having to return to the Tax-office an acknowledgement of what quantity and the description of forms they receive;" Mr. Hall then said, "do you not know any transaction that would tend to prove Mr. Thorowgood guilty of dishonesty; the Committee, of whom Mr. Hume is the principal, will amply compensate you for any injury you may receive hereafter, for disclosing any improprieties on the part of Mr. Thorowgood, not that it is expected that you will assert falsehoods, to elicit truth being the sole object of the Committee?" My answer was, "that were you to offer me a situation to any amount a week, I would assert nothing but the truth; Mr. Thorowgood's character and behaviour is that of a gentleman, and who would, I am sure, by the strict account he obliges me to return of how the paper is used, scorn any attempts at fraud; if I have received twenty reams of paper from him, I have to produce the proper account how the twenty reams are used, even to two or three sheets of paper;" that is the substance of it.

According to the best of your recollection, that is the substance of what passed?—Yes.

There is a letter here, addressed to you, "Addle-street, Cheapside," marked N° 2; dated "June 18, 1822;" signed "E. Hall."

[*The same was read as follows*]:

"Sir, June 18, 1822.

"If you have no objection, I should like to see you again this evening, about nine, or a little before. "Your's, &c. *E. Hall.*"

"To Mr. Hewson."

What

Appendix (A.)

T. Hewson. (26 June.)

What did you do, in consequence of that letter?—I was going as far as Pall Mall for Mr. Thorowgood in the afternoon. As he was busy, we occasionally work till twelve at night, and three or four o'clock in the morning. I called at Mr. Hall's house in the afternoon, about four o'clock, or a little after; Mr. Hall was out. I saw a lad; I did not know whether his apprentice or not. I then told this lad to tell his master, that I did not want to be remunerated for answering questions; but, as I should lose a trifle by not being at work at night, if I did attend, I expected he would remunerate me, if I neglected my work; Mr. Thorowgood would not pay me.

How came you to make that statement to the boy; did the boy say any thing to you?—Not a word.

What induced you to make that statement?—Mr. Thorowgood gave me so much for working at night; if I had left the office at eight o'clock, that time would be lost.

What induced you to enter upon that with the boy?—I went to see Mr. Hall.

What made you make that statement to his servant?—He was out, and I was obliged to be back to business.

That was given as a reason why you could not wait?—Yes.

Here is a letter, marked N° 3, addressed to you, "Addle-street, Wood-street, Cheapside;" dated "June 25, 1822."

[*The same was read as follows:*]

"Sir, June 25, 1822, Clipstone-street.

"A matter of great importance has occurred respecting you. Perhaps you will do me the favour to come up here, at half-past eight this evening. We do not want any more information.

"I remain, Sir, your's respectfully,

"To Mr. Hewson." "*E. Hall.*"

What did you do in consequence of that letter?—Took no notice whatever of it.

Have you seen Mr. Hall since?—Only in the lobby here; I beg pardon, I met him directly after I left his house on Friday; I met him in the street; the lad said he had not left the house long.

What passed between you then?—Words to the same effect I had left with the boy, and he said this, the reason why he wrote to me was, that Jennings wished to see me, and I said to him, "What should Jennings want with me; have you any knowledge of what he wants; I have answered every question you have put to me, and confined myself to the truth." I do not think there was any thing more passed; yes, he said he had heard Jennings say, he was perfectly satisfied himself, but still Jennings wished to see me.

Is that all that passed between you?—Yes.

Did you see Jennings in consequence of that?—No.

State what passed between you and Mr. Hall, when you met here?—This was on Monday, after sitting with two persons summoned with myself here; Mr. Hall came to the foot of the stairs where we were sitting, and beckoned me to him, I went to him, and he said Mr. Jennings was up in the rooms, pointing along the passage, and would I see him, or he wished to see me; I then made answer, that I was summoned by the Committee, and I should answer no questions but by them.

Did you in fact see Mr. Jennings?—I do not know him personally.

You refused to go?—Yes.

You did not see him upon that occasion?—No.

Have you ever seen him upon any other occasion?—No.

Have you ever had any communication with him, direct or indirect?—No.

Have you any further communication to make to the Committee, as to your attendance here, with relation to Mr. Hall, or any body else?—No.

Did you state this to Mr. Thorowgood?—Yes.

What did you state?—I showed him my first letter, and he told me, "Hewson, go, and act as you think proper, say what you think proper, but confine yourself to the truth;" that was all that passed between us till I went to Mr. Hall's on Sunday night.

What passed after that?—I committed this to paper the next morning, and I wrote Mr. Thorowgood a copy of this, and gave it into his possession.

No conversation passed between you, except that you gave him this paper?—I told him the purport of what I was about to write.

What did he then say to you?—He did not take any more notice when I gave him the paper.

Appendix (A.)

T. Hewson.

(26 June.)

Did he tell you in the first instance to write it down, or did you do it of yourself?—I mentioned it to Mr. Billings, previous to Mr. Thorowgood's coming, and he said it would be what Mr. Thorowgood would wish.

Did Mr. Billings desire you to put it down in writing?—No, I suggested it to him, and he said it would be very proper.

When you said Mr. Thorowgood, which did you mean, William or Joseph?—I had had communication with both of them.

Did Mr. Hall offer you any reward?—No.

Did he ever offer you any situation, or any office, or any increase of wages?—No, he did not.

Did he state what the object of the inquiry was?—He said he had the case laid before him; that there were most enormous abuses, and when a case was submitted to him he took it up most cheerfully.

Submitted to him by whom?—He did not say by whom; he said his name had been vilified, and he was determined to go on with it.

You have stated that Mr. Hall told you, that the Committee, of whom Mr. Hume was the principal, would amply compensate you for any injury you might receive from your disclosing any impropriety on the part of Mr. Thorowgood; what followed, did you ask him any thing about the compensation?—No, I did not; I only told him if he was to offer me a situation of 10*l.* a week, I would only say the truth of Mr. Thorowgood.

Did you ask him what he meant by compensating you?—No.

In what manner did you understand that statement by using the name of the Committee?—I understood him in this way; that if it should reach Mr. Thorowgood's ears, and he knew I had any interview with him, I should be discharged, if I had done it in a private manner, I should be remunerated.

Did you ask him in what way you were to be remunerated?—No.

Was there nothing more than that passed?—No; he made use of the same words two or three times.

You did not understand it was an invitation for you to say what was false, and that you would be rewarded upon it?—No; he could not; because he said, the object was to elicit truth.

And he said, afterwards, he had told Mr. Jennings he was satisfied?—Yes.

Did Mr. Hall, in any part of the conversation you had with him, appear anxious that you should state any act of misconduct or abuse?—As I said before, I think his only object was to elicit truth.

State whether you have ever seen any private work done by Mr. Thorowgood on government paper?—We do jobs on government paper, certainly, but it is in this way; if we have a job come in the house, which is wanted immediately, and the government paper is wetted down for use, we do use ten quires, or whatever is wanted from it, but we replace it with Mr. Thorowgood's paper.

How do you replace it?—We put the quantity we take away back again.

To where?—To the pile; the same heap.

Where it is wetted down?—Yes; we take it away as we want it; we give out the paper, perhaps Mr. Thorowgood may not be in, they wet it down, and put it in the same heap.

Who gives the paper out to be wetted down?—I do, except I may be out at dinner.

Does Mr. Thorowgood ever serve any out to be wetted?—Seldom or ever.

Do you generally give it out?—It is given to me by him, and I give it out again.

He gives it out to you himself?—Yes.

In what way?—If it is for a form that requires twenty reams, he gives it me.

He gives it to you in the first instance?—Yes.

And it is your business to wet it down?—Yes.

Do you ever take any paper from the government heap to print the private jobs on, that has not been wetted down?—Yes, I have.

State under what circumstances?—Perhaps I have taken ten quires away, when we have not had any of that paper in the house, or not sufficient.

Have you uniformly replaced it?—Mr. Thorowgood has uniformly gone to market the next morning, and ordered it in, and replaced it.

Who has replaced it?—Mr. Thorowgood has given it to me, and I have put it there.

Do you recollect any particular instance?—No; there are various instances where we do take it.

What is the largest quantity of government paper you ever used for a private job?

Appendix (A.)

T. Hewson.

(26 June.)

job?—Upon my word I cannot charge my recollection; I should not think it was more than a ream.

How many sheets are there in a ream?—480 sheets.

Where did you replace it?—Upon the dry, if I took dry paper.

Do you mean, if ten quires are taken, Mr. Thorowgood will go to market the next morning and buy that paper?—If we want ten quires, and we have not ten quires of our own, Mr. Thorowgood goes to market and buys perhaps ten reams, and then I have the ten quires.

Where is Mr. Thorowgood's private paper kept, and the government stock kept, when dry?—It is in his room, in his private room, till he gives it me out.

Is all the government paper kept in that private room, as well as his own?—Yes.

How is it kept there?—I could not tell which was government paper and which was not.

Do you often go to this heap by his orders?—Yes, I do.

Cannot you tell which is the government heap?—No.

What do you go for?—To take what he desires me.

If you do not know which is government and private paper, how do you know, when you have taken the dry, that it has been afterwards replaced?—Because the paper I take it from is what is in my possession, which has not been wetted down.

How much is there of that in your possession?—Sometimes four or five hundred reams.

Whereabout?—In the place adjoining Mr. Thorowgood's private room.

There is a place where Mr. Thorowgood's private stock is kept?—Yes.

Of which he has the key?—Yes.

And then there is an anti-room?—Yes.

Where there is your stock?—Yes, under my care.

Does it consist of government paper and private paper?—Only government paper; there might be some lottery paper kept distinct from it.

Except that, the whole is government paper?—Yes.

Is there so large a quantity as three or four hundred reams in your charge?—Yes.

Government paper?—Yes.

How long do you keep it in your possession before it is worked?—Every night, as it is worked.

How long will that last?—I cannot tell, as it depends upon the number of hands kept on.

Generally how much will they work a day?—They will work twelve bundles a week.

That is twenty-four reams?—Yes.

Do you keep any book in which you enter all the paper given out by you?—There is a book; I have only kept it since the beginning of this year; I began in January, and I have continued it.

How was it kept before that?—I had a large slate which Mr. Thorowgood used to give me out; I used to set down on one side what I received, and how it was given out.

Do you keep the book in the same manner?—Yes.

When you take government paper for private jobs do you enter it?—I make a memorandum of it till Mr. Thorowgood comes in, saying, ten quires used from this for such a job; when he comes in I ask him for the paper, and he gives it me out, and I put it back again.

Do you do that daily?—I never let it go more than a day.

What are the jobs that require to be done in a hurry?—Bolt-in-Tun porter's tickets; the same for the Three Cups, and other jobs which I cannot recollect now.

Is it known among the pressmen that government paper is occasionally taken for private jobs and replaced?—I dare say they have heard it; they say, I want so much paper for such a job; I say, I have not any of Mr. Thorowgood's paper, I must give you that.

Do they know it?—Yes.

Does Clifton know it?—I dare say he can speak to it.

It is never made a secret of in the office?—No.

What wages have you?—A guinea.

Did you ever make an application for your wages to be advanced?—I mentioned it a few weeks ago.

Was it advanced?—No.

What reason did he assign?—That he could not afford it.

Appendix (A.)

T. Hewson. (26 June.)

Can you tell whether that is government paper? [*Handing a Bolt-in-Tun paper to the witness.*]—I cannot say whether it is government paper or not; we have paper like it, both government and our own.

You print for several coach offices?—Yes.

State whether, generally, the work for those offices is done on government paper, or on private paper?—We have very few jobs but what is of this nature either done on copy or foolscap.

You say you sometimes do that work on government paper?—Yes, and replace them; but our paper is better than government paper.

Are those bills ever required to be done in that hurry that you cannot wait till your master comes in?—Frequently they are.

Do you know what books Mr. Thorowgood keeps?—He has a paper account book.

Who keeps charge of it?—He does.

Has he no warehouseman?—Yes; Billings.

Does he keep no account?—Yes, of the Tax-office works that go out, and he enters jobs in little check books.

Do you print for any other person besides government, that send in their own paper?—Yes; Mr. Green of Gracechurch-street, we print for.

Do you print many articles for him?—Yes, cards and things of that kind.

Do you ever take his paper for other jobs?—No; it is a different kind of paper.

Would that suit for other jobs?—No.

If it would, would you take his paper as readily as government paper?—Yes, if it would suit, and replace it; but I should not do it without Mr. Thorowgood's knowledge.

Did you ever live any where else but with Mr. Thorowgood?—Yes; with Mr. Hansard.

Did you ever know him take the paper sent in for one job for another?—I had nothing to do with the paper; I was merely assistant.

Did you ever live with any other Printer?—Yes; with Mr. Dove of Saint John's-square.

Was it his practice?—He had so few jobs, I cannot say.

Is it the practice of the printers in London to take the paper of one person for the jobs of another?—I have heard it is, but I never had any charge of it.

Have you ever seen any person come from the Stationery-office to examine the paper on Mr. Thorowgood's premises?—Never.

Have you ever seen Parson there?—Yes; only once respecting some paper we were standing still for; Mr. Beasley was going that way towards the Stationery-office, and he said we were standing still for paper when we were not.

Have you ever said Mr. Thorowgood saved as much paper as would pay him handsomely if he got nothing for printing?—Never.

Recollect yourself?—I need not; I am certain I never did.

You never said any thing to that effect?—I could not.

Do the pressmen, or any other persons in your office, keep a file of the sheets worked?—Yes.

Does each pressman keep a file of his own work?—Each pair.

Are those preserved?—We have a great many of them, but whether they preserve them regularly I do not know.

Do you know whether they are ever destroyed?—Not that I know of.

Are all the sheets that have been preserved since you have been there still there?—I believe so, to the best of my knowledge.

Has Mr. Thorowgood a type foundry?—Yes.

Is he supplied with any other articles except printing paper, from the Stationery-office?—Yes; with string.

Any thing else?—Brown paper.

Any thing else?—Not that I know of.

Any wax or tape?—No tape; except what comes from the Tax-office.

What quantity does he receive of brown paper?—Sometimes twenty reams at a time.

What use does he make of it?—For packing parcels.

Did you ever see any of that sent to his foundry?—Never, to my knowledge.

Recollect yourself, whether you have ever seen any quantity of that paper and packthread sent to his type foundry?—I recollect one time, about eight or ten months since; Mr. William Thorowgood has the direction of the foundry, and Mr. Beasley,

Beasley, the managing man there, came to Addle-street, and ordered one of the boys to take a ream of this brown paper to the foundry.

Is that the largest quantity?—I never heard of any other; Mr. William Thorowgood heard of it, and he instantly had paper bought for the foundry, and that sent back; he was quite exasperated.

[*The witness delivered in some specimens of paper, two from the Stationery-office, and two of Mr. Thorowgood's, with a view of showing the difference of quality.*]

Can you point out any particular case, in which Mr. Thorowgood's private paper has been employed in government work, in return for the government paper taken for his private use?—No; the quantity has been so small; not more than a ream.

Have you ever known government work ordered, when there has been no paper suitable for the work, and which has been supplied by your own?—Yes; about a week or ten days back, there was an order for four reams of foolscap, N° 1 or N° 3, we had no foolscap paper in the house belonging to government, Mr. Thorowgood ordered paper in from Mr. Morgan, of Ludgate Hill, which is the same description of paper I have got in my hand.

Are you sure of that?—Yes.

That is the very sort of paper he ordered in?—Yes; it was printed on that paper sent in; that paper has been sent in from the Stationery-office, to replace the four reams he bought.

Had he applied to the Stationery-office for paper?—It is always the rule. Mr. Thorowgood leaves the Tax-office about four in the afternoon; he perhaps brings with him the order for the four reams, or whatever is wanted; it must be sent up the next morning. If we have no paper in the house belonging to government, Mr. Thorowgood uses his own, which is always much superior to that of the Stationery-office; I cannot say always, but invariably so when I have inspected it.

Has not Mr. Thorowgood a stock of twenty or thirty reams of foolscap always in the house?—Not that I know of; that is his private business; I cannot say what is his.

Do you mean that the whole of this Tax-office work was done upon private paper?—Yes, the whole four reams.

What prevented Mr. Thorowgood sending to the Stationery-office?—It was useless to send at night; he very likely sent the warrant that night, but we could not get the paper till the next day.

Have you any of these printed papers?—No; we have not.

Where could they be procured from; were they returned from the Tax-office?—Mr. Tierney, of the Tax-office, is the person.

Do you recollect any other instance in the course of the last year?—Frequently, very frequently.

Recollect another instance?—I cannot charge my memory with an instance; it has been so frequently. There is one thing, with the permission of the Committee, I would state;—that this sheet of paper [*producing one*] is Mr. Thorowgood's own private paper. If Mr. Thorowgood orders ten reams of paper in, as this morning, it comes in as this afternoon. I should know of that; but after it is put into his room, I know nothing of it, only what I see.

You know, then, when it comes from the Stationery-office or a private stationer?—Yes; the water-mark in that sheet of paper from the Stationery-office, and this from Mr. Thorowgood's private stationer, are both alike.

From whom did that come that Mr. Thorowgood purchased?—From Mr. Morgan.

Are you sure of that?—Yes.

Do you know Mr. Wickwarr?—No, I do not know the gentleman.

You never heard of him?—I think I have heard the person mention his name who does the out-door business for Mr. Morgan.

Veneris, 28° *die Junii*, 1822.

The Right Honourable Lord BINNING, in the Chair.

Appendix (A.)

T. Hake.

(28 June.)

Thomas Hake, again called in; and Examined.

ARE you still in the service of Mr. Hartnell?—I am not.

When did he dismiss you?—On Saturday morning, when he came from the country; he comes generally between nine and ten o'clock; he went up stairs and never spoke a word, and sent the overseer down to me to say, he had no more occasion for my services after that night. I made answer to him, that if he turned me away that Saturday night I should insist upon a fortnight's wages, which is the general rule, and if I had left him I should have been forced to pay it. I suppose there was nothing passed till the evening that I came to receive the wages, when Head told me that Mr. Hartnell had agreed, sooner than being summoned for a fortnight's wages, he would pay a fortnight's wages, but if ever I put my foot inside that place again, he would not dirty his shoes with kicking me out, but he would set his two boys on, and if that would not do he would set his men on.

Did any thing else pass?—Nothing at all.

Did you say any thing in consequence of this?—Nothing at all; I said I would give him no further trouble about any thing of the kind, because I had got my wages; then he said, you may go away, with your set of spies and informers as you are.

Head said so?—Yes.

Did you make any answer to that?—No.

Had you been threatened previously to this for any thing you had said?—That was about the paper at the Stationery-office.

What passed, and when?—Three weeks or a month ago; he said it could be no one else but the men in the warehouse that could give the account of the paper, the same that Mr. Parson had given, and then he asked me if I had said any thing about it; I said, I did not know and could not recollect; he said, I will find it out, and whoever had told it should go out of the house.

Who said that?—Mr. Hartnell himself.

Who did he say that to?—To me.

Was that after you had been examined?—No, before I had been examined; it was when Mr. Parson had been examined.

Did he ever say any thing to you in consequence of what he supposed you had said?—No; but he kept throwing out slurs, "my honest warehouseman, as they say down at the Stationery-office;" I said nothing, except that I thought I was as honest as he was.

What did you understand him to mean?—I suppose Mr. Parson had been talking to him about something or another, for they were very intimate, indeed they cannot do one thing one without another; I do not know how it is.

The Committee are to understand he never spoke to you as to the evidence you are to give before this Committee, or threatened you about it?—No; he never said any thing to me, nor I to him, as to any thing I was to say here.

Was there any reason given, either by Mr. Hartnell or Head, further than you have stated, for dismissing you?—I do not think of any thing else.

Did you ask Head why you were dismissed?—No; he told me that on Saturday Mr. Hartnell told the people what you gentlemen had said to him, and passed such encomiums upon him on the Friday.

Have you any thing more to state?—Nothing further, only while I was here last Friday, there were nineteen quire of government paper taken away for a job of his.

Did Mr. Hartnell take it?—Head took it.

What job was that?—For the Albion.

What paper was it?—Fine printing demy.

Was it replaced while you were there?—No; there is no such paper to replace it.

You said Head said you might go away with your spies and informers?—He said he had got it from Mr. Hartnell, you may go along with the rest of your spies and informers, as you are.

Did he say that Mr. Hartnell had told him?—He said Mr. Hartnell had given him orders what to say.

And that he had told him to say, you might go along with the rest of your spies and

Appendix (A.)

T. Hake.

(28 June.)

and informers, as you are; those words were spoken to you by Head as coming from Hartnell, by Mr. Hartnell's desire?—Yes, I should think so.

As a message from Mr. Hartnell?—Yes; he said he had brought it from Mr. Hartnell to pay me my fortnight's wages, and from that he said, if he ever catched me inside the door, he would not dirt his own shoes, and from that he uttered those words all the way through, you may go along with your spies and informers, the same as you are.

Mr. *Edmund Hall,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. E. Hall.

ARE those notes your hand-writing? [*Handing the three letters to the witness produced by Hewson*]—Yes, they are.

Have you had any communication, directly or indirectly, with Mr. Hume, respecting the subject of this investigation?—No.

The Committee wish you to recollect if ever you made use of the name of Mr. Hume, or any other member of the Committee, or of the Committee, to any person in your inquiries respecting the abuses in the Stationery-office?—No, I have not upon any occasion whatever.

Have you ever made any promises to any person on the subject of their giving evidence before this Committee, or any statement respecting abuses in the stationery department?—No; I have made no promises to any individuals whatever; I have always been cautioned by Mr. Jennings, to be careful of being entrapped into any thing of the kind.

At whose suggestion or desire have you interfered in the manner in which you have done, to examine into those abuses?—Entirely by the direction of Mr. Jennings; and, under his direction, I had assisted him as far as laid in my power.

Do you know a person of the name of Hewson, in the service of Mr. Thorowgood?—I only know him by being directed to send to him by Mr. Jennings.

Did you write to him, or send to him?—I sent the first of those notes.

Which is anonymous?—Yes.

Did Mr. Hewson call at your house?—He called on the Sunday evening, as I requested in that note.

State what passed?—Mr. Hewson had been waiting about half an hour, I was out at the time when he called; he called about eight, I was in about a quarter past eight, and upon inquiry he appeared to have been waiting about half an hour; when I went into the room I asked him if he knew the purport of my sending to him, as I supposed he did not, he said, "No;" I then asked him if he ever heard of the name of Mr. Jennings, or Mr. Hall, he said he never heard of such persons; I asked, if he never heard of such persons, through the Stationery-office, at Mr. Thorowgood's, he said, he never knew of such persons; I then asked him, if he had ever discovered that any government paper had been applied to private jobs, he then stated, with a little degree of hesitation, that he never did to his knowledge; I think what next followed was, he would defy any man to prove that he ever worked government paper; I asked him his reason for so saying, he did not seem as if he could give me a positive reason; I asked him if the paper was wetted down in piles, as one might be the government paper and the other private paper, he said, yes, it was; I asked him, if a pressman was ordered to lay on a private job, and he was ordered to take paper from the government pile, whether he would know it was government paper or not, if it was used for government purposes afterwards, he said, he had no doubt, under those circumstances, he would. Hearing he was the most active person in the warehouse and keeping the warehouse books, by his writing a good hand, he had the general management of the paper, I asked him if he took account of every thing of the kind, he said, Mr. Thorowgood kept a private warehouse, and gave him out paper, that he always accounted to him for it; he then, after a little time, I cannot say whether it shortly followed what I have stated, adverted to his wages being low, I told him I could say nothing about his wages, nor did I wish to have any conversation about his wages; I told him the reason of my sending for him that evening was, that there might not be any thing said as to his losing time by coming to me, he then mentioned that Mr. Thorowgood was particularly strict in his way of conducting his business, and that he had himself, which is a contradiction of what he had stated, that he had himself the whole management of the paper concern.

Is that all that passed at the first?—I think it was nearly; there might be something more.

Did you write to him again?—I did, at the request of Mr. Jennings.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. E. Hall.

(28 June.)

What object had you?—For Mr. Jennings to see him; what his object was I could not say; he is a man very singular in his habits; if I had asked him he would not have told me; if I waited I might have had it from him; he is a man of the most singular habits, from the commencement of the business; on Monday evening he was to be with me again, and then I received this letter from him. [*Handing in a letter, which was read.*]

Can you state to the Committee what he had to state on his attending you there, or what you had to ask him?—I had nothing to ask; it was for Mr. Jennings to see him; he wished me to take him up to his house. On Friday, as I left this house, when I got to the corner of Clipstone-street, I heard a person call after me; I turned back, and it was Hewson; he said he was extremely sorry as he could not come this evening, they were very busy, and Mr. Thorowgood paid him 3*s.* 6*d.* a night for working till twelve o'clock, and if I had no objection to pay him for that night's work he would willingly attend; I told him I declined paying any thing; if he was not willing to attend, it was not in my power or my province to offer any thing upon that subject; then he said, "I shall be at leisure shortly, and I will send you a note when it will suit me to call upon you;" I said, "do;" that, as I believe, was the whole that passed that day.

Did you write another letter, and when?—By request of Mr. Jennings.

For what purpose?—I really cannot say, for Mr. Jennings dictated the letter, and I copied it and sent it off.

Will you recollect whether you ever stated to Hewson the following words: "The Committee, of whom Mr. Hume is the principal, will amply compensate you for any injury you may receive hereafter for disclosing any improprieties on the part of Mr. Thorowgood, not that it is expected you will assert falsehoods, to elicit truth being the sole object of the Committee;" recollect well whether any conversation to that purport occurred?—I can assure the Committee not a single syllable of that is true; that nothing to that effect ever took place, if it had I must have recollected it; I should be sorry to state a falsehood.

Have you ever had any conversation with any other person during the sitting of this Committee, during which Mr. Hume's name, or that of the Committee, has been introduced?—Yes, there was a person of the name of Hunt, from the Stationery-office, he introduced Mr. Hume's name, and the only person who did, for neither Mr. Jennings nor myself mentioned it at all.

What did Hunt say?—Principally, his conversation was speaking very strenuously against his superiors; I cannot exactly recollect the words made use of, the substance of it was, that he considered that Sir Matthew Bloxam and Mr. Dickins were not fit for their situations, or capable of conducting the business; he said, Sir Matthew Bloxam knew no more about a sheet of paper than a post.

In what manner was Mr. Hume's name mentioned?—It was mentioned, I believe, if I recollect right, in this way: he introduced it by mentioning Mr. Hume's name, in causing this Committee to be formed, which I believe is the general opinion throughout the trade where the government printing is concerned, and many very opprobrious names applied to Mr. Hume and this Committee.

Did Hunt apply any opprobrious names to Mr. Hume and this Committee?—Not opprobrious; he merely mentioned Mr. Hume, as the principal acting person in this Committee.

And as having caused it to be formed?—Yes, something to that effect.

Was there any other person, or any thing else respecting Mr. Hume or the Committee mentioned?—I think Mr. Dyte, a pen maker of Holborn.

What did he say?—The means of my being introduced there was this: Mr. Jennings said, I am going to make use of my nose, which is an expression he very frequently made use of; he called at a watchmaker's shop and went in, and asked me to wait outside a minute or two, and when he came out we went to Dyte's direct.

State the facts what passed at Dyte's?—When we got there Dyte was in his shop; Mr. Jennings said, your name is Dyte, and he said, yes; in consequence of that a little conversation arose, and he spoke most strenuously against all the superior officers of the Stationery-office; he called them all a set of damned rascals, and that he could prove it before any Committee of the House of Commons, if he was called in.

About what time was this?—I think on the day of the fourth meeting of this Committee, thereabouts; Dyte then seemed rather shy in speaking before me; I left him and Mr. Jennings together; they went to the far end of the shop, and they were talking

talking for a quarter of an hour; I saw them advance, and I went into the shop again; Dyte had then a bill in his hand, I cannot say what it was, and shortly after we left the shop.

The question was, what other person has made use of Mr. Hume's name, or the name of this Committee?—Mr. Dyte made use of Mr. Hume's name, as I believe, a very busy fellow, if I recollect right.

Was there any thing more important than that?—There might be some other things dropped, but I cannot charge my memory; I think those were the words.

Do you know a person of the name of Bye?—Yes; I do.

Have you ever spoke to him respecting Brimmer, a master printer, respecting this business?—No, I have not; not to include Mr. Hume in any thing.

Have you had any conversation with him respecting Brimmer, as to this Committee?—No; I have not.

Did you ever make offers to Bye, or promises of any situation in any office that was to be established if he would give evidence respecting the abuses in the Stationery department?—No, never.

Did you ever tell Mr. Bye that the office for supplying government stationery was to be appointed, at the head of which Mr. Jennings was to be placed?—No; I never did.

Did you ever say, that if such an office was to be appointed, that you and Bye would obtain situations in that office?—No; such language never passed my lips.

Had you any conversation whatever with Bye on the subject of his being employed in case of any office being established?—No; I had not.

Had you ever any conversation with him upon the subject of a public office?—No; he called upon me upon that subject, having heard such a place was to be established, and I was to be the superintendent of it, which was reported in the trade, that was all that passed; I informed him it was not the case, and I could speak nothing to the purpose whatever; there was some conversation passed, but not about that.

Do you know a person of the name of Jackson, a stationer in Newcastle-street, Strand?—I went to him at the request of Mr. Jennings.

Did you ever make any promises to him, or offer any to him, on condition of his giving evidence respecting the abuses of the Stationery-office?—No; never.

How long have you been acquainted with Mr. Jennings?—I think it must have been about four or five years, about that time.

What was your reason for taking so much trouble for Mr. Jennings in this inquiry?—I doubted, in the first instance, when Mr. Jennings mentioned it to me, which was respecting printing some papers; I doubted in my own mind very much whether he would be able to substantiate his charges as to the printing; in the course of a little time facts made me more confident, things were continually coming before me, through Mr. Jennings, as it respected the abuses, and I therefore felt an interest, and thought it my duty to assist him in a cause of that kind, as it would be the means of a saving (if Mr. Jennings's plans were adopted) to a great extent.

Did Mr. Jennings give you any remuneration?—Not the least.

You have devoted a great deal of your time first and last?—Since this Committee has been formed I have, but before, I used to make it up by working early and late; if I went out any where with Mr. Jennings that did not occupy much time, I made it up by rising early.

Did Mr. Jennings hold out no expectation to you of any situation or reward afterwards?—None whatever; I have no expectation, but still every person has some motive in whatever they do; now I can state to the Committee candidly, that if any thing had occurred to Mr. Jennings's advantage, I felt in my own mind I should certainly have a claim upon him, but any thing further I do not expect.

You considered it probable that the inquiries Mr. Jennings was pursuing, might lead to the establishment of some public office in which you would get a situation?—Yes; I should think I had some claim upon him if any thing turned to his advantage.

You know Brimmer?—Yes.

Have you ever had any conversation with Brimmer upon the subject of government printing during the time he was in Mr. Hartnell's office, or any other time?—Never during the time he was in Mr. Hartnell's office, but during the time he was with Mrs. Howlett he called upon me, hearing something in the trade respecting this business, in which my name has been much used; he began talking upon different things, and amongst the rest, he spoke relative to the situation he thought admissible for it, and as I was engaged for Mr. Jennings I did not wish to shut my eyes against

Appendix (A.)

Mr. E. Hall.

(28 June.)

any thing, as Mr. Jennings had made a statement at the bottom of the paper relative to his being taken by surprise, and that an office should be established in four months; he invited me to go and see the place, and where I never was before that time in my life; it was over Waterloo Bridge; it is something of a soap boiler's, just over the bridge; knowing something of two or three transactions that occurred as to Brimmer, where he was before, I did not know them personally, I therefore did not put much confidence in what he said; I merely went to satisfy my curiosity, and not as to any establishment being formed; he told me directly that he took me there, it was to suit his own purpose; he spoke of a brother-in-law, a baker, and mentioned the advantages his brother would derive by that establishment being there, and upon which observation I was not so free with him as I was before; he again called, and I said to him, hearing of many abuses in Mr. Hartnell's office, I asked him about them, and he turned round very much agitated, and said he could not say any thing upon the subject; I think he said, he would not turn informer.

Is that all?—Yes.

Had you any conversation with him about his being employed in any situation in that new office about which he talked might be established?—He spoke of such things himself, but never from me.

Did you ever hold out, directly or indirectly, that if that office was appointed he would be employed?—No, never.

How many years have you been a printer?—I have been in the trade about fifteen years.

How many years have you been in business for yourself?—Five years this July.

Who did you live with before you set up as a master printer?—I worked in several printing offices; I worked at Messrs. Cox & Bailey's, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, Mr. Stokes, Lombard-street, for Mr. Spottiswoode, nephew of Mr. Strahan, in what they call the Old House, and Mr. Auld, in Greville-street, Hatton Garden, who is now retired from business.

John Nathaniel Billings, called in; and Examined.

J. N. Billings.

WHAT are you?—Warehouseman to Mr. Thorowgood.

How long have you lived with him in that capacity?—I entered his service in July 1810.

Have you lived with him ever since?—Yes.

Can you state to the Committee, whether Mr. Thorowgood, in transacting his business, has been in the habit of using government paper for his private jobs?—Not to my knowledge; it is a department I have very little to do with since Hewson has been there; previous to that, I used to do every thing to make myself useful.

Had Mr. Thorowgood any contract for the Tax-office printing at the time you used to superintend almost all his work?—Certainly, he had.

During that time had you ever any reason to know, from your own observation, that Mr. Thorowgood used government paper for his own private jobs?—Not to my knowledge; nor do I think he was disposed to do any thing of the kind.

Was it possible he could have done it without your knowledge?—It might, because in the hurry of business I might be called to something else, and Mr. Thorowgood is very active in his business and has frequently done my work, or any thing that required him; I pack the government parcels to the different surveyors and tax-officers.

What were you before Hewson came into Mr. Thorowgood's employ?—In the same situation; but I made myself useful every where.

Hewson came in as your assistant?—To wet the paper down; the nature of the business rather perplexed us, and Mr. Thorowgood thought it necessary to have a person for that purpose only.

Before Hewson came, your attention used to be divided; you acted as wetter?—No, never; we have had boys, and others unsteady, but Hewson has been a very steady young man, and gone through the business to Mr. Thorowgood's satisfaction.

Have you the personal care of the paper?—No, never, he has it.

Before he came had you?—Mr. Thorowgood had the care of it.

In what way were you warehouseman, if Mr. Thorowgood had the care of the paper?—The situation of the warehouseman does not depend upon the paper, but taking an account of the work when done, and seeing that it goes out correct; I count it, and if I find a sheet short I report it to Mr. Thorowgood, and he applies to Hewson, to whom he gave the paper to wet; then Hewson applies to the man that worked it, to know how it came to be so.

When

Appendix (A.)

J. N. Billings.

(28 June.)

When paper is wanted for any job who gives it out?—Mr. Thorowgood, to Hewson, and he keeps it in wet; the moment the order comes in, Mr. Thorowgood goes with the key to the warehouse and takes Hewson with him, and gives him the paper necessary for that job; if there is more than one job, it is taken out in different lots and ticketed, and there it lies, and none of the men can take the paper till they apply to Hewson for it; they cannot tell one sort from another, one half of them.

If Mr. Thorowgood is out of the house who does it?—They would stop till he came in.

The whole work?—Yes; they very often wait.

Are there not two, in partnership?—There are two brothers; I do not know any thing of the partnership; the other is a letter-founder.

There is no partner in it to your knowledge?—No.

Is Mr. Thorowgood's private paper kept in the same place?—I am pretty sure it is; it is a very large place, made on purpose, enclosed with palings from the top to the bottom, so that they can see the paper but cannot get it.

Have you no means of knowing from what heap the paper is taken?—I have nothing to do with this department.

Then it might be frequently taken out for that purpose?—I cannot speak to that.

Do you know government paper from private paper?—I do not know that I should, I have had so much to do with government paper, and there is another thing, there is N° 2, A. a very long number, sixteen or seventeen hundred reams; the pressmen send it up as fast as they can get it done, and as they go through I request the boys, and those under me, to let me have it stacked and laid pretty even for counting, because there had been mistakes in counting by the surveyors in the country where it was sent to; we could not tell to whom it attached, and I was appointed, being considered always the most correct and best counter, to take an account, so that I count it all, and if there is a mistake Mr. Thorowgood knows who has done it.

Do you know whether Mr. Thorowgood has any stock of government paper on his premises?—Yes.

How much?—Mr. Thorowgood has taken the stock; I have gone down, and Chesterman has gone down.

When?—This morning; and the account is upon paper, with our names attached to it; Mr. Thorowgood has it.

Will you recollect whether you have ever seen any of the government paper taken for private jobs in your warehouse, recollect yourself?—Never to my knowledge; I do not know that I have.

You said positively, you did not?—Yes; I do not know it.

Should you not have thought it an extraordinary thing?—I should have thought it not intentional; Mr. Thorowgood is so particular he would not do a wrong thing if he knew it.

Do you know whether Mr. Thorowgood's private paper is kept separate and distinct from the government paper?—Yes; it is in the room in heaps, although there is room to walk between.

Have you ever seen paper taken from his private stock and put in the government store?—No; that rests with Hewson.

Have you ever seen any taken from the government stock, and put on Mr. Thorowgood's private stock?—I believe I have seen it, to make up what has been given out in the instances I have known; I have not had any hand in giving it out; Mr. Thorowgood has had an order come in from the Tax-office for collectors, commissioners, surveyors or inspectors, and in such a case there is no time to be lost; the Stationery-office are very dilatory in sending in paper; when ordered, the order does not come till long after we have had the order for printing, consequently, if we are to get done in a certain time, if Mr. Thorowgood was not to use his own paper they would be disappointed, and it would impede the business.

What is the longest time you have ever known the Stationery-office in sending in paper after the work was ordered?—The latter part of the next day.

Have you ever known any longer?—It might have been; but if so it has been occasioned by their not having the sort of paper by them.

Can you recollect any jobs where Mr. Thorowgood's private paper was used, because the Stationery-office paper could not be got?—No, but I know it was the case.

Can you recollect the time of the year?—No; I cannot.

Can you recollect no job now?—No, I cannot; I wish I could, I should be very glad.

Appendix (A.)

J. N. Billings. (28 June.)

You have seen the paper taken, about what time was that paper taken from the government store and put on Mr. Thorowgood's?—I really cannot say what time; but I have described how Mr. Thorowgood has taken his own paper, and when the other has come in he has taken as much as was used, that has been done when it came into the warehouse.

It is your particular business to deliver out the work when finished?—Yes.

Are you a sufficient judge of paper to know wove from laid, one kind of paper from another?—Certainly I am.

What is the kind of paper generally supplied by the Stationery-office for government jobs?—The laid paper.

What is the kind of paper generally supplied for private jobs?—I think it is wove generally; far superior to what comes from the Stationery-office; it is a most shocking quality, the greater part that is used. There is N° 2, A. that runs to a great number.

What kind of paper is that?—Copy; it is so bad, it is so difficult to decide whether it is government make, or whatever it is. Out of the quantity used, there may be 1,200 different makes. It appears to me as if they had had a difficulty in getting it, and bought it in small quantities, it varies in sizes so much.

In what quantity of paper is that?—In the quantity used for N° 2, A. as much as sixteen or seventeen hundred reams.

In what time?—In a year.

You give out the work when it is finished, and send it into the country?—I do.

Did you ever see any wove paper sent away?—I do not know, I am sure; I might have seen it, but I cannot recollect it.

You are requested to recollect whether, in any one instance, you have ever seen government work printed on wove paper?—It is a circumstance I cannot recollect, except if the paper was wanted for government work, and he had nothing but wove, it would be taken.

Do you recollect that?—I cannot speak to it to be correct.

You are the person who has the charge to deliver all the work done?—Not all; because sometimes it is so much, that Hewson or Chesterman assist me; I am to see that the proper quantity is sent.

Are any receipts given to the Stationery-office on the delivery of paper?—They bring the warrant, and also a book; and in the book there is a number, and opposite to that memorandum is a blank space for the signature.

Are those papers, commonly called red tickets, sent back to the Stationery-office?—Yes, but not immediately.

In what book are there any entries made of the dates and quantities of the paper received by Mr. Thorowgood?—Mr. Thorowgood has a book to that effect, and Hewson has a book also.

Will those books show all the public and private paper received, and the days delivered?—Yes, and the manner in which the paper was given to Hewson; I rather think it will.

Will it show what is private or public?—I should suppose there is a book for each purpose; I think there is.

Will you again recollect whether you have ever, on any one instance, seen the government paper taken and used by Mr. Thorowgood for private jobs?—I do not know that it has, except such as has been added to his stock, when he pays himself out of what comes in.

You cannot recollect any particular instance for which private paper was thus taken?—No, I cannot; I have never had any of the paper delivered to me for that purpose.

Do you pack up the private jobs also?—Very little of it, that belongs to Chesterman; he attends to that principally.

Have you ever seen that kind of work done by your master for the Bolt in Tun? [*Handing a paper to the witness.*]—Frequently.

Is that done on private or public paper?—I should suppose this is done on Mr. Thorowgood's paper; unless it be the case I before stated, I dare say he has used his own paper and taken some of the government paper and then used it for this.

When you say the government paper was so bad, in what respect do you mean?—Of very inferior make; very low in colour; quite grey.

It is not uniformly of a bad quality?—No.

Do you know N° 5; can you state whether that is government paper or from private

private stock?—[*The witness examined it.*] I really cannot; I have so little to do with the paper.

You have stated that the paper sent in from the Stationery-office was in general very inferior to your master's paper, do you know that any complaints were ever made on that subject respecting it?—I really cannot tell; I suppose Mr. Thorowgood has spoken of it; it was talked of what low-priced paper it was; we call it low price from the quality.

Do you ever go into the warehouse and take out the paper intended to be printed?—No; I have never done such a thing since Hewson has been with us, to my knowledge.

Is Mr. Thorowgood always in town to deliver out the paper, or who attends in his absence?—I am the principal person in his absence; I always attend for him, except to the mechanical part, where the overseer or journeymen attend it.

As it is Mr. Thorowgood's business, when present, to deliver out the paper, and as you appear for him in his absence, has it ever happened to you to deliver out paper for work?—No, I could not get at it; if a job came in in that kind of way it must wait, unless he has left the key with his father, and then he will give it out, and Hewson takes it, and I know nothing of the transaction.

Do you mean to say that the work would stand still unless Mr. Thorowgood was on the premises?—Under those circumstances, if it could not be got, it would, we could not get the paper, Mr. Thorowgood's father is generally at home, he is a very elderly man.

Do you know why Mr. Thorowgood ever used his own paper instead of sending to the Stationery-office?—It is when the order has come in and we have not had any government paper, and the order must go in the next morning at nine o'clock, dry; the government paper on Mr. Thorowgood's premises has been exhausted; I believe it has; there is never much there, except when the long forms are coming in, then there are large quantities.

Have you any opportunity of seeing the proofs printed?—Very little; unless it is necessary for somebody to go out with the proofs; then I go, for instance, to the Lottery-offices, Cornhill.

Do you recollect where that paper came from?—No; but I recollect it coming; I cannot say where it came from whether from the Stationery-office, or any other place.

Do you ever recollect Mr. Thorowgood purchasing any printed paper from any printer?—Never in my life; I can swear that; I must have known it; it could not have come in without my knowledge.

Did any ever come from Wright and Murphy's?—Yes; we have it upon our premises now; old forms of various descriptions; I do not know how old they may be; there is a cart-load.

Do you know whether it was purchased?—It was not purchased; it was sent down to us having the care of these things; I wished to know on what terms we held it, and I was told we were to warehouse it.

Did you ever say they were purchased?—Never.

Did you ever tell Lloyd it was purchased at little more than waste paper price?—Never in my life; I could not do such a thing, because I knew better; I knew the nature of the thing too well to tell a story.

What do you mean by better?—I knew all about it; Mr. Thorowgood told me it came in to be taken care of.

For whom?—For government; I believe I have been spoken to by the Stationery-man that comes with the cart, that we had better get an order to send it out.

Have you ever had any demand for these orders?—We have, perhaps a year back, a surveyor will write up that he has got some account to make up of that year, and then we find some out for him, if we have any; and if not, write to the Tax-office, and then they say send some of the new ones.

Did you ever mention to Lloyd that Mr. Thorowgood had ever purchased any kind of paper from Wright and Murphy?—I never did such a thing; because I knew the condition of it coming on our premises.

How much came upon your premises when it did come?—It came on or about the time that Mr. Thorowgood took the contract; Wright felt it necessary, I suppose, that the thing should be removed; the porter brought it upon his knot at various times.

You say there was a cart load?—Yes; it is as it came in, except what we have had sent out for the purpose of the preceding years.

Appendix (A.)

J. N. Billings.

(28 June.)

Do you mean to say, that the paper came in on the backs of porters?—Yes; the porter brought it down repeatedly, to the best of my knowledge, the whole of it.

What has been done with that paper?—It is now in the press room below, where there is a machine press which spoiled fourteen reams of imperial paper; it is piled up there.

Has none of that paper been sent in to the office here in London?—No; there is a great deal of this in a room in Fann-street, Aldersgate-street, which we had not room for; I have no doubt some has been sent in, but I cannot speak to it.

Is the larger portion now on the premises?—I cannot speak to that; there is a great deal of it; it is some time since I have seen it; it has been removed there some time as a place of safety; we had not room for it.

Was that in Fann-street sent there from your warehouse?—Yes.

What quantity?—I cannot speak to that; there is a great deal of it; it is a good while ago.

A very considerable part of that originally sent to Mr. Thorowgood's warehouse was sent away?—No; that which came from Mr. Wright's is now with us, but the rest of this is sent there.

Have you the superintendence of the dispatching the printed work to the country?—Yes, I have.

All that is done at Mr. Thorowgood's under the orders of the Tax-office?—Yes.

A very considerable number is dispatched?—Yes.

Is it left to Mr. Thorowgood as to how he will send them?—We have directions from Somerset House as to how they are to go, the coaches and the waggons, and we send them in that way.

Is the carriage paid by him at the time, or afterwards?—It is paid here in London by Mr. Thorowgood, and he sends that account into the Tax-office; there is a voucher goes with the package; we weigh it ourselves, and we leave them to put the price of the carriage, but we weigh it ourselves; we have had tricks played us.

And Mr. Thorowgood pays it in the first instance?—Yes.

And settles with the Tax-office?—Yes.

You are sure they always specify the carriage by which it is to go?—Not all, because there is a great deal that goes to Bath and Bristol, and Manchester and Liverpool; there are three or four coaches go from the same places, very convenient to us, but those are not orders for large towns, but bye places.

The principal part is sent to large towns?—Large towns or large districts.

With regard to those, you do not receive any direction from the Tax-office?—No; there is Cutall, at Bath, it is ordered to go from the Angel-inn, St. Clements, but there is the Swan with two Necks and the Bull and Mouth, and we send them there.

Is it an order to send them to a particular inn, or is the particular coach designated by which you are to send them?—The coach is the thing that governs; they write to the person in the country as to what conveyance would suit his purpose.

Does Mr. Thorowgood receive orders from the Tax-office stating by what coach he is to dispatch each parcel, or is it left to his choice, in any instances, by what conveyance to send them?—It is left entirely to Mr. Thorowgood, unless they order it.

Are the greater number left to Mr. Thorowgood to choose, or are the greater number designated by the Tax-office?—There is the greater number left without direction, except that they should go in the most direct way, but not any particular conveyance is mentioned; there are a great number we must send by certain conveyances.

In all instances, Mr. Thorowgood defrays the money and receives the money again?—Yes.

Mr. Thorowgood does a great deal of work for the Inns?—Yes, all we send parcels to, except those that lie a great way from us, and which only get a parcel now and then.

Is it any part of your duty to settle this account?—Mr. Thorowgood sees to the account; he sees that it is correct, and gives a check upon his banker.

Have you any account of what he may pay in the course of the year?—A great deal of money, perhaps a hundred pounds, or a hundred and fifty pounds, or two hundred pounds, sometimes there is a very little going, sometimes a great deal.

In the course of a year what may be the amount?—I have never given it a thought, or made the slightest calculation.

Have you ever seen the orders from the Stationery-office to do public work?—Yes, I have.

Is

Appendix (A.)

J. N. Billings.

(28 June.)

Is the paper sent along with those orders?—Oh! no; it generally comes down with a letter; I have to pack several parcels off of a night, and a great number of parcels that I know nothing of, except that I have to enclose them in brown paper.

Along with the orders sent from the Stationery-office for Mr. Thorowgood to print, is a requisite quantity of paper invariably sent along with those orders?—I do not know the order, for the paper goes from the Tax-office to the Stationery-office, and in going from Somerset-house to the Stationery-office it never comes to us.

When the order to execute a certain amount of work comes from the Stationery-office, do not the Stationery-office send paper enough to execute the work?—In short numbers it is so.

But where 100 reams are necessary, the paper is sent at different times?—Yes, for the convenience of delivery.

Do you mean that in all orders for small jobs, that the paper is invariably sent along with the order?—I should rather suppose it is, I have no recollection to the contrary.

Does your duty lead you to know whether the paper is sent in or not?—No, because Mr. Hewson stands exactly between Mr. Thorowgood as to the paper, I only act as supernumerary in that respect.

Have you not stated, that in the absence of Mr. Thorowgood you appear for him in all the business of the office?—Yes, all that relates to the warehouse, taking in orders and so on, the mechanical part, but I believe I stated that I generally called Hewson if he is in the way; I only take it if he is not in the way.

If an order was to arrive from the Stationery-office for Mr. Thorowgood to print a certain quantity of work for the Tax-office, would that order come to you, or to whom?—It would come to the house, not to me.

Into whose hands would it be put?—Into the hands of the overseer.

What is his name?—Mr. Chalmers.

Would he then give out the paper requisite for that work, or what process would follow?—He can do nothing till he sees Mr. Thorowgood.

Is not Mr. Thorowgood frequently out of town?—Not frequently; only in summer-time, he may be out upon an excursion.

What is the longest time he may have been absent?—Perhaps a fortnight; I cannot exactly say.

In that time who would give out the paper to be printed, or who would receive the orders and give out the paper?—The paper would be given out by Mr. Thorowgood's father.

Does Mr. Thorowgood print for the West India Dock Company?—Not now.

Did they send in paper of their own?—I do not think they did; we did a great deal of stationery and book-binding for them; a person of the name of Bailey attended to that.

Can you, or can you not, state to the Committee whether any of their jobs were ever done on government paper?—I really cannot.

Can you say whether any of their paper was taken for government jobs?—It might be the case; but I am quite at a loss to answer the question.

What bundle is that you have with you?—It is a book I keep in the office, as to the packing of the parcels; and these are some receipts from the coach-offices for those parcels; and in this book there is an account of all the paper given out in the office for government business.

[*The witness produced the book, and the receipts from several inns.*]

What is the largest quantity of paper you have ever known removed from one stock to another?—Perhaps it may be a token, that is ten quires, or a ream and a fractional part; but I cannot say.

Did you ever know as much as ten reams?—Not to my knowledge; but if any thing of that kind takes place, both kinds of paper are in the warehouse, and they may go there; I am principally above stairs.

There might be ten reams then?—Yes; a great deal more than that for any thing I know.

John Chesterman, called in; and Examined.

J. Chesterman.

WHAT are you?—A warehouseman to Mr. Thorowgood.

How long have you been with Mr. Thorowgood?—I have lived with him twice; this last time I have lived with him about seven years.

Appendix (A.)

J. Chesterman. (28 June.)

You are in the habit of knowing the details of Mr. Thorowgood's business, and his mode of proceeding?—Not so much of the government work as the private work.

Can you, from your knowledge or observation, state, that you have ever known government paper taken for Mr. Thorowgood's private work?—Yes, I have seen some used.

State when and how?—I cannot exactly say when, but I can tell how; for instance the week before last; I am in the habit of attending the Tax-office every day for orders, I received an order from Mr. Tierney for four reams of N° 3 receipt, and when I brought the order (it was wanted the next day) Mr. Thorowgood had no paper in the house belonging to government, nor any of his own; I then took the order to Mr. Morgan, and ordered four reams for Mr. Thorowgood himself, that was used, and when the order came in from the Stationery-office, it was put with Mr. Thorowgood's private stock.

To replace what had been taken out?—Yes.

Do you know of any other instances, in which government paper has been used for the private work of Mr. Thorowgood?—I cannot exactly recollect any other at present, but I have no doubt there have been other similar cases.

Have you a general recollection that such has been the case?—Yes; I can recollect some few jobs that have been worked on it, but I cannot state what they are.

What quantity of paper has been taken?—Very little; about a ream or so; in some such manner as I have stated.

Was that in all cases returned into the private stock?—Always.

Who returned it?—Mr. Thorowgood himself.

Do you mean that the government paper was returned to replace Mr. Thorowgood's own private paper that had been taken for government work, or that it was private paper that was put to replace government paper that had been taken for his private work?—The government paper was put to replace the private paper taken.

Have you ever known any replacing by private paper of government paper that had been taken?—I cannot recollect any.

Have you never known a private order come in and government paper taken, when you were in a hurry?—I cannot recollect any.

Of paper wetted down?—I have nothing to do with that department; I cannot speak to any thing about it.

It might have happened without your knowing it?—Yes.

Have you ever known a private order come in without having paper to execute it upon?—Never.

Upon no occasion?—No.

Have you never had an order come in without having paper?—I cannot tell what Hewson had.

Supposing a private order to come in without having private paper?—I cannot tell, the wetter would know that.

Who would provide the paper?—The wetter.

Are you likely to know it?—No.

What is the duty of your office?—In the warehouse, to superintend the jobs that Mr. Thorowgood previously had before the government work.

Do you give any paper out?—No; our principal work is in the lottery, and the jobs that may fall in.

What is your particular office and department?—To superintend the jobs that fall in.

In the lottery only?—In the lottery and other private work as well.

You being the superintendent of private work, suppose a private order to come in without paper, what would be done?—I have nothing to do with the giving the paper out.

Would you not apply for the paper?—No, I have nothing to do with it before the work comes from the press, and then I see it hung up and dried.

Your work does not begin till the work comes from the press?—No.

How many warehousemen are there?—Two, Billings and me, and Hewson assists in the warehouse.

Do you know government paper from private paper usually supplied to government?—I do not.

Do you know whether government paper is generally laid paper or wove paper?—Laid paper, generally.

Is Mr. Thorowgood's paper generally laid paper or wove paper?—Both.

What is your impression as to generally?—As much of the one as the other.

As

Appendix (A.)

J. Chesterman. (28 June.)

As you see all the private jobs, look at that Bolt-in-Tun ticket, [*handing it to the witness*], and state whether it passes through your hands, and on what paper it is printed?—It did pass through my hands, and it is printed on copy paper.

Is that government copy paper?—I cannot say whether it is government paper.

You do not know whether it is government paper or not?—No.

Were you present at the taking stock this morning?—Yes.

You were in the warehouse?—Yes.

What was the quantity?—I cannot recollect now, but I counted it over, and so did Hewson.

Who was present beside you?—Mr. Thorowgood, Billings, and Hewson.

Was there private paper of Mr. Thorowgood's in the warehouse, besides government paper?—Yes.

Are they mixed, or separate?—Separate.

You are sure of that?—Yes.

But you did take the stock of government paper?—Yes.

Not the private paper?—No; I am pretty certain it was altogether that I took.

The government and private?—No, the government stock; the wetter told me it was government paper.

Who is the wetter?—Hewson.

Is he here now?—No.

He pointed out the pile to you?—Yes, which I counted.

Upon his information?—Yes.

You did not know which was government paper?—No, except what he pointed out.

Were there any piles you did not count?—Yes, there were.

Did you count the whole of every pile he pointed out?—Yes.

Nor did he tell you that there was any part which was not to be counted?—No; he pointed out each pile, and I counted it.

Did you give him the numbers, and did he put them down?—I counted them, and when I counted them I came to him and told him what there was, and he put it down.

Do you not recollect their saying, when they counted a pile, "that is not right," and making it up from another pile?—No.

You are certain of that?—Yes.

Recollect yourself?—No such thing passed; it was all correct.

How do you know it was correct?—The reams were there.

Did they tell you how many reams there ought to be?—No; the number of bundles were present.

Did you know how many there ought to be there?—No.

Then how can you say they were correct?—They were all there, not broken; there were one or two loose which I counted.

You did not know how many reams ought to be there before you began?—No.

And you did not hear any observation about their being imperfect?—No.

Did you hear there were any more than there ought to be?—There were six bundles forty-three quires, and that made out some odds, which were at the top; I counted them, and found them correct.

Have any of the private jobs for country agents, or lottery bills, gone through your hands?—Yes.

On what paper have they been printed?—On a small demy, and double crown the large bills.

Have they been government paper or private paper?—Private paper; I recollect, above twelve months ago, there were some of the lottery broadsides done on some paper that was spoiled; it was coloured on both sides for the purpose.

How do you know it was private paper?—I know it was government paper.

How do you know that the paper on phich the lottery-office bills and country agents bills were printed was private?—Because we never had any thing of that sort from government.

Mr. *Frederick Thorowgood*, again called in; and Examined.

Mr. F. Thorowgood.

WHAT have you brought with you?—The files, according to the orders of the Committee; and I have brought a book which I was asked about, concerning the giving out of my own paper, and the paper belonging to government, and several other things which will be more satisfactory than any thing I have hitherto said. [*The witness produced the book alluded to, and explained the entries therein to the satisfaction of the Committee.*] This is the order [*producing a paper*] given for those

Appendix (A.)

Mr. F. Throwgood. (28 June.)

those things which will be found here; there are 23 reams 15 quires of N° 1, precept foolscap; the sort of paper is opposite, and it is signed by the Stationery-office clerk, and the number to be done; I received an order at the Tax-office on that day, and there are the names of the men that worked it, I have that up every Saturday.

Along with this order, did you receive the quantity of paper on which the work therein directed was to be printed?—No, very likely not all; in a large quantity of 1,030 reams, I may have received 400 at first; the imperial being 124 reams, I perhaps did not receive the whole.

Did you receive it fast enough to enable you to go on?—Yes, quite.

Was that given out before you received the stock, or afterwards?—I may have given it out of my own stock, because I would not keep the men waiting.

Do you ever give out so much as twenty-three reams?—Fifty, I very frequently give out, and replace it afterwards, sooner than keep the men standing still.

Does it appear by this book, whether the paper given out was taken from the government store, or your own private stock?—No, that does not appear.

Does that appear in any other account?—I do not know that it may; this was all government paper, the whole of it, N° 2, A.; I had 224 reams in hand, belonging to the year preceding it.

You have admitted that you occasionally took the government paper for your own private business?—No, I did not; I never will admit that; I merely said it might have been done, but upon further investigation which I have made among my own men, I dont believe that ever such a thing did take place; but still, at the same time, I would not have it go forth from my mouth that it never did take place.

Since you were here the other day, you have taken your stock of public stationery?—I have; I never went into my paper room till this morning; I told the Committee there was some paper deficient, which if it was brought in would make my stock complete; it appears that that stock did come in, on the very day that I was examined; this morning I took my men down, they have signed that paper, which I will deliver in, and there is the stock. [*The witness delivered in a paper.*]

Is this paper you have produced, an account of the stock found?—Yes, the stock found; and there is every sheet of that paper now in my possession, except the 34 reams.

Here appears to be an item of 34 reams taken for the Tax-office?—Yes; that was in this way; when I go to Mr. Groom, I say, "I have printed 34 reams more than I had paper for;" it will appear to him that I have printed 34 more reams than I have been allowed for, and he will give me a similar order to this, and when I receive that 34 reams I put it into stock.

You having previously taken it out of your stock?—Yes.

And that paper is now actually in your warehouse?—Yes, except the 34 reams.

For which the Stationery-office is your debtor?—Yes.

And which they will pay you when certified by the Tax-office?—Yes.

The whole of that paper in that account is actually the paper that has come out of the Stationery-office, and not replaced by you in consequence of having taken any?—No, I do not think it is; I have not taken any; I made the men sign the paper themselves.

What quality is the paper from the Stationery-office?—Quite as good as the price warrants.

Do you think the quality is such as the price authorizes?—Yes; I do not think I could get it at that price, though I am a large consumer; I was asked what I paid on my own account for paper; in the last thirteen months I have paid 2,655*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*; these are the bills drawn for the amount and paid. [*Producing some bills drawn by Messrs. Magnay, and others.*]

The Committee wish to know whether, in your opinion, the paper supplied by the Stationery-office is good enough for the work?—I think it is; and if I was going to furnish an order of that kind for another individual, I should not do it on better paper.

Have you ever experienced any delay beyond what you thought the terms of your contract warranted, in getting the payment of your money?—No; they give me a bill at three months after date; I sometimes foolishly myself delay it six weeks or so before I go for it. In consequence of my men being asked some questions about some brown paper, I have made inquiry about it. The Committee should be aware that I am a letter-founder as well as a printer, and it requires a great deal of paper for packing up the letters. It appears they were out of paper; and my man, who is a traveller there, comes to my printing-office, and takes upon himself

to

Appendix (A.)

Mr. F. Thorowgood.

(28 June.)

to order a ream or bundle of government paper to be sent there. I came in and was told of it, and was certainly very angry at the transaction; and I immediately sent down an order to Messrs. Magnay's to send me eight reams of brown paper, to come in along with the other paper; and it was sent to my foundry, as appears by their invoice dated the 14th of August 1820; and I have got the bills from Messrs. Magnay, not being able to find them myself. There is also another entry of brown paper sent to the foundry; and the other paper was sent back from the foundry to the printing-office. The identical paper was sent back; it had never been opened. [*The witness produced invoices of Messrs. Magnay to the amount of* 14*l. for brown paper sent to his type-foundry, on his own private account. The witness asked to see the papers that had been shown him on his last examination, and they were handed to him.*] I believe I said that I thought N° 2, King's Bench summons, was government paper, I can now tell it was my own.

How do you know that?—The paper we were furnished with then from government bore a different water-mark; I have here the very sheet printed by Mr. Lloyd; upon the inquiry I have made since, I find it is mine, and that the paper working for government at that time, and for three months before, bore a different water-mark; I think I can state that there is but one job here that is government paper, and I would not say that is, the one I allude to is N° 5, a half sheet; this is the order that that very man printed, there is the day it was printed, and every thing, we always keep a file in that way; I believe that paper to be my own, but I will not say it is; it was printed by Lloyd; at that time it appears, from what information I can get, that Mr. Magnay was supplying me and the Stationery-office at the same time, and both theirs and mine were so much alike that I cannot say.

Is it laid or wove?—Wove; laid paper is another kind.

How do you know this paper was printed by Lloyd?—His name is upon it, marked by my overseer.

As to the rest, you are certain that they are all your own?—Yes, they are my own paper, I could swear it.

And the paper you have spoken of particularly is the only one you have any doubt about, as to its being your own?—Yes, that is the only one.

What is the reason of your doubt?—Because I was furnished with paper about that time, I think, from Messrs. Magnay's, similar to that furnished to government.

Supposing it to be government paper, how do you account for it being used in that way?—Because I had used my own paper previously for government jobs, and had replaced it with that.

What kind of paper is this?—Second copy: there is another paper I was asked some questions about, whether, if I cut off the ends, it would serve the purpose; this [*producing a large sheet of paper*] is the size of the paper I was working, and they sent me in a larger paper, and desired me to cut it down; instead of that I set up two more pages, which prevented any cutting, and in consequence of the saving I had made, either eight, nine or ten reams of the whole sheets were saved; this is one, and if I had cut up forty reams it would have been of no use to any one. With reference to the paper which was spoiled by the new machine, this [*producing a sheet of coloured paper*] is one of them; I spoiled fourteen reams perfect, and if the Committee will refer to the book, they will find it entered there; my order to print for the Stationery-office was 100 reams, out of which I spoiled fourteen reams perfect, which is fifteen reams one quire; I am bound, of course, for my own advantage, to perfect every ream, by which means I gave out 117 reams of paper.

Have you had any orders for work to complete the second copy out of which the 34 reams were taken from the stock?—I have had many trifling orders, such as three or four reams, and as to large orders 120 reams, and the last 264 reams, which paper was sent in for an identical order, and used for that order.

And you had no occasion to take any from your stock?—No.

[*The witness produced a number of files of proof sheets, of the work done in his office, for the month of April.*]

Are those the file copies of your work for the month of April 1822?—Yes; this last April.

Are they for your public and private work?—Both.

On what paper are those proofs drawn?—That which refers to the orders of government is pulled most probably on government paper, but very probably on my own; if we had paper under wet, the proof may have been pulled upon it, and taken to the overseer to read.

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(28 June.)

Are any of the proofs for private work pulled on government paper?—None; they are all on my own paper.

Why is it not as likely that the private proof may be on government paper?—Because I always keep a ream of paper under wet of my own; I should also remark, that government do not allow me any thing for proofs; I have made a calculation this morning, and if they were to allow me ten pounds a-year for that, it would not pay me.

Have you all your files here, since January last?—I have.

Lunæ, 1° die Julii, 1822.

The Right Honourable Lord BINNING, in the Chair.

Luke Hansard, Esq. and Mr. *Luke Graves Hansard*,
Called in; and Examined.

L. Hansard, Esq. and Mr. L. G. Hansard.

(1 July.)

YOU are printers to the House of Commons?—Yes.

And your son is engaged in the same trade?—Yes, he is in partnership with me.

The Committee have been informed, that there has been practised an interchange of work between you and Messrs. Strahan, who print for the House of Lords, whereby the composition is only done once, but charged twice; you will be so good as to give to the Committee such explanations thereupon as this statement may seem to require?—That we have occasionally interchanged printing there is no question, but the setting the presses has never been twice charged by me; when the Lords have had copies from our presses, then there has been nothing charged by us to the Lords' printer above the striking off the impressions.

You mean to say it has not been charged twice by you, but has it been charged once by you and once by Mr. Strahan?—That I cannot possibly tell; it has not been by me: when I have printed for the Lords, I have only charged for the striking off, and that my account will plainly show.

To Mr. L. G. Hansard.—Can you point out any item of that kind in this account? [*Handing to the witness the account which had been returned by him.*]—There was no instance in 1821 of any interchange of printing; there is a return before the Committee which points out those instances in which it occurs; it is amongst the other papers, and forms part of the return.

Look at the return and state when it occurs?—This is it; it is a return to that part of the order which requires in the statement, that all such papers should be distinguished that were printed for both Houses of Parliament. In 1816, of the Report of the Regulations relating to Roman Catholics in Foreign Countries, 500 copies were supplied from the Commons presses for the use of the House of Lords, by the permission of the Speaker; in 1819, of 1st Report of the Commissioners on Charities, N° 83, 500 copies were supplied from the Commons presses to the Lords; of the 2d Report on the Bank Restrictions, 500 copies were supplied from the Commons presses for the use of the Lords, and likewise a Report on the same subject; N° 191 was communicated from the Lords, and 1,000 copies were supplied from the Lords presses for the use of the Commons.

Be so good as to state upon what principle the charge was made for that printing?—To us the Lords printer charged the expenses of striking off the impressions, commonly called the press-work, and we charged the Commons that expense, with such additional expenses as were incidental to it, as the binding and the paper, but not the composition.

There was no charge for composition?—None, whatever.

Is that in the account for the year 1816?—No, in 1819. There is another instance, and the only instance besides this one which has occurred in the last twenty years, where any interchange has taken place by the use of the Lords presses for the Commons; this was in the year 1812: that was on the occasion of the Reports which were made by the Record Commissioners of their proceedings; that is the only instance; and the same fact will be found to exist there; the charge made by the Lords printer was simply for the striking off the impressions, and the charge made by us was precisely the same charge as made by him, with the addition of binding and so on.

No

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L. Hansard, Esq. and Mr. L. G. Hansard

(1 July.)

No charge for setting the press?—No, it will be found that no additional charge is made by us, but for the paper, binding and incidental expenses; my father, some time ago, was called to explain this matter to the Treasury, and has drawn up a paper which has been submitted to the Treasury for that purpose.

That goes to this point?—Yes, it does.

You state that only two instances have occurred in the last twenty years, in which the Commons have had the accommodation of the Lords presses?—Yes.

One of them is the case stated in 1816?—No; one is in 1812, in the instance of the proceeding of the Record Commission; and the other was in 1819, in the case of the Report on Bank Restrictions.

And in both those instances there was no charge made for composition?—None.

Did the Lords have a copy of the Bank Report; was it furnished by you?—We have no knowledge of that; we printed the Report made by the Committee of this House for this House only. [*The witness referred to the account*]—Yes; I am mistaken, of the second Report on Bank Restrictions, 500 were supplied from the Commons presses for the Lords, and in the same year the Lords supplied the Commons with 1,000 copies from their presses. The process is precisely this; when an interchange has arisen, and is authorized by the Speaker, we apprize the Lords printer that we want 1,000 copies, or whatever the number is, from his presses; we then send him the paper for that number, which he prints off, and charges us with the striking off the impressions. We make a charge upon the Commons for the same sum he charges us for the striking off, with the additional expense of binding, paper, and other expenses. When the Lords are to be supplied with copies from us we give information that the presses are ready, the Lords printer sends us the paper, and we charge him with the expense of striking off the impression.

How many instances are there where you have supplied the Lords?—In 1816, there is one instance, that of the Roman Catholic paper; the next instance was in 1819, the Commissioners of Charities; another instance was the second Bank Report in the same year.

Does that return contain the whole of them?—Yes.

State the number of instances in which you have supplied the Lords with copies?—Three are stated in this return.

Did not you supply the Poor Returns in 1817?—I believe we did.

Is that included in this return?—No, because the return does not comprise that date; it commences with 1819.

There are only two instances of that kind?—Only two.

Does it frequently happen that papers which are communicated from the House of Lords to the House of Commons are ordered to be reprinted by the House of Commons?—It does happen so; there are some instances of it stated in the return before the Committee.

In those instances, when the order is to reprint those, is the press reset for them?—Yes.

It is done and charged as for any other printing?—Yes.

Do you not apprehend that a considerable economy in printing might be effected by a better understanding between the two Houses as to those documents which are frequently communicated from one to the other?—I should think it might; if the facts were communicated to the printers beforehand that such documents would be wanted, it might have that effect; but it generally happens in those cases that the communication is made long after the work is printed; so that the press is broken up.

How long do you keep the press standing?—After the process is completed we do not keep it standing. The presses are set up of almost every thing that we do for the Commons, but we do not keep them standing, unless there is an intimation of their being wanted.

With regard to bills, do you not keep the press standing until the bill is finally out of the House of Commons?—Yes, certainly.

Would you not, if applied to, continue that press standing, and make the alterations that might be required in the House of Lords also, as well as the House of Commons?—The thing could be done, but it would require a great additional outlay of capital to keep the types standing, we should be obliged to keep the types then through the process of both Houses.

To Mr. Hansard.—When you print the bill as amended by the committee, do you charge for new printing the bill altogether?—No; whatever the corrections or alterations are, I charge them; the Commons have the advantage in such cases; till I see a bill has gone out of the Commons I keep it standing; sometimes the alterations

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L. Hansard, Esq. and Mr. L.G. Hansard.

(1 July.)

alterations would come to as much as the setting up of the original presses, in such cases I give the types up to the men, who get some advantage by it; and I facilitate the business by so doing, for which I use all means in my power; and whenever any saving can be made, I give the nation the advantage of it.

Whenever a paper comes from the Lords, and you receive an order to print it, do you immediately proceed to set it up under that order, or do you make any inquiry of the Lords printer, whether his press is broken?—*(Mr. L. G. Hansard.)* We do not make any inquiries, because we have no knowledge that it has been originally printed. *(Mr. Hansard.)*—If it came to me as a paper recently printed, I should inquire whether it was standing.

Does not the greater part of the papers that are communicated by the House of Lords to the Commons, come in the shape of a printed paper?—Yes; papers from the Lords to the Commons, come in the shape of printed papers.

Have you made any inquiry this session, as to any such papers?—We have not had any such case occurred.

What is the number of papers you usually print for the Commons, in the course of the session?—*(Mr. L. G. Hansard.)* Last session, 749.

Of that 749, how many articles are printed verbatim for the Lords?—None of that session.

What number of papers, during the last session, that have been printed for the House of Lords, had you to reprint verbatim for the use of the Commons?—Three papers; one the Report on Foreign Trade as to China, another upon the Peerage, which was printed by the Lords in 1819; the other is a further Report on the Foreign Trade.

Did you recompose those articles, or borrow the type from the printer, as set up by the Lords?—We composed it.

Have the goodness to give the Committee the charge for those articles?—The cost of printing the first, was 283*l.* 10*s.*

Does that include all expenses?—Only the setting up the presses, and striking off the impressions.

Did you pay any copy money upon that?—It is paid upon the gross total of the bill, as stated in the account.

Is that article included in the gross total?—Yes, of course.

Of that 283*l.* 10*s.* what proportion was for setting the press only?—About a third.

Now take the second item, the Report on the Peerage?—The cost of printing was 195*l.*

What proportion of that was for setting the press?—I should think about one-third; the next item is Foreign Trade, 58*l.*

At the time those articles were printed for the House of Lords, was it known they would be wanted for the use of the Commons?—Not by us; we had no means of knowing it.

Do you think that if, by foreseeing the probable demand, an arrangement was made by the two Houses, that each should print an additional number of copies of all reports and papers of general interest, to communicate them to the other House, that any such plan would be productive of economy?—Yes; in the instance of the voluminous papers, but not in small papers.

In reprinting any of the papers originally printed by the House of Lords, have you been able to make any reduction in the expense?—Yes, we have, nearly one-fourth, and by compressing it into a less quantity of pages. With reference to the Peerage paper, we saved about one-fourth in that instance; it was not equal to the whole expense of re-printing, but diminished one-fourth.

In what manner was this saving made?—By printing larger pages, and putting more words in a line.

By that means a considerable quantity of paper was saved?—Yes, paper and press labour.

[*Mr. Hansard produced some papers, and stated that they were papers of working schemes.*]

To Mr. Hansard.—In what way do you direct your men to compose the papers for the House of Commons?—As soon as the manuscript comes to me, I sit down and draw that scheme out upon paper, the very size the men are to work it to, the quantity they are to take into a page, and the various widths of each column; how far they are to go, and what quantity of pages that particular paper is to make; by which means a great saving is made to the public. I mean to substantiate that by

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(1 July.)

by producing the papers; a saving is made by reducing the returns from the size in which they are written; the papers being presented of various shapes, which I always compress into the proper size for printing.

Is this done by yourself?—By myself entirely, in my own hand-writing.

When the manuscript is delivered for you to print, is it prepared in the way which it comes from the press?—No, not when it is sent to me; in several instances I put two or three accounts into one page, to compress them.

Does the mode you adopt render papers, especially papers of account, more intelligible?—Yes, I think so.

Is it usual for master printers to draw plans of the mode in which the composition should be executed?—I never heard it was; I have been the Commons servant fifty years; I cannot tell what other printers do.

You apprehend some person must do it in every office?—I understand not; in other offices it is given to the men, and they set it up themselves according to their own judgment.

[*The witness delivered in three papers relating to the printing business:*— I. *On the general nature of Printing.*—II. *On the particular nature of the House of Commons' Printing.*—III. *On Reductions.*] *See* Appendix (B.) N° 1.

The Committee observe an item in your account, for printing an envelope for parliamentary proceedings, what number of those envelopes were printed in that year?—*(Mr. L. G. Hansard.)*—138; they were for one of the committees, to circulate the Reports on the Highways; they were to be signed by the chairman of the committee, to be circulated in the country.

Under whose order were they printed?—The chairman of the committee, I believe. *(Mr. Hansard.)*—I endeavour to do nothing without order; I have always orders from competent authority.

In what manner do you charge for the evidence taken and printed before committees, for the use of committees while sitting?—In the usual way of all the other printing.

As it happens very frequently that along with the Report of those committees, the evidence is printed in an Appendix to the Report, do you charge for setting up the evidence in the Appendix to that Report as a new setting up?—No, certainly not; when it is very much altered and reduced, I only charge the expense of such alterations.

There is in your account an item called "Miscellaneous," be so good as to explain to what species of charge that refers?—They are articles that are perhaps not upon the order book to be printed, but as to which I receive orders from Mr. Whittam to print; for instance, Constables orders, that are stuck up about the streets, to keep the streets clear; another item is a List of the public Committees, in blank, hung up about the House, and circular letters from the Carlisle Election Committee, and so on. The miscellaneous articles are those which are printed, but not specially ordered by the House, for which I receive orders from Mr. Whittam.

To Mr. L. G. Hansard.—State what reduction has taken place in the price of stationery within the last four or five years?—I should think, since 1810, from fifteen to twenty per cent.

From what period do you reckon that reduction?—From 1816.

Will you state to the Committee what reduction there is in the charge for work since the year 1810, when you made that statement to the Committee?—Our reduction in charges is equal to twenty-five per cent.

What proportion does your rate of charge bear to that of printers to booksellers or other individuals for similar work to that you do for the public?—We never do similar work for the booksellers, but our charges are precisely upon the same principle as we charge for printing books, the only difference is in the smaller articles, in which there are more incidental expenses incurred, and therefore somewhat more expensive. *(Mr. Hansard.)*—I mean to say that I charge exactly similar to what I should charge to booksellers, but I incur more expense and perform more duties than when I print for a bookseller; he sends for and takes the work away, and I have no further trouble; but when I print for the Commons, the work is left in my care; the larger articles are charged on the same mode of calculation. *(Mr. L. G. Hansard.)*—The larger articles are charged at the same rate as if they were books printed for booksellers; the smaller articles are at a higher rate than those, but not higher than we should charge booksellers, if similar things were done for the trade.

Explain what you mean by small articles?—Half-sheets, and single sheets.

Appendix (A.)

L. Hansard, Esq. and Mr. L. G. Hansard.

(1 July.)

What charge do you make to government per 1,000 letters setting up?—Sixpence halfpenny; that is the workman's wages.

You stated, in 1810, that you paid for private work five pence farthing, and for government work sixpence, what do you now pay?—We now pay sixpence halfpenny for wages for parliament work; but there was an advance after 1810, in consequence of the general advance made throughout the trade to the workmen; the price then amounted to seven-pence; we have since made a reduction (in 1816) which brought it down to sixpence halfpenny, and at that rate it has stood ever since; I beg leave to state here, that I speak of the rate of wages paid to compositors.

Are the Committee to understand, that the rate of your charge for printing to the government will bear the proportionate increase which you have paid increase of wages?—No; I conceive it would not, we are considerably reducing the charges.

Will you explain why the difference was made between the rate paid for private work and the rate paid for government work, as stated in your former evidence?—The principle upon which that difference was made is from time out of mind; the ground-work of it is the greater expedition with which the work is expected to be done. The workmen are always expected to be in attendance, and to submit to certain general arrangements in the management of the printing-office, which is not customary in other description of employment, nor required in other offices. The difference of wages is likewise upon the principle, that the compositors have to set up the whole of the presses, and therefore have no advantage arising from what is technically called a return of the letter, but which is the case in the usual process of the printing business; for a few sheets being set up, the men in setting up these first few sheets lose a considerable portion of time in collecting together the necessary materials, which in the return affords them an advantage in doing their work, by enabling them to use the same materials repeatedly for the progressive performance of their work. But in the Parliamentary printing, as the whole of the presses are set up, they have not that advantage, and that is the cause of the custom in the trade to pay higher wages for pamphlets than for large books; and upon this is grounded the principle of the difference in the rate of wages.

Do you keep a larger assortment of type and other printing materials for the government work than you would for the same quantity of work if done for booksellers?—Yes, very considerably. The rate of wages for setting up small volumes, where the entire presses are set, is now seven-pence; the rate of wages for setting up the entire presses of pamphlets, or where there is not a return of letter, is seven-pence per thousand; and we pay for government work sixpence-halfpenny.

See Appendix (B.) N° 11.

State at how much a sheet you do your work upon a full sheet of paper now?—It varies according to the quantity in every article; the return before the Committee will show that there are scarcely two articles alike.

It having been stated in your evidence in the year 1810, that private work then paid five-pence farthing, and that government paid sixpence; what is the rate now for private work, and the rate paid for government work?—The rate for private work varies from five-pence farthing to sixpence; the government-work is sixpence-halfpenny; not because it is government work, but because it comes under a similar class of private work, which would be seven-pence.

You having stated in your evidence to-day, that there is a diminution of twenty-five per cent since the year 1810 in the price of paper, and from fifteen to twenty per cent since 1810 in the general expenses of printing; how comes it that both private work and work for government are increased since that year?—The labour was increased in 1810 generally, both private and public; there was an addition of one penny in the sixpence; and the public work has been reduced in the charge for labour to sixpence-halfpenny.

What is the price of paper now as compared with the price in 1810?—Full twenty per cent cheaper.

Do you print for Mr. Butterworth?—Yes.

Do you make the same charge to Mr. Butterworth as to the public for your work?—Yes, certainly we do.

In the bill which you sent into the Treasury for payment, do you include all the items of charge under the respective articles; for instance, under the printing the Journals vol. 49, will every item of charge be found under that particular head?—Every charge whatever.

What is the variation in price between one sheet and another?—I can hardly tell from memory, some are under 2*l.* some above 5*l.*

In

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L. Hansard, Esq. and Mr. L. G. Hansard.

(1 July.)

In your evidence given in 1810, you stated that you printed cheaper for the private bookseller than for the public, will you state whether you still continue to do so or not?—That answer was given under the supposition that similar things were printed for booksellers, and under similar circumstances, and we conceive that if the work was done now for booksellers, under the same circumstances, it would require a higher payment; we make our charges precisely in the same way as if printing for booksellers.

In 1810, did you charge private work cheaper than the work done for government?—That, by the context of the question, I think referred to printing of private bills.

At that time did you charge private work cheaper than public work?—It was a comparative statement; if it alludes to work done for private solicitors, it was cheaper.

The rate of charge for private work having been in the year 1810, to the rate of charge for government work in the proportion of 21 to 24, what is the proportion you now charge government work and private work respectively?—We charge at exactly the same rate as private work; if these papers were volumes of books for respectable booksellers, our mode of charge is made out precisely in the same way to the public.

Have you diminished the rate of profit you charged for work done for government in that proportion since 1810?—Yes, we have, certainly.

Do you now pay more to your men for work done for government than work done for private booksellers?—It requires this explanation; if a small volume, such as is generally called a pamphlet, of which the whole press is set, is printed, we pay our men at the rate of seven-pence per thousand letters; but we now pay for the work executed for government sixpence halfpenny, being less than what similar work would be paid if done on private account.

Then you pay your men less for the work done for government?—We do; because according to the rate of journeymen's wages, if a book amounts to pamphlet size, we pay at the rate of seven-pence for a certain quantity, but all the government work is of that description, the whole of the presses being set up, so that the men have no advantage of the return of the materials.

Then it should follow from that, that you could afford to charge less to the public?—We conceive we do; if the article were only a separate thing, done for an individual, it would be at a higher rate; but being a large quantity of work, we conceive it to be cheaper.

There is no certain rate of charge with you but what is calculated upon the expenses incurred?—Certainly not.

Of course, if you calculated your charges upon the expenses incurred, you would charge less where you pay less for labour?—Certainly.

You say you do pay your labourers less for public than private work?—For a particular description of private work.

Of what description?—Small volumes or pamphlets, or any articles of which the presses are entirely set up.

Take the larger sort of work; suppose you had a large sort of work to print for a bookseller, at what rate should you pay your labourers for that?—The rate is at sixpence per thousand.

For a pamphlet it would be seven-pence?—Yes.

For government work, how much?—Sixpence halfpenny.

The prices you pay for government labour are medium prices, between what you would pay for pamphlet labour for private persons and book labour for private persons?—Yes.

Do you mean, that your charges are in the same medium of comparison between what you would charge to private persons for pamphlet labour and book labour?—Yes, as to labour; but there is no difference as to the proportion of per centage added.

Was the same rule followed in 1810?—Yes it was, as far as applicable; but great reductions have been since made.

What is the price of paper per ream you now charge?—It averages at twenty-five shillings; in 1810 the paper was thirty-four shillings.

When you print any pamphlet or other work for booksellers that requires particular expedition, are you in the habit of charging an extra price for such work?—*(Mr. Hansard.*—Yes; I charge an extra price, and expedition money also.

Do you charge the government expedition money?—No.

Appendix (A.)

L. Hansard, Esq. and Mr. L. G. Hansard. (1 July.)

Do you charge for night work?—No.

Then when you are required to put an extra number of hands upon any particular work, is that done at the same rate, although done very expeditiously, as if executed at more leisure?—Exactly at the same rate; that has occurred this session on many occasions.

So that you get less profit by the government work, or have you any other means of refunding yourself for the extra expense of it being done so expeditiously?—In some instances I suffer a loss; I have often an extra number of hands to assist me, whom I pay so much per hour, and which never comes into the charge to government.

Is the same quantity of labour paid for at night dearer?—Yes; if the men work, they are paid more at night.

How much?—Nearly one-half more, varying according to the advanced hour of night, or earliness of the morning, and so on.

Mercurii, 3° die Julii, 1822.

The Right Honourable Lord BINNING, in the Chair.

Luke Hansard, Esq. and Mr. *Luke Graves Hansard*,
Again called in; and Examined.

L. Hansard, Esq. and Mr. L. G. Hansard. (3 July.)

Mr. Hansard.—I have brought with me the return which I was asked for, showing the reduction of price in various articles, at different times. [*The witness delivered in the same.*] I beg to state, that these reductions pervade the whole of my work, more or less, from 1816.

Are your accounts subject to any audit or check at present?—My bill is made out, showing every particular of charge, and, with a copy of every paper, sent to Mr. Whittam. He ascertains the correctness of all the items in it, sees that the calculations are correct, and that the quantum printed is as I have stated it. The bill then goes to the Treasury, where it is examined by the auditors; and they question me upon such items as require explanation. It is then sent to a printer whom they appoint. To him I open all my books, and he sees all the calculations of my charges; which I presume is a proceeding unknown to any tradesman in London. I am not paid a single farthing till he reports to the Treasury upon my bill.

Who is that printer?—Mr. Cox, of Great Queen-street.

Has he been long employed in that work?—Yes; since 1812.

Regularly every year?—Yes, as to every account I send in.

Mr. Whittam merely confines himself to taking cognizance of the facts upon which your account is founded, the quantities printed, and the correctness of the summing?—Yes.

Mr. Whittam has no knowledge of the rules upon which you make up your charges?—No, not being a printer he cannot.

Have the auditors at the Treasury any such knowledge, or do they confine themselves, as Mr. Whittam does, to the correctness of the summing, and the truth of the quantities that are charged?—That I cannot say; they cannot be without some knowledge, having so much printing pass through their hands; whom they consult I know not.

Do you attend before them?—They send for me occasionally, to ask me some details about my bill.

Who are they?—Mr. Harrison, Mr. Speer, Mr. Alcock, when he was alive, and Mr. Herbert.

Does Mr. Cox enter into the grounds of the charge you have made?—Most minutely.

Have you established certain fixed rules, by which you make up your charges?—Yes.

You could of course furnish the Committee with those rules, if they desired it?—Yes, certainly.

Can you describe them?—Yes; my son makes out that part of the account. (*Mr. L. G. Hansard.*)—The grounds on which our charges are made, are on the cost incurred in labour, upon which it is customary to take one-half in addition to that sum; in addition to that we charge the ream-work, the cost of labour and profit per ream. This is technically called, the thirds, and ream-work; it is so called from

one-half

Appendix (A.)

L. Hansard, Esq. and Mr. L. G. Hansard.

(3 July.)

one-half being added to the total of costs. The third is to pay the expenses of house-rent, superintendence, the outlay of capital, and the expenses of the use of materials employed or used in the process of printing; because it must be understood by this Honourable Committee, that a printer does not charge the value of the materials, but only for the use of them. The only material which the calculation is supposed to return, is the printing-ink; but the use of the type, and of the various materials attached to that type, his outlay of capital, and all other incidental expenses, are comprised in that calculation; in which likewise is included the expenses attending the warehouse work, the putting the sheets together after they come from the press, which form no item in the mode of calculation.

Does that include reading?—Yes; the first charge includes the composition, the reading, and the half; and then, in addition to that, is made the charge per ream.

The fifty per cent does not comprehend the reading, that is charged as part of the labour?—Yes, part of the labour.

What is the ream-work?—That is to pay the expense of journeymen's labour in striking off the impressions, the press-work, the ink which is used, incidental expenses, wear of machinery, and profit.

The first article you call the thirds, applies to the composition?—Yes; and reading.

The next, which you call the ream work, embraces the striking off?—Yes.

How do you charge the ream work?—That is regulated according to certain established rules in the trade; if the labour is at so much the half ream, then the printer's charges is so much the whole ream: our prices per ream vary from 6*s.* to 8*s.* and in some few instances to 9*s.* per ream; if the labour is about 4*s.* per ream we charge at the rate of 8*s.* for the ream work.

See Appendix (B.) N° 11.

That is double?—Yes; it is graduated in that proportion, as I find upon the books in our concern, and sanctioned by long practice in the trade; according to this scale, if the labour of the presswork is 4½*d.* per token or half ream for each man, the charge is 7*s.* per ream; if it is 5*d.* per token the charge is 8*s.* per ream.

What did you mean by saying, if it was 4*s.* you charged 8*s.*—According to this gradation the expense of a ream would be about 4*s.* because we pay so much per token to the workmen, which would amount in the labour of it to about 4*s.*

Explain how 5*d.* per token is construed by you into 4*s.* per ream?—*Mr. Hansard.*—5*d.* we say for a token, and that gives 10*d.* each, because there are two men paid 5*d.* that is for 250 sheets, then we pay them 10*d.* more for printing the other side of that sheet, that is 1*s.* 8*d.*

That would be 3*s.* 4*d.* per ream?—Yes.

How do you account for the other 8*d.*?—*Mr. L. G. Hansard.*—I do not know that we can account for that at the moment. I was stating that by way of gradation, that as journeymen's wages for printing a ream of paper would be 3*s.* 4*d.* our charge for that same kind of labour would be, for ream work, about 7*s.* that is to say, about the double.

The double would be 6*s.* 8*d.* then the other 4*d.* is put on for what?—*Mr. Hansard.*—That is put on for the warehouse work. When the sheets are dry, they are taken down, then carried to the warehouse, and put into presses to make them smooth; after that is done, supposing the book makes twenty sheets, they are laid in their order A. B. C. and so on, to make one book; the four-pence is to cover that expense. When that is done, we make two gatherings, that is two folds over putting them into order for gathering them into books. One gathering is put upon another transversely, ready for the bookseller to send to take them away. All those apparent great profits are to cover so much labour as I have mentioned, and a great variety of other expenses which form no item in the printer's bill whatever.

What is the reason of the variety, is it according to the market price of labour?—According to the different size of the print, whether small print or large pages, then the price would vary from five-pence to nine-pence or ten-pence.

Can you state what are the rules by which you vary the price of their pay?—It varies according to the smallness of the type and the largeness of the pages.

Can you show specimens which would give proof of this?—Yes, certainly; the lower price are the general reports of evidence.

The rules are so fixed that there cannot be disputes between you and your workmen?—Certainly.

You would be able to furnish the Committee with a specimen of the different sorts of work?—Yes; we can point out such articles as are at the low and such as are at the high rates.

Appendix (A.)

L. Hansard, Esq. and Mr. L. G. Hansard.

(3 July.)

How many rates have you?—We have but three as to the public work.

What are the three descriptions?—Brevier, that is the highest price, because it is a small type; the next is long primer, when wide pages, the majority of work is done in that; and the next is pica.

What is the difference of charge?—The brevier is done by measurement, and of course the smaller the type there are more letters in any given length of line; in brevier more than in long primer, and of course more in long primer than in pica. The compositors are paid according to the number of letters; the small type, like that of a newspaper (brevier) will take a hundred lines in a page; of long primer about eighty-five, and of pica about sixty-five; of course there are those three gradatory prices. On that ground work according to what we pay our men, we make our charges to the public. If a pressman is working brevier, he is paid more per hour than he is for printing long primer; and when printing in long primer, (if large pages) he is paid more than when he is printing pica. In that way we work up our charges carefully and regularly; I do not pay all under one rate; and my charge is regulated by that rate; but it is proper to state that I often pay many things which I cannot charge for.

Is it always so much per thousand letters?—Yes, always, to the compositors.

Notwithstanding the different size of the type?—For brevier we pay the pressmen from five-pence halfpenny to sixpence per token; for long primer, if wide pages, at five-pence halfpenny; and for pica, at four-pence halfpenny and five-pence.

Are those the actual charges you are now paying?—Yes; I give these as instances. The rate of pay to the compositors is at sixpence halfpenny per 1,000 letters.

Besides those charges do you pay any thing extra for table-work?—Oh! yes.

What is table-work?—Where a page is divided into several columns, consisting of figures.

Is that much more expensive than plain work?—Yes.

Will you state the three different sorts of work?—*(Mr. L. G. Hansard.)*—This is brevier. [*Producing the Finance Accounts for* 1822, *and opening at page* 182.]

Will you produce an instance of long primer? [*The witness opened the same Account at page* 28.]

Will you produce an instance of pica? [*The witness produced the Lords Report respecting the Peerage* (Sess. 1821. N° 709), *and the Report on Ilchester Gaol* (Sess. 1822. N° 54), *as specimens of pica and small pica.*]

Explain to the Committee your rules for payment of your work?—When a paper consists of so many columns more than a certain number, double the general rate is paid.

What number?—Three columns and upwards.

If there are only three columns in a page does that make any difference?—Yes, if book-work, they are paid one-half more for three.

Suppose there are four or five columns?—*Mr. Hansard.*—If there are any number of columns. These, which I beg to produce, are accounts ordered to be printed on the 20th of June and on the 1st of July. I did not put this into hand, because I saw it was not complete, and supposing it was not immediately called for, reserving it to incorporate with similar accounts. I save a considerable expense by thus classing accounts together. That [*producing it*] is table-work; that [*producing it*] is not table-work. Formerly, till in 1797, I was permitted to have the charge of it, it was customary to print all accounts separately; but I have put all those accounts into one sheet of paper which relate to each other. I draw out a sheet of paper as a guide for my men to work from; this is the way all those accounts are brought into one page or sheet. Now I appeal to the Committee, whether I have not done all that could be expected of any printer; I have saved to the nation very considerably by such means.

Would it have been in conformity with your orders to have printed each separately?—Yes; and I might have made six separate sheets and separate deliveries of them.

You say that when there are columns on a page as far as three, the men are allowed half as much again for their work?—Yes, for book work; all those headings are set in a smaller type than they are paid for.

When there are three columns, what is the charge?—The headings are always done in a smaller type than the body; for that we do not pay the men any thing, though it is a smaller type; we pay them for the size the body is in, which is always larger, and it that case it is double what it would be in plain matter.

If

Appendix (A.)

L. Hansard, Esq. and Mr. L. G. Hansard. (3 July.)

If there are no headings, does that make any difference?—Sometimes it does; we have not a rule for that; I judge of that according to circumstances; whatever I pay them for, that I ground my charge upon.

Where there are three columns, and headed in small letter, your general rule is to pay double?—Yes.

Supposing the number of columns exceeds three, what is the charge then?—There is no difference in the charge between three, and any number of columns. It would increase the prices too much, by paying according to the number of columns. I therefore made the rule, if there were any number of columns, I would pay no more.

Then the double charge is for three columns or more?—Yes.

If there are only two columns, you do not pay more?—No. *(Mr. L. G. Hansard.)*—It may be proper to explain, that according to the rule and custom of the trade, all matter having three columns with headings, is charged one-half more than the common rate; but my father pays no such price as that half more, but therefore takes a lower denomination to commence with, and upon that scale makes no allowance for the increasing number of columns. If that rule were not so established, there would be a claim by the workmen for those accounts which have very numerous and small columns, for extra payment on that account. *(Mr. Hansard.)*—I have only two denominations.

In that respect the practice of your office, differs from the practice of offices generally?—Yes.

Are there not other types which you use, besides the three you have mentioned?—Yes; but I make no difference in my charges; I use all manner of type in the different works I have to print.

This produced to you is english type, is it not?—Yes; but there is very little of that used.

How many articles did you print last year in english?—A few reports.

Does your charge vary for the english?—It does.

Is it less or more?—Less.

What is the difference you pay in labour for that?—The rate per thousand to the men is the same, but they do not get the same number of words into a page of that, as they do of the other, for there is not the same number of lines.

See Appendix (B.) 11. *h.*

You were understood to state, that as between brevier, long primer, and pica, there was a different rate for those?—*(Mr. L. G. Hansard.)*—We consider the mode of calculating to be by squaring the page, taking it by the squares of m's. Suppose the squares to be the largest letter; if the page is divided into as many squares as those m's will make, the men are paid so much per thousand squares; if the m is smaller, there are more squares or letters, and it comes to a greater price by the number of thousands of squares.

You do not charge merely upon the number of letters, but on another rule?—*(Mr. Hansard.)*—The number of sheets of course makes a difference. *(Mr. L. G. Hansard.)*—The variation of the price alluded to applies to the press-work, not to the price of composition.

The composition labour is always paid at so much per thousand, whatever be the type?—*(Mr. Hansard.)*—Yes.

The press labour varies with the type?—Yes; but the press-labour for the english is the same as for the pica.

The composition, or setting the press, is uniformly paid at so much per thousand letters, whatever be the type or size of the page?—Yes.

But that the press-labour is also paid by the thousand letters, but the price varies according to the letter?—*(Mr. Hansard.)*—A man has more for printing brevier than he has for printing pica, but is paid by the token of 250 sheets, not by the letters.

The prices you gave just now of four-pence halfpenny, five-pence, five-pence halfpenny, and sixpence per thousand, you do not refer to the thousand letters?—No, that was the difference in our payment to the workmen at press; we pay them on two hundred and fifty's, or tokens.

Are the Committee to understand that it is sixpence halfpenny, sixpence, and five-pence halfpenny, according to the number of letters?—No, not letters; if the pressman prints only two hundred, or a hundred, he is paid the same as if he printed two hundred and fifty.

It goes by tokens?—Yes.

A fraction of a token is paid like a whole token?—Yes.

Appendix (A.)

L. Hansard, Esq. and Mr. L. G. Hansard.

(3 July.)

Is there any other variety in the forms you have to print which makes a variety in your charges?—No, I am not aware of any.

You made a return in the last session of the expense of printing by you for three years; by that it appears, that the paper supplied by you in the year 1818 for printing bills, reports, and other papers, cost 8,358 *l.*, and the printing on that paper cost 9,715 *l.*; on looking to the correspondent articles in the session of 1819, that the paper in that year cost 12,210 *l.* and the printing cost 9,306 *l.*; will you explain to the Committee the reason of the apparently very large disproportion between the masses of paper that were printed in those two years and the prices of printing the paper, in the first year being as 83 to 97, and in the second as 122 to 93?—*(Mr. L. G. Hansard.)*—In 1818, the number of copies of the majority of the papers printed was only 900, varying in some cases to 1,000, and in some few cases to a greater number; in 1819, the number of copies was generally 1,000, and in many cases they were much more, and in some instances very large numbers were printed, 1,500, 1,750, 2,000, and even 3,500; of course a greater quantity of paper was used.

To an extent that would explain that disproportion?—Quite so; for the price of paper will be found to be less in 1819 than in 1818.

In fact, the disproportion in quantity was even greater than the sums appear to show?—Yes; if the price had been at the same as before, the disproportion would have been greater.

By whose order was that disproportionate number ordered?—By the Speaker's order. *(Mr. Hansard.)*—I always apply to the Speaker for directions for the number of copies to be printed; Mr. Whittam takes the Speaker's direction on the number I am to print.

The Committee are to understand, that whatever be the apparent disproportion of the expense of printing to the mass of paper printed, that is the solution of it?—*(Mr. L. G. Hansard.)*—Certainly; because the precise quantity of paper is ascertained, and charged specifically on every article.

Does the Speaker make the order in writing to you, when he varies the number that are to be printed of any particular paper?—*(Mr. Hansard.)*—I write upon the proof, "how many copies to be printed," and the Speaker puts the number with his initials underneath it, where it exceeds 1,000.

In what way is the general order issued to you as to the general number, where not varied; in writing, or how?—By Mr. Whittam.

Verbally?—Yes; he receives the Speaker's direction, and he communicates it to me.

He checks the account afterwards according to that order?—He does.

Will you turn to the item in the paper before you for printing the Journal, volume 73, in the year 1818; the pages in that volume appear to be 822; the expense of printing and paper for that volume appears to be 2,715 *l.* which is at something more than the rate of 3 *l.* per page; measuring by the pages in the third item of this same year, there appears a charge for reprinting the Journal volumes 47 and 48, and volume 15 of the Reports, the number of pages in them appears to be—volume 47, 1,092 pages; volume 48, 998 pages, and the 15th volume of the Reports, 667, those pages amounting to 2,757; the expense of printing and of paper for them is 5,551 *l.* which does not amount to 2 *l.* per page; how do you explain that apparently very large difference between an excess over 3 *l.* per page and a falling off of 2 *l.*?—*(Mr. L. G. Hansard.)*—We conclude an inspection of the volumes will explain it immediately; the pages of the 73d volume of the Journals are considerably larger, both in width and in length, than those of the reprinted volumes of 47 and 48, besides that, above one-half of the 73d volume consisted of Appendix matter, which is in smaller type, and the greatest proportion of it comes under the class of that expensive printing called table-work; in the reprinted Journals there is very little of that kind of work.

Were the number of copies of the current volumes of the Journals the same with those of the reprinted?—*(Mr. Hansard.)*—No; 1,750 of the 73d volume, and of the reprinted only 1,200; the latter had two letters less in the width of the column lines, and six lines less in a page; it was at my suggestion to the late Speaker that the column should be widened and the page lengthened, to save the expense.

[*Volumes 73, 74, and 75, and several volumes of the reprinted Journals were inspected by the Committee, and it appeared that the page in the current volumes was longer and wider than in the reprinted volumes, and that there was a larger proportion of table work.*]

You

Appendix (A.)

L. Hansard, Esq. and Mr. L. G. Hansard.

(3 July.)

You have gone through your rules with respect to the grounds on which you make up your charge to the public, have the goodness to state whether there is any and what difference in respect of the charges made to your private employers?—*(Mr. L. G. Hansard.)*—No; we charge the public precisely the same as we do a bookseller.

Are there any differences between the rules by which you charge the public, and to a bookseller?—No.

You make up your account to a bookseller precisely the same as you would to the public?—The original ground-work of ascertaining the expenses of labour are the same, except as we stated on Monday, that we paid something more for journeymen's wages; there is no other difference whatever.

Journeymen's wages being the ground-work of the whole, of course that affects the rate of charge to the public?—As an item of expense incurred, certainly.

That difference you stated is sixpence and sixpence halfpenny, being one-twelfth more in wages?—Yes.

That will make one-twelfth more of total charge to the public, the whole being calculated upon the wages?—Yes.

Do you pay your pressmen more wages?—No; they are not under the same circumstances.

Do not you charge the public expedition-money, and not to your private employers?—Certainly; we charge our private employers, where expedition is called for; but we do not charge the public.

Can you give a rule, as to the charge to private employers for expedition?—If the men work after usual hours, as it was stated in our evidence on Monday, that expense becomes an item of charge; it is at the rate of three-pence an hour extra, being as we stated, in the proportion of nearly one-half. *(Mr. Hansard.)*—In printing private Bills, where time is an object, extra charges for night-work and expedition are incurred and charged for. *(Mr. L. G. Hansard.)*—The Journals for the current year and the re-printed volumes are not subject to any extra wages; the same rate of wages is paid for that kind of work as would be paid if it were any other book printed by us for the trade.

What is the reason for that difference?—Because the one is done during the session, and requires greater expedition; and the Journals are done after the session, and do not require the same dispatch.

Then this additional rate of wages, which you constantly pay your men for session work, is in lieu of expedition-money?—In lieu of the charge of expedition-money for the men, combined with the greater trouble of it in collecting their materials together, in having to set up the whole of their presses, and not having the advantage of a return of the materials.

Do you actually pay your men for session-work expedition-money?—Yes, when they work over hours, certainly.

The volume of Journals, then, costs the public just what it would cost any bookseller?—Exactly so.

What difference does the not having a return of the letter make to the men?—In the usual process of printing works, it is customary to collect the materials together sufficient for four or five sheets; there is in that some loss of time, because the same materials will not suit for every description of work; therefore, when those sheets are printed off, the compositors make use of the same kind of type and materials for successive sheets; but when the whole of the presses are set up, they are constantly collecting materials, and therefore have not the advantage of the return or use of those materials. Here is one book on one subject, of one sized page; the type is dispersed in different parts, and if those sheets are given to the compositors, they have to collect the type from the different parts: that is called technically making up the letter; it is attended with more trouble. When the letter is made up, the progressive setting up is attended with less trouble; for if they use the same materials for the work they have in hand, there is a greater facility. *(Mr. Hansard.)*—It may be proper to state, that now the Journal is printed as the session goes on; but by an arrangement I have made with the workmen, it comes under the denomination of book-work, and is not paid extra for.

Do you do a good deal of private business?—Latterly I have not been able to do much; once I did to a great extent.

What is the mode in which you are paid by the public?—My bill is made out at the end of the session, or as soon as we can make it out; this last year it was not

Appendix (A.)

L. Hansard, Esq. and Mr. L. G. Hansard.

(3 July.)

made out till January or February. Then it undergoes an examination, and I get my payment within the year, or very soon after.

The payment is punctual?—Yes.

You have no risk?—None.

Is it not usual to make a difference in employment of that sort for the punctuality and certainty of your payment, from what you would if you were obliged to give a long and precarious credit?—It is upon that supposition I go to a great expense in capital, in buildings, and in additional labour for the public, which I should not for the usual course of trade; all the booksellers work is taken away from me, consequently my anxiety is at an end as soon as it is done; the public work lies by me, and I have been obliged to provide extensive warehouses and buildings for containing papers, the accumulations of twenty years, for which I make no charge; I give that in as a bonus for the regularity of my payment. Of these papers I keep indexes and catalogues, and if a particular business is coming on I have applications sent to me to make selections of papers on that subject. I have entreated the providing of public warehouses and to have the papers removed from me; for their remaining with me is a risk and a great weight upon my mind. I have extensive quantities of papers accumulating in my hands for twenty years back.

Of what do those large stores consist, are they the excesses of numbers ordered over those required?—Yes; for instance, if a thousand copies are printed, nine hundred are delivered; about fifty are sent to the officers of state, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. and the remainder are kept by me in store.

That would be about 50 or 60 per 1,000?—Just so.

Is that the proportion which forms this immense store?—Yes; excepting where larger numbers are printed.

Have you a large stock of Journals?—I have a very large stock since they have been reprinted; but the warehouse room for those Journals, which I was obliged to hire, I am repaid.

Is it a convenience to the public to have a store of these overplus papers?—With submission, the Clerk of the Journals can best speak to that.

Are papers returned to you from the Vote office?—Never.

What becomes of them?—I do not know any thing of them.

Are there two rooms in the neighbourhood of the House, filled with such papers?—Those are papers printed before the Union.

There are charges for binding expenses, in the year 1818, 1,537*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; in the year 1819, 3,280*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; in the short session of the year 1820, 230*l.*; and in the year 1820, 2,003*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*; what did those charges consist of?—Folding and stitching, and putting into the blue covers; and in some few instances, for putting into boards.

Can you state any fixed rule, on which you make up those charges?—Yes; we have a rule, by which we charge the folding and stitching, &c.

Can you state them in writing?—Certainly. [*The witness was directed to furnish the same.*] *(Mr. Hansard.)*—This paper, which will be No. 500, I am now printing; it contains six distinct orders for printing, and which papers were sent to me separately, and which might have been printed separately, occasioning thereby considerable increase of expense; but I have put them all together, in the mode the Committee will see by inspection, having previously drawn a plan for the printing them; and this I do with respect to every paper.

[*The several separate accounts, and plan for printing them, were produced and inspected by the Committee*; and they expressed their approbation of the same.]

Have the goodness to explain to the Committee your mode of charging for warehouse rent, labour in piling, and removing volumes, tying them up in wrappers for preservation, and other incidental expenses, porterage, &c.?—We charge precisely the rents we pay; with our bill we deliver in the vouchers.

Those warehouses are different warehouses from those in which you keep the store papers?—Yes.

For those therefore you have no allowance?—None.

What mode of charge do you adopt for the labour, in piling and removing volumes?—We ascertain the time the persons are employed, and charge precisely what we pay them.

You make no increase upon that charge?—No, not at all I believe on the labour; we have five per cent for interest, but no other charge.

When

Appendix (A.)

L. Hansard, Esq. and Mr. L. G. Hansard.

(3 July.)

When you send in your account, do you send in any vouchers for the payments you have actually made?—For the rent.

Not for the labour?—No.

That is taken upon your assertion?—Yes, it is.

By what authority do you charge the copy money?—I do not include it in my charges; it is written in upon my bill. *(Mr. L. G. Hansard.)*—Our bill, after having been examined by Mr. Whittam, and after he has certified that the articles are correct, is then sent to the chief clerk, by whom the copy money is added; the total figures are in his writing, not in my father's.

There is a charge here for the Clerk of the Journals?—*(Mr. Hansard.)*—That is added in the same way; it is not charged by me; when I obtain the money at the Treasury I pay it to him.

Your charge for paper is of course very considerable in the course of the year, to what amount do you charge as a general profit upon paper?—*(Mr. L. G. Hansard.)*—Our charge is from five to seven and a half per cent upon what we pay; in the majority of cases it does not exceed five per cent. We take extreme pains to purchase the paper at the lowest possible prices the market can afford, and we likewise pay for it at six months credit. *(Mr. Hansard.)*—I charge the paper for every item separately, to the ream, half ream, or quarter ream. I must keep a quantity of paper always wetted ready to print any thing; I charge only the net quantity used, however small that may be, and I put up with the loss of many portions. In 1772, government furnished the paper, but they found there was a very great loss, and directed me to furnish it, making me an allowance of two shillings a ream for care and judgment in the purchase, I charging only the net quantity used. Paper was then twelve and fifteen shillings a ream. I have never charged in that proportion; never exceeding seven and a half per cent, and on a great portion five per cent.

Some of the papers are printed on wove paper and some not?—Yes; I introduced this kind of wove paper myself for the Parliamentary Printing, conceiving it the cheapest. The laid paper I use only for the Bills; that is a little dearer; I apply it to the Bills on account of their being written upon. In order to save expense for one of the Reports on Education, I had a paper manufactured under my own directions; that is a double foolscap. On this I print eight pages on a sheet in the room of four, by which I save a great portion of the press work; there is a considerable saving to government by that.

You frequently pay for a large proportion of the paper before you receive the money from government?—Oh! yes, a great deal of it indeed.

That commission of five or seven and a half per cent, includes what you might charge for interest of money, as well as your own skill in purchasing the paper?—Yes; it is very well known we have a higher per cent upon the paper we purchase for private employers. I was obliged to have the frame of my presses altered to enable those eight pages being printed together.

Do you know that any of those old stores of printed papers you have referred to, were ever sold from your warehouses?—I have no knowledge of any; I think our books would soon point it out if it were so; from the account I have referred to, and which is now before the Committee, for 1816, 1819, and 1821, it will be seen that I have always delivered to government from 1,010 to 1,020, instead of 1,000 of every paper.

When 1,000 or 1,500 copies of any work are printed, and the paper be what is called perfect, are there not a few overplus copies?—Yes.

What is done with those overplus copies?—I keep them in the stores, and give the government credit for them.

They are all accounted for?—They are; the whole ream of paper, as it is made perfect to us, produces 500 sheets net, with some overplus, which is accounted for. *See* Appendix B. N° 5.

The papers for which you are answerable to government would appear at any time by reference to the columns of your annual accounts, specifying what is in store?—*(Mr. L. G. Hansard.)*—That account before the Committee is not returned annually, but we have catalogues in which they are stated, and the Speaker frequently calls for accounts of what we have in store.

Is a copy of that catalogue in possession of the Clerk of the Journals?—No.

They have no means, if any thing was to happen to you, of knowing what they could call upon you for?—No; we have duplicate catalogues; we only wait for the proper authorities to call for them, and we are ready to produce them. *(Mr. Hansard.)*—They are always varying; during the sitting of Parliament papers are continually

Appendix (A.)

L. Hansard, Esq. and Mr. L. G. Hansard.

(3 July.)

tinually sent for. *(Mr. L. G. Hansard.)*—We have an index to the catalogue, referring to the subject of every paper.

Do you make any return annually to any person, of the amount you have printed, the amount you have delivered, and the amount which remains in store?—*(Mr. Hansard.)*—No; there are always checks against me to know what I have.

What receipts do you obtain for papers delivered to any individual; do you take any receipts?—No; I deliver none without the Speaker's order. When I say to no individual I should explain, that if an honourable Member were to call on me and say he wanted a bill or paper pending in Parliament, I should be thought pertinacious, if I were to refuse to deliver it; but no important paper or volume of Journals is delivered without an order.

Supposing on the first of January 1822, a Member had wished to ascertain what quantity of printed Parliamentary papers remained in store, where could he have obtained that information?—If he had applied to Mr. Whittam he could have given it.

You are not aware of any catalogue, except that which you keep?—No.

But you have regular accounts?—Yes.

Are the Committee to understand that Mr. Whittam could have stated the quantity of surplus papers without applying to you?—No.

Your bill contains a charge for printing so many?—Yes.

You have delivered so many?—Yes, 900 to the Vote-office; there are many others delivered at intermediate times.

Those are all under warrants?—Yes.

Then those warrants would discharge you?—Yes.

Is any order given to deliver the papers from your warehouse of which Mr. Whittam is not cognizant?—An order comes from Mr. Rickman, or the Speaker, without going through Mr. Whittam, frequently.

Do you keep those orders?—Yes.

Are they all written?—Yes.

Have you charge of the Irish Record volumes?—*(Mr. L. G. Hansard.)*—The volumes printed by order of the House; what remains of them are under our charge.

Did you print for the commissioners?—No.

[*Some sheets were shown to the witness.*]

Did you print those?—Yes.

Have you ever had any printed papers stolen from your stores?—Unfortunately we have; but whatever has been so stolen, we have always made good.

How do you mean made good?—We have set the press again, and reprinted them. We have of this Irish Report set up the press of six sheets. Those which are shown to me, are the plates and the explanation of the plates. Two persons were discharged by us, who robbed several works in progress; when it came to be made good, we found of some works twenty copies short, and of others fifty copies short; and when the recess came, we re-set the presses, and had them printed over again.

How many of those did you print?—Fifteen hundred.

Do you know whether any parliamentary papers have been usually sold amongst booksellers?—*(Mr. Hansard.)*—No, I do not know that they have; I am not privy to it; but some time ago, when I discovered that parliamentary papers were on sale, I have bought them and made up sets with them, till I found there was no end to it; it is notorious that they are on sale.

How do you account for their being on sale?—Some members may be indifferent to them, and some may give them to their servants.

How do you buy those you purchased?—Some with the blue covers taken off.

Are they not more frequently sold in sheets?—No.

Have you seen as many in sheets that have never been stitched, as in blue covers?—Certainly not. *(Mr. L. G. Hansard.)*—If they are not stitched, it is a *prima facie* proof that they came from our stores. The Journals may have been sold unstitched, because they are delivered to Members in that state.

What is the largest quantity you have ever known at any time, of parliamentary printed papers on sale?—We have seen small portions, probably of 50 or 100 pounds weight, in a miscellaneous state. *(Mr. Hansard.)*—They have been in persons hands, and folded over, and dirtied.

Are they to be purchased in complete annual sets?—I really cannot tell that.

Where you have found printed parliamentary papers and bought them, have you taken

Appendix (A.)

L. Hansard, Esq. and Mr. L. G. Hansard. (3 July.)

taken pains to ascertain from whence they came?—*(Mr. L. G. Hansard.)*—When we ascertained that the papers must have been delivered out of our stores into circulation, we considered that we had no longer any lien upon them; if they were in a state that they must have come direct from our stores without having been in circulation, we have endeavoured to trace them; but when we have found, from appearances, that they must have been delivered from us, and passed through other people, we have not felt ourselves bound or authorized to proceed further.

Have you lost any considerable quantity at any time?—Very considerable quantities within the last two or three years.

Have you ever detected and prosecuted any person?—Unfortunately we never prosecuted them; we detected them; I am very sorry we injudiciously refrained from prosecuting. *(Mr. Hansard.)*—They pleaded their families, and they have since that done me all the possible mischief they could; but the nation has never suffered by any loss of papers from my possession.

Mr. *John Mac Arthur*, called in; and delivered in a copy of the King's Printer's bill for the year 1821, (in part.)

Mr. J. M'Arthur.

WHAT printing does that include?—It comprehends the printing for the House of Peers.

You furnish an annual account to government of the work done?—We do.

How is that account audited and inspected?—It is delivered to the Treasury, and I believe, afterwards examined by a printer; I have reason to think it is.

Does he communicate with you, or make any inquiries of you?—Sometimes applications are made for an explanation.

Who is the printer who usually examines those accounts, is it the same person annually?—Mr. Cox.

He examines Mr. Hansard's also, does not he?—I am not acquainted with that.

Your account is made out for the different articles?—Yes.

Can you state to the Committee the principle upon which you make out that charge for each article?—Upon the subject of charges I must beg leave to refer the honourable Committee to Mr. Strahan himself, who is much disposed to attend the Committee to explain those matters.

He can give a more distinct explanation of those matters?—Yes.

It frequently happens that you print for the Lords, documents which have been printed for the Commons?—Yes.

In those cases, does it not sometimes occur that you have the accommodation of the Commons presses?—I believe scarcely in any one instance lately; we receive a copy from the House of Peers, and we set it up without reference to the House of Commons.

Has it not occurred within your recollection, that the Commons press being standing, you have had the accommodation of that press?—Yes, in the case of the Population returns, I recollect that was the case.

What was the accommodation you there received?—We had no profit whatever from the circumstance; the composition was out of the question.

You received the number of copies you wanted from Mr. Hansard's press?—Yes, and we paid for the printing.

In what way did you charge that to government?—I think we charged ten per cent upon the expense charged to us by Mr. Hansard.

Was there any charge made for composition?—None by Mr. Hansard; and therefore we had no ground for making any.

The public did not pay for the re-composition?—Certainly not; the fees of office, as a distinct matter, are granted by the Act of Parliament.

The ten per cent was a profit distinct from the fees upon what you paid Mr. Hansard?—Yes.

And you did not pay Mr. Hansard for setting up the press?—No.

In what year did this occur?—About ten years ago. There is now one in the press; we have furnished paper for that, the last Population return.

Are you now printing that for the use of the Lords?—We are, at least Mr. Hansard is printing it for that purpose.

You receive your copies from him?—Yes; which copies we deliver to the House of Peers: there is no charge made upon it for the composition.

But there is a charge of ten per cent profit?—Yes, we advance the money; the money is paid.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. M^c Arthur.

(3 July.)

You send in the paper?—Yes.

In how many instances, in the course of a session, have you had occasion to borrow the Commons composition?—Never in Bills.

Mr. *John Jessop*, again called in; and Examined.

Mr. J. Jessop.

HAVE you any further circumstances to state to the Committee?—The same person I before referred to has been with me, with another bundle, and I sent my young man after him.

Did you trace him?—Yes.

Where did you find he went to?—No. 6, Penlington-place, Hercules-buildings, near the Asylum; I asked him how he came by the paper, he said, I might depend upon it it was nothing but waste paper, and if he did not sell it as such it all would be burnt; I asked him to give me his address as there was an investigation going on, and he declined it.

You do not know any thing more about this individual?—No.

Did you observe the papers he brought to you?—They were the same kind of paper; I did not open the bundle to see what was in it.

You did not keep the paper?—No; he took the paper away with him, and went to No. 6, Penlington-place.

Veneris, 5° die Julii, 1822.

HENRY BANKES, ESQUIRE, in the Chair.

Mr. *John Bowyer Nichols*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. J. B. Nichols.

(5 July.)

YOUR Father and yourself print the Votes of the House of Commons?—Yes.

Are there any observations which you wish to make to the Committee with regard to any general and extra expenses which may attend printing the Votes, which do not attach to printing ordinary and common bookwork?—In expectation that I should be called upon, I have taken the liberty of putting down two or three observations upon that subject. The printers of the Votes beg leave most respectfully to state, that Mr. Nichols the elder has had the satisfaction to be employed, as printer of the Votes, for above sixty years, and his son above twenty-five years; that from the year 1729 to 1777, the Votes were printed by J. Nichols, senior, and his predecessor, Mr. Bowyer; and that they, after deducting the expenses, accounted to the Speaker for the profit, which from 1755 to 1772, amounted on an average to about 240*l.* a year.

Are the Committee to understand, that from the year 1755 to the year 1772 the Members were supplied with copies of the Votes, and that the public were put to no expense for the same?—Yes; 600 copies were delivered gratis to the House of Commons.

Were the Votes sold to the public at that time?—Yes; it was from the extra sale that all the expenses were paid for printing the 600 delivered to the House, and the printing those that were sold, there was still a profit after paying the expenses. From 1772, the sale gradually diminished (occasioned by the proceedings of the House being regularly detailed in the newspapers), till in 1777 there was an actual loss, when the then Speaker, Sir Fletcher Norton, transferred the account to the Treasury. Since that period, the printer's bill has been regularly certified by the Speaker at the end of each Session, and the balance has been received from the Treasury. Previous to the year 1817, the Votes were printed at the old establishment of Nichols & Son, in Red Lion-passage, Fleet-street, and they then made double or treble the quantity of sheets they now do; but the Honourable House having resolved, in March 1817, that the Votes should be printed in a new and compressed method, and that they should be printed during the sitting of the House and finished at an early hour the next morning, it became necessary to engage extensive premises near to the House of Commons. This the printers immediately did, under the authority and with the approbation of the Right honourable Lord Colchester, then Speaker. By this step, the printers have sustained a serious loss, from the falling off of many of their old connections in business, in consequence of their removal, and have also incurred very serious responsibilities and great additional expenses, not without a hope that the contiguity of their printing-office might eventually

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Mr. J. B. Nichols. (5 July.)

eventually lead to other employment, but which hope has not hitherto been realized. The premises now in their occupation in Parliament-street have cost the printers (including repairs) not less than 6,000*l.* besides the expenses of removal; and the King's taxes and parish rates on their premises amount annually to upwards of 135*l.* Many of the printer's expenses, such as house-rent and taxes, and yearly wages to some confidential workmen, are going on throughout the year, whereas the House of Commons seldom sits more than about 100 days; and as the printers charge by the sheet, the expenses fall very heavy on the small quantity of sheets the Votes now make, compared to what they made before 1817. In 1817, when the printer's account was first made out for the Votes in their present form, their bill went through the careful revision of the principal clerks of the House of Commons, and the reasons were minutely explained upon which the several particulars of each charge were justified. This was done, the printers trust they may confidently say, to the perfect satisfaction of the Right honourable The Speaker.

Have you any considerable quantity of private trade independently of printing for the House of Commons?—Not a great deal; we have chiefly the Gentleman's Magazine, and some works on topography.

Should you have purchased premises so large, or expended so much money as 6,000*l.* upon your present establishment for the purpose of printing the Votes only?—When we engaged those premises we did it rather hastily, in consequence of being told that we must move down immediately; that it was to be done within a fortnight; we engaged those premises not knowing exactly whether we should move into them ourselves, and give up our own premises; but after keeping them two or three years, we found it would be better to come down altogether to Parliament-street, but for two or three years we had both on our hands.

You sold or let your former premises, of course, for a considerable sum?—We let them.

The Committee observe that the charge for printing the Votes is six guineas per sheet, for 1,000 copies, would that be a proper charge for regular bookwork, if there were no particular extra expenses attending it?—Certainly not; but I would beg to remark, that although the Votes seldom make more than one sheet a day (and occasionally only half a sheet) it is necessary to have an establishment of, at least, twelve persons, and when the Vote makes more than one sheet, more men are required; on consideration that the whole work is executed in the night, the printers are obliged to add half to all the payments or usual wages paid by them to their workmen, an increase not more than sufficient to compensate them for their activity and zealous exertion; the master's charge is calculated at double the amount of his actual disbursements to his workmen (to cover the wear and tear, as well as ordinary use, of his printing materials and advance of capital, and to allow himself a fair profit); thus the charge for printing the Votes became increased from 4*l.* 4*s.* a sheet (which was the price before 1817) to 6*l.* 6*s.* five shillings being added in consequence of 250 more copies being called for to answer the increased sale; the price was 6*l.* 6*s.* the first year, but 250 more copies were called for, and in consequence of that, 5*s.* was added, making 6*l.* 11*s.*

As the Votes seldom make more than one sheet per day, and occasionally only half a sheet, how is it possible that twelve persons should be necessary for the establishment, to do so small a portion of work?—I cannot better illustrate that than by mentioning what was done the very last night; we have four compositors and a superintendent always engaged on the composing work; those men came on duty at six o'clock in the evening; they were printing portions of the Votes till the House rose, which was one o'clock, and it was three o'clock before we received the whole of the manuscript; it was then necessary to have a good many men on the spot, because it was to go to press as soon as possible, so that the copies might be distributed to the Members at their breakfast time; I have with me the last night's Votes, which I will beg the Committee to look at, and that will in a measure explain the reason.

How many copies do you work off for the morning's delivery?—1,175.

You work off the whole impression?—Yes.

What time is necessary to work it off?—It takes the pressmen, after they get their forms, about four hours.

As the night work is as regular as day work, do you pay much more extra to the workmen for work which is so regular, than you would for day-work?—Yes; we paythem half as much again.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. B. Nichols.

(5 July.)

What do you think would be a fair price per sheet for the Votes if done day by day, in the manner of other work?—I should suppose about half price.

Do you charge the same price for the Appendix as for the Votes?—No.

At what rate do you charge the Appendix?—We charge the Appendix according to the price of the old Votes, which was four guineas.

Do you print the Appendix by day?—Not altogether, but in the course of the week; it is crowded very much into Sunday and early in the morning of Monday.

Is there any particular reason for printing the Votes on a Sunday?—Only that they are ordered to be delivered on the Monday morning.

What would be the regular charge for work done like the Appendix, in the ordinary course of business?—About three guineas per sheet; we always expect to be paid extra for parliamentary work.

Whether done by day or by night?—Yes.

Is there any solid reason why parliamentary work should be paid for at a higher rate than book work?—The workmen have always expected to be paid more, and I believe it has been the custom.

If there be no extra trouble in doing parliamentary work, more than in ordinary work for the trade, can there be any proper reason why more should be paid for work done for the House of Commons than for other persons?—It generally supersedes other works, and disappoints our connections.

Do not the same circumstances attend work done for the booksellers, when they require a pamphlet or any other work to be done in a hurry; is it not necessary to make the same exertion for them as for parliamentary work?—I can only say that I believe it has been the custom to charge more for parliamentary work, on those grounds.

In your account for 1818, there is a charge of 11*l.* 12*s.* for printing revises of various sheets of the Votes; is this a necessary expense?—They were ordered by the clerks of the House on the following day.

For what reason were they ordered?—On account of errors committed in the making-up of the Vote on the preceding day, and to put those Votes on the table of the House and in the offices; to correct mistakes made in the Journal-office, twenty copies or twenty-five copies were printed of particular Votes.

There is a charge of 117*l.* 18*s.* in your bill for 1818, for the attendance of men when the House sat late; at what rate is this charge made?—At the rate of eighteen shillings per hour.

For how many men?—For five men and a boy, after eleven o'clock; not during the whole of the night. Presuming that the House rises at what used to be the hour of rising, but not lately, they have done their work at eleven o'clock. To ensure their attendance after that, we are obliged to pay them very high wages; each compositor has 1*s.* 6*d.* per hour after that time. Then, of course, we put our profit upon that; I am obliged myself, or a confidential person, to be up during the time they are there.

Have you taken pains to ascertain whether the work could be done at lower rates?—This is a thing quite peculiar to my office; I do not suppose it occurs in any other. When we first had the Votes to do in this way, the same men were employed upon it; some of them have been in the office twenty years.

What do your compositors get a week, upon an average?—A careful compositor will get from a guinea and a half to two pounds; those men cannot work in the day, of course.

Do you mean during the whole year?—Yes; I employ those men, as far as I can, at other times; they will earn more during the hurry of the session; but that is a little stock they have to lay by against the summer, when I can hardly keep them employed.

There is a charge in the bill for 1818 of 53*l.* 10*s.* for corrections, Sunday and night work, on the Appendix; this is a charge in addition to the 131*l.* for the night-work, at 18*s.*?—Yes, that is on the Appendix only; that arises from the circumstance of our having to pay our workmen and compositors a very old established charge, which I am afraid it will be impossible for us to do away, the paying Sunday work; the Appendix to the Votes is chiefly printed on the Sunday.

Is it at all necessary to deliver the whole of the Appendix to the Votes on the Monday morning?—We have our orders from the Speaker to do so, that the Members may have something put before them on the Monday, which would otherwise be a blank day.

Could

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(5 July.)

Could they not have the half of the past week's Appendix placed before them on the Monday and the other half on the Wednesday morning, without Sunday or extra work?—Certainly, if we had the copy of the Appendix of the first half of the week in time.

If there were two deliveries of the Appendix in the course of the week, might it not be printed without paying any extra price whatever?—Not entirely, because there would still be Sunday work on about half the Appendix, and there would be a few corrections, but they do not form perhaps above one-third of the charge.

The Appendix consists of the petitions?—Yes.

Do you not get them from day to day?—We generally get the Monday's on Wednesday; the last do not come in till late on Friday evening, or probably on Saturday morning.

If you had the petitions from day to day, you would be able probably to complete the whole by Saturday night?—We keep printing them from day to day, as we are supplied with copy; it is when the petitions are very long that the expense is great, particularly when the election petitions occur.

Is it not always necessary to detain your men after eleven?—Not if the House rises early.

What do you call early?—Nine o'clock.

Should you then finish the Votes by eleven?—Yes, the composition; the pressmen come at an early hour in the morning.

Are the Committee to understand, that if there were to be two deliveries of the Appendix in the course of the week, instead of the whole being delivered on the Monday morning, a considerable saving might be effected to the public?—About half the charge of the Sunday work, generally speaking, would be saved, and a good deal of the night work; we have had the greatest difficulty when the Appendix has made fifteen or twenty sheets, to get them printed at all, and I have been obliged to borrow fifteen or twenty men from other offices to work the whole of the Sunday and Sunday night.

What would you charge a bookseller per sheet, for work done like the Appendix, in the ordinary course of your business?—

Have you any other statements to make to the Committee?—It may be proper to remark, that from the larger establishment than would in ordinary cases be employed, being unavoidably necessary to insure the Vote being finished by the accustomed hour, I speak within compass when I state, that our expenses are considerably more than double those of common printing. The Votes being printed in the night, causes also a great increase in our expenses for coals and candles. It may be proper also to observe, that the payment to the men, when the House sits late, is a moderate payment for those hours, in which the several compositors and pressmen attend, without being fully employed; which is indispensable from the uncertain time at which the House may rise, and the last articles of the Vote be sent to the printers. During this time, however, the workmen are employed in correcting the earlier proceedings of the Vote, or preparing the concluding part in anticipation.

From the experience you have had in printing public work, are you prepared to suggest any mode of lessening the public expense?—Not being aware of that question being put, I beg time to consider before I answer it.

Is it the usual custom for printers to charge double what they pay their men for composition, in order to cover their expenses of type, presses, ink, ware-room, and other incidental matters?—I believe the practice varies according to circumstances. I believe it has been customary to charge parliamentary work double. On the printers book-work the charge is by thirds.

That is to cover the charges, and to allow a reasonable profit in the trade?—Yes.

That double charge includes the expense of superintendence?—It does.

Might not some abatement be made in the profit upon the attendance of men, when the House sits late, without any unreasonable diminution from your profits?—If we could get our men to take less, we should think ourselves not justified in charging more than on the sum we pay them.

You pay them eighteen pence an hour?—Yes.

And your charge is three shillings an hour?—Yes.

In the year 1818, the attendance of men is charged, 117*l.* 18*s.*; in 1819, 303*l.* 6*s.*; in 1819 and 1820, 57*l.* 10*s.*; in 1820, 145*l.* 10*s.*; and in 1821, 377*l.* 2*s.*; as no incidental expense attaches to the attendance of the men, might not a less profit be reasonable upon those charges?—The first year, that sum was

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charged in the same way, and the same profit was put on, as on the other items, and it has proceeded in the same way all the way through; I should state, the time charged includes the work they have done in the mean time.

Is not your charge per sheet?—Yes, but that only covers the charge up to eleven o'clock.

What kind of paper is used for the Votes and the appendixes?—Laid foolscap.

What is the price which you charge per ream?—In 1818, 32*s.*; in 1819, 31*s.* in 1820, 30*s.*; and in 1821, 29*s.*

There is a charge of writing demy, besides the foolscap, for what purpose is the demy used?—For the proof sheets to be laid before the officers of the House for correction.

Is it necessary to have the proof sheets on demy paper?—It must be on paper of a larger size.

For what reason?—On account of the numerous corrections and additions.

Would not the ordinary size of foolscap allow sufficient space for any common corrections?—I should conceive not; these are not in the nature of common corrections, many of them are additions. [*The witness produced the copy and proof of the Vote of last night.*]

Do you purchase the paper on which the Votes are printed yourself?—The paper for the Votes has been supplied from the shop of the same stationers (Messrs. Chapman and Weguelin of Basinghall-street) for more than ninety years, and the stationer's bill has always been included in the printer's account.

Do you charge any commission on the account of your stationer's bills, and how much?—We charged no commission on the paper till within the last eight years; since 1814 the stationers have made us a discount on the payment of their bill.

Of what per cent?—Of ten per cent.

What stationer supplies you?—Messrs. Chapman and Weguelin.

The paper is purchased under your own direction and from your own choice?—For many years we did not consider ourselves at liberty to change the stationer, as he was nominated originally by Mr. Speaker Onslow, but he went on supplying the paper and sent in his bill, which we included in our account, and never received any allowance upon it till 1814.

Do you conceive that paper as good as that now used for the Votes might be purchased of wholesale stationers at a much less rate?—I should imagine it might; I was dissatisfied with the account last year, and before this session I called on the stationer to inquire what price he meant to charge; he told me he should charge 26*s.* which is the price this session.

Are you in the habit of purchasing any paper of the same quality for private work?—Yes.

From other persons?—Sometimes from this person, and sometimes from others, but it is not a paper we much use.

Have you been in the habit of paying the same prices the public have paid?—The little paper we have used has been of a fine quality, and I have paid very often more.

Do you know any thing of the allowance to the clerks in the Journal-office?—No, except paying it by order of the Speaker; we receive it at the Treasury, and pay it over; it is put at the foot of our account by the Speaker.

In your bill for 1820, there is a charge of 36*l.* 15*s.* as an allowance to a clerk, at the rate of 10*s.* 6*d.* per day; and there is also another charge of 250*l.* fixed allowance to the clerks of the Journal-office; for what purposes are those payments made to the clerks of the Journal-office?—I understand the payment of 10*s.* 6*d.* per day is an old allowance to the clerk of the House, in part of the expense of compiling the Vote; and the charge of 250*l.* is for the payment of three clerks, who make out the copy as the House proceed in the business; and it is for those clerks making out the copy, and examining the proof sheets.

There is another charge of 160*l.* per annum, for compiling a manuscript index to the Votes?—That did not come into our account until about two sessions ago, when the index to the Votes ceased to be printed; before that, we printed the index to the Votes, and were paid the amount of our bill by the clerk who compiled that index.

How much has the price of paper fallen since 1817?—I am scarcely able to answer that question at the moment.

Will you be able on a future day, when you bring in your suggestions as to the possibility of greater economy in your department, to include a statement as to the price of stationery?—Certainly.

You

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. B. Nichols.

(5 July.)

You stated, that the proof sheets are printed upon a larger and more expensive paper than the votes themselves, is it usual in any book whatever for the proof sheets to be printed on a larger or a better paper than the work itself?—It is usual to print them on an inferior paper.

It appears by your account for the year 1820, that 82*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* is charged for Treasury fees on receiving your bills for 1819-20, which amount to 4,900 *l.* for what are those charges?—I can best explain that by presenting the bill paid last year, amounting to 69*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* being the fees for receiving the sum of 2,384*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

[*The witness delivered in the same, which was read, as follows:*]

"PARTICULARS of the several fees paid at the Treasury and Exchequer on receiving the sum of £. 2,384. 4. 8. being the balance of the bill of John Nichols & Son, for printing the Votes of the House of Commons, for Session 1820.

		£.	s.	d.
1821. Jan. 27.	Paid fees at the Treasury	8	6	–
Feb. 3.	Fees at the Exchequer:			
	Pell Office	24	11	–
	Tellers' fee at same office	26	16	6
	Fee at Tellers office	8	18	9
	Stamp at Exchequer	–	10	–
	Stamps for Messrs. Hatsell, Seymour, and Whittam	–	7	–
		£. 69	9	3

MIDDLESEX (*to wit.*) *John Bowyer Nichols* of Parliament-street, Westminster, printer, maketh oath and saith, that the above is a just and true account unsatisfied and due to this deponent and to his father, his partner in trade. *J. B. Nichols.*

"Sworn before me this 7th day of July 1821, at Queen-square, Westminster, *Ed. Markland.*"

What number of the Votes is usually sold?—About 200 copies each day.

How is that brought to the account?—That is deducted from my account.

How many of the Appendixes are sold?—I do not think any are sold, at least not latterly.

How many copies of the Votes and Appendix do you print in all?—1,175 of the Votes, and 1,000 of the Appendix.

Are those sold at the Vote office included in that number?—Yes, they are; I have here a statement of the delivery of Votes.

[*The witness delivered in the same, which was read, as follows:*]

"Delivery of the Votes:

"On the morning of publication, there are delivered to Mr. Mitchell, of the Vote-office, on the public account, for the use of the Members and public offices, &c.	900
Also, for sale by Mr. Mitchell, who supplies the public demand for the Votes	200
Afterwards delivered to Mr. Mitchell, to be kept in store	75
Total printed	1,175"

Have the goodness to look at the volume of Votes for the year 1821, now upon the table, and also the volume of Reports of the Commissioners for Charities in England and Wales, last year, and examine the paper of each, and state to the Committee which paper you think is the best?—The wove papers come cheaper in the market than the laid papers; the Votes are on laid paper; that on which the Reports are printed would be cheapest; which would best answer the purpose, I must leave to the Committee; I have not felt myself at liberty to make any alteration.

Do you ever sell any of the printed Votes as refuse or waste paper?—No, they are all delivered by us.

Are you aware that any of the Votes are sold in quantities as waste paper?—I am not aware of it; I was apprized a few days ago of a quantity of Votes being in a dealer's

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. B. Nichols. (5 July.)

a dealer's hands, and I found they appeared to have been the property of some Member; there was but a single copy of the Vote for five or six years.

Have the goodness to look at the Report on the Peerage, N° 709, of the last Session; on Civil Offices, N° 710, of the last year, and on Courts of Justice 729, and favour the Committee with your opinion with regard to the paper, whether you think it would be good enough to use for the Votes?—Yes, I think it would do for the Votes; but it would be more calculated for a volume than delivered in a single sheet, on account of its not being so stiff as our paper; it is more flimsy.

That paper was charged to the government at 25 *s.* per ream, and the paper on which the Votes were printed for the same year, viz. 1821, was charged at 29*s.* per ream; do you think that saving might be made to the public?—Yes, I should think it might.

Be pleased to look at the Third Report on Foreign Trade, N° 746, for 1821, and also the papers relative to Hindoo Widows, N° 749, for 1821, and give your opinion of those papers?—They appear to be about the same quality; I presume they are a double foolscap, and by being made double some little expense is saved.

The paper for the two last articles, namely Foreign Trade and Hindoo Widows, has been charged to the public at 23*s.* 6*d.* per ream; do you think that such paper would be sufficiently good for the Votes?—It would throw a great trouble on the printer to cut them up, for they would come in very large sheets to us; if they were cut I should think they would do equally well with the others.

If such paper could be used for the purpose, might a saving of 5*s.* 6*d.* per ream be made to the public?—Not exactly, because we have ordered our paper at 26*s.* in consequence of my having told Mr. Chapman he must make a reduction.

If the same quality should be used for the Votes as has been used for the Foreign Trade and Hindoo Widows, a further saving might be made of 2*s.* 6*d.* per ream?—Yes.

Do you know whether the Stationery-office purchase their foolscap at a much lower rate than has been stated as above?—I have been told so; I do not of my personal knowledge know that.

Lunæ, 8° *die Julii*, 1822.

The Right Honourable Lord BINNING, in the Chair.

Mr. *John Bowyer Nichols*, again called in; and Examined.

Mr. J. B. Nichols. (8 July.)

HAVE you brought the statement you were desired to do?—I have. [*Two accounts were delivered in.*]

Do you wish to state any thing with respect to your former examination?—I wish to be allowed to make the following observation: In my evidence, page 207, I was asked, "It appears by your account for the year 1820, that 82*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* is charged for Treasury fees, on receiving your bill for 1819-20, which amounts to 4,900*l.* for what are those charges?" I could wish my answer to be, "I can best explain this by producing the particulars of the 82*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*" [*The witness delivered in the same.*] What I produced on Friday, were the particulars of the fees on receiving the amount of the bill for September 1820.

Are there any suggestions which you wish to make to the Committee?—The Printers of the Votes beg leave most respectfully to state, that the first item of their bill (6*l.* 11*s.* per sheet) although it may at first sight appear large, will bear no comparison with the price of common printing, owing to the great expenses unavoidably attendant on the peculiar manner of printing the Votes:—First, the rent and taxes of extensive premises near the House of Commons, which the Printers engaged and fitted up for the sole purpose of printing the Votes with the expedition required: Second, for capital sunk, and use and wear and tear of expensive printing materials: Third, for coals and candles during the night: Fourth, for advance and interest of weekly wages paid to confidential and effective workmen, who are unavoidably allowed one-half more for night work, and double the number of men being required from the necessity of completing the Vote between the late hour the House rises and the early hour the Vote is delivered to the Members; thus keeping up a large establishment the greater part of the night, for the sole purpose of printing, frequently, only a single sheet; all these various expenses must necessarily

sarily leave but a small remuneration to the master printer. The printers of the Votes have, however, directed their attention to the other items of their bill, with a view of lessening the total expense of printing the Votes. The sum for the attendance of the men when the House sat late, was fixed when the Votes were first printed in their present mode, and in the first complete session afterwards (1818), amounted only to 117*l.* 18*s*; in 1819, to 303*l.* 6*s.*; in 1819-20 and 1820, (two sessions together), to 203*l.* 8*s.* and in 1821, to 377*l.* 2*s.* This great increase has been occasioned solely by the generally very late hour at which the House adjourned, but should this continue, the printers propose, next session, to make such arrangements as shall reduce this item 20 or 25 per cent. That the price of the Appendix was fixed at 4*l.* 4*s.* that being the rate the Votes were paid for when printed in the old way. That the price of the Appendix to a bookseller, if printed under the peculiar circumstances of requiring a large establishment to be employed chiefly from Saturday afternoon to an early hour on Monday, (more in the manner of a newspaper or weekly journal, than regular book work), would have been 3*l.* 15*s.* a sheet, as the bookseller would be entitled to a moderate profit, but to a private gentleman, the price would have been 4*l.* 4*s.* If, however, the Appendix had been given to the printers all at once to print, as a volume, at his leisure, the charge would have been considerably less. The printers would respectfully suggest, that after this session, the Appendix might be printed in a more economical method, which would reduce the expense. That the paper for the Votes has been supplied by one stationer (Messrs. Chapman & Co. Basinghall-street,) for very many years, and the printers conceived they charged the market prices. That the printers attention being drawn to the subject last Autumn, the stationer agreed with the printer to a deduction of 10 per cent on his price of last session, from 29*s.* to 26*s.* per ream; had this deduction been applied to the bill of 1821, it would have amounted to 108*l.* That if the printers are authorized to look out for paper on the best terms, and if double foolscap (such as used for the Reports) would do for the Votes, a further reduction may be made on the price of paper; a small saving may also be made by not using the best thick writing demy for the Vote proofs.

Suppose the delivery of the Appendix was to take place on the Tuesday morning, instead of Monday, would not that make some considerable saving of expense?—It would save nearly the whole of the extra charge for Sunday; it would save the additional charge.

Do you think, upon consideration, that no diminution can be made in the number of persons whom you keep in attendance to work upon the Votes; the Committee understanding you to state the number to be twelve?—I think not, to deliver in time; we are sometimes obliged to call upon additional hands, whenever the Votes make more than two forms or sheets; therefore I should think it unsafe to have a smaller number.

Will you state what those twelve persons are?—Four compositors, one reader or superintendent of those compositors, which makes five; four pressmen to work off two forms, each press occupying two men; that makes nine; then there is a warehouseman, who comes to fold up the Votes, and to make them up in a proper form; and two boys, besides one who runs backwards and forwards with the proof-sheet.

Are those necessary to print a single sheet; are four compositors necessary?—Yes; they are very busily employed indeed for three or four hours after the House is up; and very often we are obliged to call up other men, in consequence of the short time we have to do it in. It sometimes happens that the Vote makes two sheets instead of one, quite unexpectedly; but though that may have happened, we have never failed delivering them in time.

If the delivery of the Appendix to the Votes were to be twice a week, and the days left to your own convenience, might not that be a considerable saving in the extra work, and also by those means avoid Sunday work altogether?—It would save the extra expense of night and Sunday work, but it would occasionally cause some little delay in the delivery; we have always felt ourselves bound to deliver them in a certain time.

But would the occasional delay of the delivery of the Appendix make a considerable saving in the expense?—It would save, I should think, about two-thirds of that extra charge beyond the price of the sheet.

In the paper you have delivered to the Committee, you state that the Appendix might be printed in a more economical method; what suggestion have you to make upon

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. B. Nichols. (8 July.)

upon that point?—I would propose to reduce the journeymen's wages, which would reduce our charge, of course, in proportion; and I think there might be saved as much as one-eighth part of the whole expense, by reducing the wages.

Andrew Strahan, Esq. called in; and Examined.

A. Strahan, Esq.

YOU are King's printer?—I am.

Have you got some papers with you, which you were ordered by the Committee to bring?—I have. [*A paper was delivered in.*]

It has been stated to the Committee, that some papers printed for the House of Commons, and again reprinted for the House of Lords, have been charged twice in the composition, though only composed once, upon an understanding between yourself and the printer of the House of Commons; will you explain whether that expense might be saved in future, if it has been incurred?—There have been a few instances in which the printer of the House of Commons has printed copies of the House of Lords for me; but I never knew an instance of the composition being charged again; on the contrary, that expense was saved to the public. I recollect an instance, which occurred ten years ago, of the Poor Returns, which contained very expensive tables, of which I desired Mr. Hansard to throw off copies for me; but I did not charge the expense of composition to the public. It was a suggestion of my own; and the same thing is doing now, under the same circumstances. It is not now finished; I have sent in paper to Mr. Hansard for that purpose; it will be a great saving to the public. I did not charge it when done under similar circumstances ten years ago, nor shall I do it again.

What returns were they to which you allude?—The Population Returns.

Those are what are now going on?—Yes; in the same way as those which were printed ten years ago.

Then the statement which has been made to this Committee, that the composition has been charged twice to the public, although only once actually performed, is not correct?—Certainly not.

Are the Committee to understand that statement to apply also to bills that pass from one House to another?—I never had an instance of that kind; it could not be; I do not believe within these ten years there are above half a dozen instances where the House of Commons printer has thrown off copies for me as he is doing now with the Population Returns.

But what he so does is a saving of expense to the public?—Yes.

When a bill is sent from the House of Commons to the House of Lords, do you always reprint it?—If the House of Lords order it, but they do not reprint all bills; if they order it, we reprint it.

Are the Committee to understand, that when those bills are ordered to be reprinted by the Lords, that you compose them afresh?—Certainly.

And in no instance do you avail yourself of the types which have been set up by the House of Commons printer?—Never, in any instance.

You do not avail yourself of them?—No; I could set them up sooner than we could have a communication backwards and forwards. Besides that, they do not always stand correct; for instance, if a clause is added in the third reading, it does not appear. It may happen to come in the middle of the Act, and disarrange the whole of the pages from that part to the end.

Are the House of Lords Bills printed exactly in the same form as the House of Commons?—I am not aware of that; the Lords have made no variation, but there has been some slight alteration in the House of Commons.

In your account for 1821, there are thirteen sets of the Votes of the House of Commons delivered to the Lords, do you recollect to whom those were delivered?—They were delivered to the Lord Chancellor, and the masters in Chancery, and his attendants.

Upon what principle are the charges made in this bill for the year 1821?—They are charged at the prices which were stated before the Committee in 1810.

Do you not think that some saving would be effected, if an interchange was to take place in reference to papers printed for both Houses, should you not save the composition the second time?—I think in long reports, where it is certain that the Lords will require them, it would be a saving of the composition of one of them.

Are there not many bills and other papers, in the course of a session, printed for the Lords, which have been printed for the Commons?—There may be, but they

are

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are very often wanted at different times; and it has not been known at the time, when they were printed for the Commons, that the Lords would want them.

Is not the type kept up till the end of the session, or is it broken to pieces as soon as the report is made?—I suppose Mr. Hansard breaks the type, as soon as it has passed the House of Commons.

Would it be practicable to keep the types for all the bills standing, which are printed by the order of the House of Commons, till they have passed the House of Lords?—I should think a printer would find it easier to reset them, than to keep such a quantity of type standing. I know in private business it is sometimes better to distribute bills, and set them up again; the inconvenience of having that quantity of type standing, would be more than tantamount to the advantage which might be obtained.

If the number were very considerable, you possibly would be of opinion that some arrangement might be made, but if only three or four, would not the speculation be more expensive than the other mode?—There are many papers printed for the Commons which are not printed for the House of Lords at all, it would depend very much upon the number.

Upon what general principle are your charges for printing made?—We adopted the prices and mode of charges that had been made by our predecessors, and have not, at any time varied from them, notwithstanding the rise of paper and other articles during the war. The Bills in Parliament are charged 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per sheet, for 500 copies. The papers, being on an enlarged page or rule work, are charged at 6*l.* 5*s.* per sheet for 500 copies, including paper; and the folding and stitching according to the following scale:

Folding a single sheet	- - -	No charge.
Folding and stitching	2 to 5 sheets	5*s.* per 100.
——	6 - -	6*s.* ——
——	8 - -	7*s.* ——
——	10 - -	8*s.* ——
——	12 - -	9*s.* ——

We have, at intervals, examined this mode of charge in the following way. On the bills and papers requiring great expedition and working against time, the composition and reading doubled. On the other papers not subject to these extra expenses, the composition and reading halved. The presswork at 9*s.* for a single ream. And on examining the result upon these principles, have found it to correspond very nearly with our charges. The charge for Acts of Parliament is upon a different footing; they are and always have been charged as goods delivered at a certain price per copy. The King's printers have ever been booksellers, and of necessity they must be so, for the conveniency of the public. At their shop a person may purchase any Act singly, at a very cheap price (because two-thirds of all the public general Acts consist of but one sheet each) the retail price of which is three-pence; a price at which a similar publication was sold a century ago. Each Act is a separate pamphlet or publication, and there are more than ten thousand of these pamphlets to be kept in print; and above a million and a half of copies in the whole to be kept in their warehouse for the public demand. When it is considered that these Acts are constantly subject to be made waste paper by expiration or by repeal, and that the sale must be very limited after the general promulgation and publication in quarto, it must be evident to practical men that without a liberal profit upon the first publication, this accommodation to the public could not exist. It should also be observed, that no profit can arise from the local Acts (which are more than two-thirds of the whole) the sale of them being so very limited.

Then you do not print many copies of the local Acts?—I could prove they do not pay for printing, there being a reduction of the number for Ireland of more than sixty out of the quantity we used to supply.

Why is it necessary to keep so many of these Acts in store; could they not be reprinted when more were wanted?—That is one of the articles of expense; a person asks for a copy of an Act for which he pays ninepence or a shilling, and it costs me perhaps three pounds to print it, therefore if I keep too few it is my own loss, if too many they go for waste paper; it requires a great deal of experience to judge of the quantity which should be thrown off.

How many copies of each Act do you print at first?—There is no rule for it; it depends upon the nature of the Act.

What is the greatest number of copies which you may have printed at any one time?

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(8 July.)

time?—I cannot say; some Tax Acts for public circulation may be very numerous, but there are no two alike.

Could not the expense you have stated be obviated, by printing a smaller number, and not reprinting the Act until the number was exhausted, or nearly so; could you not print, if required, a second edition?—Then you must keep the press standing.

Do you ever reprint any?—Yes, we do.

Then if you were to reprint them, would not that save part of the heavy expense arising from keeping a million and a half of copies?—I believe I am not quite comprehended; if the Committee were to divide that aggregate by ten or twelve thousand, which constitute the number of pamphlets printed, there will not be found many copies for each; it is the aggregate of the whole; I suppose a hundred, or a hundred and fifty, would be as many as it might be to my interest to keep, because otherwise I must extend my warehouses and my insurances, which would run away with the profit.

Are you in the habit of reprinting several Acts for the accommodation of the public, which are not likely to pay the expense by the sale?—Very often indeed.

Would it answer your purpose to stereotype Acts of Parliament?—Certainly not, in any degree.

Have you introduced any of the new mechanical presses into your office?—I have, some of them.

Do you find any saving result from them?—It eases the labour of the journeymen; but I have introduced the Stanhope presses; it cost me above a thousand guineas to change my presses; I save nothing by it, but the work is done better.

What is the difference between the charge of work done for the House of Lords, and work done for private customers; of course the Committee understand why the charges should be higher, but they wish to know in what proportion?—The bills and papers which require hurry, and which are printed against time, are, I conceive, charged at a lower price than to a private person; the charge not having varied for so many years.

For what reason are they so charged?—Because it has been the custom. I believe a person would pay four guineas for three hundred copies, subject to alterations, but here is three guineas charged for five hundred copies; one-fourth is for copy-money.

Why are you able to do it at that rate?—From the certainty of having a good customer.

What do you charge for the long reports?—At the same rate that I should charge if printing for a bookseller.

What specific sum; how much per sheet?—According to the expenses; they vary according to the nature of the work.

The paper and print in your account, the Committee perceive, are blended together; what is the general charge per ream for the foolscap paper?—Our charge per ream is from 27*s.* to 29*s.*

For paper only?—The paper has varied in price, but our charges for the whole, including printing, have been uniformly one and the same; we have never varied the price. The bills and papers requiring hurry, are below what a private person would pay; with respect to the long reports they are different, but taking both together, it makes very little variation.

If the Committee understand you, your prices have never varied?—We charge so much per copy, but supposing that the account was made out the other way, it would come nearly to the same thing.

Then, though the market price of paper may be varied, you have never varied the price?—I have always adhered to the same price.

You do not charge separately for the paper, but part of the charge is for composition, and part for paper?—Yes.

Then when the paper rose much, was your profit diminished?—It was my loss in that proportion.

Then since the termination of the war, paper having fallen in price, you have saved so much?—Yes.

Did you not think yourself at liberty to increase your charge, in consequence of the increased expense of the work, arising from the higher price of the paper?—I could not do it without leave from the Treasury, and I did not think it worth while to make any application, supposing it might be of short duration.

Did you enter into any contract when you took your patent?—The prices were settled before it was granted.

Appendix (A.)

A. Strahan, Esq.

(8 July.)

It has been stated to the Committee, that the papers printed for the House of Lords, are printed in a more expensive way than the papers for the House of Commons, is that the fact?—I have not the direction how they shall be printed; it does not lie for me to direct how they shall be printed.

But could you state to the Committee, whether the papers printed for the House of Lords are or are not generally printed in a more expensive manner than for the House of Commons?—I think, in some few instances, perhaps the expense might be lessened.

Who is the officer who directs the printing for the House of Lords?—They are sent from the Clerk of the Parliament.

You print private work?—I have been one of the greatest printers, I believe, for twenty or thirty years, in London.

When the price of paper rose, as it did during the war, did you increase the expense of the private work?—The paper was sent in by the booksellers.

How long have your charges remained the same?—Ever since I have had the patent.

How long has that been?—Above twenty-two years.

Your charges have never fluctuated according to the variation in the expense incurred by you in performing the work?—Not at all.

When wages rose in consequence of the dearness of provision, you never made any additional charge for your work?—Never.

Neither the increased price of wages nor the advance upon paper, ever induced you to apply for an alteration in your prices?—No.

Could you state generally to the Committee, in what degree you conceive the expense of printing any given work for the House of Lords has increased at any time, in consequence of the advance of wages and the cost of materials, beyond what they were when first your patent was granted?—Our expenses are greater now than they were then, but it would be very difficult to ascertain the difference precisely.

Do you think as much as 25 per cent, or more?—Certainly more as to paper, even at the present reduced price.

It costs you now more than it did formerly?—The paper costs more now, and we also pay more for wages, they having got up and not reduced again to so low a rate as they were before.

What are the wages now?—I cannot say exactly, but they have increased, and are now higher than when we first began.

How is paper, as compared with what it was then?—It is higher now than at the commencement of our grant.

As you print the Acts of Parliament under your patent, you feel it your duty to keep all the Acts in print for the accommodation of the public?—I do, except the private Acts.

Has the price to the public of the Acts of Parliament varied of late years?—Certainly not.

Is the price the same now as it was 20 or 30 years ago?—It is.

Is the charge for printing private Acts the same as for printing public Acts?—The same.

By whom were the prices fixed?—The last change took place in Mr. Pitt's time, in 1793, I believe.

By what authority did that change take place, or was it left to yourselves to fix the prices?—At that time there were two or three specimen pages sent, through Mr. Rose, to Mr. Pitt, and it was then settled, that instead of three sheets the matter should be compressed into two; in consequence of that arrangement, the public got for 5*d.* (the price being settled at 2½*d.* a sheet) what they used previously to pay 6*d.* for, whereby the public were savers and we were not losers.

What the Committee mean is, when the patent was first granted, you state that you adopted the prices and mode of charges that had been made by your predecessors, was it left to yourself to adopt such prices and such a mode of charge as you thought right, or were those prices and modes of charge settled by any other, and if by any other, by what authority; did the Treasury say you were to make such charges?—I do not remember any thing passing about it.

Was it left to yourself to charge a fair and proper price, or were your prices regulated?—They had been formerly regulated, and they made no alteration.

But you are understood to say, the price for printing Reports was optional?—The price settled in 1793 related to the sale of Acts.

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(8 July.)

The Committee mean printing for the House of Lords, to which your answer refers, where you state, " we adopted the prices and mode of charges that had been made by our predecessors;" was it left to yourselves to adopt those prices and that mode of charges, or vary them as you thought fit, or was the adoption sanctioned or directed by any authority of government, or of the House of Lords?—I do not think that any particular direction was given.

Then should you have considered yourself at liberty to vary those prices?—We certainly did not so consider ourselves; we took the prices as we found them fixed, and never should have thought ourselves justified in making any alteration.

Then you must be directed by some authority to make those charges, or why did you not think yourself at liberty to vary them?—Because we could never make any alteration without the consent of the Treasury.

Those prices being fixed by the Treasury, you considered them as binding upon you?—We did.

You suppose that you could not vary those prices without an express application to the Treasury?—We have always so considered it.

The Committee understand that the price of printing the report is not fixed at so much per sheet, but taken upon a fair average upon the whole work?—The price that we charge is that which we should charge to a bookseller.

That is not a fixed price by contract?—No, it is not.

It is the price of the day?—The market price of the day; the usual price of the trade; it is the same price as we should charge a bookseller at the time.

When your bills are sent in are they not referred to Mr. Cox, the East India Company's printer, for examination?—They are; and I may say that those bills have been investigated with more minuteness than I have ever had any private bill examined in my life.

Do the Lords print all the reports of the House of Commons?—No.

Do you ever sell the repealed or expired Acts of Parliament as waste paper?—Occasionally, when our warehouses get so full that we must either build new ones or reduce the stock; we look it over and see what Acts have been repealed, or which have expired, and keep only a few copies of those particular Acts, and dispose of the remainder of the copies as waste paper; we have sold many hundred weights at a time as waste paper.

Those Acts being at the time your private property?—As much so as any other property whatever.

You having printed them on your own account?—Upon speculation; but at the same time holding it as a duty to keep a certain quantity of them in print.

You have the exclusive privilege of printing Acts of Parliament?—Yes.

You have stated, that you have the exclusive right of printing Acts of Parliament, possessing this right have you been induced to print copies of the statutes at large for the accommodation of the public in commodious sizes?—We have printed an edition in quarto, edited by Mr. Raithby, and an edition in octavo, that the public might be accommodated in all sizes, the expense of those editions amounts nearly to 20,000*l.* and I believe they have never yet paid more than interest of money, warehouse rent and insurance, or likely to do so.

So that you are still out of pocket the capital advanced?—Yes; the sale of the Statutes at large being diminished by the general circulation of the Acts now adopted under the promulgation address.

Do you expect to be a considerable loser by the publication of the above editions of the Statutes?—I expect to lose more than 10,000*l.* by them.

Do you not conceive that a saving could be effected by printing the House of Lords papers in a more economical manner, so as to form a condensation of matter, or diminution of margin?—Certainly, some of the papers might; because the enlargement of the page must have that effect.

Will you have the goodness to compare these two, [*Handing two printed bills to the witness.*] the two being the same Bill, printed one for the House of Lords, and the other for the House of Commons, and state your opinion, first as to the quality?—They appear to me to be very similar, in this kind of paper on which the Bills are printed.

What is that paper?—It is the first quality of printing foolscap; of foolscap there is a cheaper paper, but it will not bear writing upon, and therefore it does not answer for Bills.

Are the two papers on which those Bills are printed, of the same price?—I believe they would be.

Are

Appendix (A.)

A. Strahan, Esq.

(8 July.)

Are the types of the two Bills now upon the table, one for the House of Lords, and the other for the Commons, the same size?—The same size.

It appears that the Navigation Bill, printed for the House of Commons, makes only three sheets of letter-press, and the same Bill for the Lords makes four sheets; would there be any objection for the Lords copy to be printed upon the same sized page as the Commons?—No doubt, if their Lordships pleased.

By which a saving would be obtained?—There would be some saving no doubt.

Is there any reason for leaving a large margin, in the printing of an Act of Parliament?—The margin is left for the purpose of making memorandums upon, or amendments, that being the purpose for which Bills are printed.

Do you use the same paper for printing reports, as for printing Bills?—Not always.

What difference is there between the qualities?—The paper which is used for the printing of reports, need not bear the ink, whereas for a Bill it is necessary it should bear the ink; therefore a rather cheaper paper does for reports.

Is the evidence taken before Committees of the House of Lords, printed from time to time for the use of their Lordships, in the same manner as is done for the use of the Members of the Committees of the House of Commons?—Sometimes it is so done; I recollect it was so done for the Committee on Foreign Trade.

Is the evidence taken at the bar of their Lordships House so printed?—Sometimes it is ordered to be printed.

Do you mean the Committee to understand it is not printed unless specially ordered?—We print none, except it is specially ordered.

In what quantities are they printed?—Five hundred is the number, never more.

Nor never less?—Never less; the number is five hundred.

Do you print the Journals of the House of Lords?—Yes.

At what rate are they charged per sheet?—I believe they are charged at the same rate as a bookseller would be charged.

Has the suggestion which was made by the Committee in 1810, being adopted so as to render the printing of the Journals of the House of Lords more economical?—It has been adopted ever since the suggestion was made.

In printing the Acts of Parliament, do you make any use of the types which have been used for printing Bills for the Lords?—The pages are different, as the Committee will see from the two now before them, but at the end of a session, when Bills are in a great hurry, I sometimes condense the pages, and make use of the type which I happen to have standing; I avail myself of it for the sake of superior correctness.

Then you do sometimes so use them to print the Acts?—They are not taken exactly as they stand; I avail myself of the type standing to put them together for the purpose of printing the Act.

You mean to say that they are not distributed but run over?—Yes.

Is there any necessity for any difference in the printing of Bills and in the printing of Acts?—Yes; an Act of Parliament must contain a certain quantity.

Why might not the Bills contain the same?—There is no reason that I know of, but I should be a great loser by keeping my type standing, indeed it would be impossible.

Why would it be impossible?—There is not one Bill in three ordered to be printed by the Lords, and none of the local Acts; perhaps the Committee will allow me to state, that the office is of great responsibility as to correctness of the print as well as expedition. At the end of the session the accumulation of Acts passed is so great that it requires the greatest exertions to furnish the public, regardless of expense. In respect to Bills, we have very often the regulation of the side-notes, if the Bill comes up with clauses added as riders, there is no note, we have to supply it, and to revise the other notes, because very often the variations in the Commons are made in the text, and the side-notes no longer correspond, this is a task which falls upon us, there is no charge to the public at all for that labour; it must be obvious that this cannot be done but by a competent person.

Is the Committee to understand that you keep no store of Bills or of Reports printed for the House of Lords?—Certainly not.

What do you do with the Bills and Reports ordered to be printed for the House of Lords, after they are printed?—We deliver them to the Parliament-office.

The whole impression?—Yes. I do not mean to say that they are delivered all at once; sometimes, perhaps, they may wish to have fifty copies, or any other quantity; but, sooner or later, the whole impression is delivered.

Appendix (A.)

A. Strahan, Esq.

(8 July.)

The whole of them leave your warehouse; you have no deposit?—No.

You have no deposit, but of the Acts of Parliament?—No other.

In the course of your business, have you ever had any parliamentary paper stolen from your office?—It has sometimes occurred, and I have always prosecuted when I have found them out; I have had an instance of a set of Statutes being stolen, worth 20*l.*

Are any of the papers now produced printed by you? [*Pointing to a bundle, containing Scotch Appeals, &c. to the House of Lords.*]—Yes.

Were they printed for the public, or for private individuals?—For private individuals.

And, of course, delivered to those individuals?—Yes.

They are not public property?—No; they are printed by solicitors. I have heard an instance where a solicitor's cook got a great quantity of these papers out of his office, and sold them; they are not printed for government.

Mercurii, 10° *die Julii*, 1822.

The Right Honourable Lord BINNING, in the Chair.

Mr. *John Lewis Cox*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. J. L. Cox.

(10 July.)

WHAT is your business?—A printer.

How many years have you had the charges of Mr. Hansard and Mr. Strahan submitted to you?—I should think about ten years.

Mr. Strahan stated in the evidence he gave, that during the twenty or twenty-five years he had had his patent, his charges have constantly been the same; that they have never varied with the price of wages or paper, but that he has constantly made the same charges; the Committee would ask you, in giving your opinion of the propriety of the charges, how you decided upon the propriety of Mr. Strahan constantly making the same charges, although the prices of wages and paper had varied?—There is one part of Mr. Strahan's business I have not considered it my duty to inquire into, namely, the patent business, which consists of Acts of Parliament, forms of prayer, and works of that description; but other works have varied according to the circumstances of the times.

Those Acts you have not audited?—No, I have not.

His statement went to the whole of the work?—That I think is not the case; other papers, such as Accounts and Reports, have varied from time to time.

Have you examined this bill of Mr. Strahan's, of work done for the House of Peers in 1821, amounting to 8,064*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*?—Yes, I have.

Has it ever happened to you to state to the Treasury, that you felt that any charges of Mr. Strahan's were higher than they ought to be?—I do not recollect any instance of having done so; I have noticed sometimes, with respect to charges, that one charge was higher than another.

Has it ever appeared to you, that the charges made by Mr. Strahan were higher than they would have been made by the trade in general?—I think not; and in many instances they are lower than it is customary to charge in the trade. I would observe, that Mr. Strahan charges the articles at so much per copy in his bill. In examining the account, I have not estimated his charges at per copy, but at what they would amount to if charged in the ordinary mode of printing, and have found them come to nearly the same thing.

Putting out of the question that part of Mr. Strahan's business with which you felt you had no concern, did it appear to you that Mr. Strahan's charges were reasonable?—I conceive that to be the case.

What is the rule by which printer's work is charged to their employers in the trade?—By a general rule we have in the trade of making our calculations.

Do you know the rule by the name of thirds and ream-work; is that the rule?—Yes, it is.

Explain that?—It is a part of the business I do not know whether I ought to expose. In doing work for a bookseller, I should calculate my charge by taking, in the first instance, the sum paid to the compositors for putting the types together, whose wages being regulated by piece-work, varies according to the nature of the work and type employed. I next take what is termed the reading; and to those

two

two items add a certain sum, which is ordinarily fifty per cent, to cover incidental expenses; it would be difficult to apportion distinctly, such as the capital employed, the cost and wear and tear of materials, and the like. I then charge the press-work, which varies with the quality of it. The pressmen are paid what is technically called per hour from fourpence-halfpenny to nine-pence, according to the skill and exertion required; and I calculate my ream-work at seven shillings for fourpence-halfpenny, and advance at the rate of one shilling per ream for every additional halfpenny per hour. This charge includes all expenses incurred in the press department.

What does that amount to upon the sum paid for labour; you make it rise one shilling every halfpenny?—It would be three shillings for labour where we charge seven shillings; that is as three to seven.

What do you mean by fourpence-halfpenny being three shillings?—It is fourpence-halfpenny per hour or per 250 impressions; there are two men employed to work one press; it is consequently fourpence-halfpenny to one man and fourpence-halfpenny to the other for one side of the paper, and again fourpence-halfpenny to each for the other side, which makes one shilling and sixpence for 250 sheets; but a ream consists of 500, so that it is three shillings per ream for labour, for which we charge seven shillings, the additional four shillings being to cover the expenses incurred for machinery, ink, &c. and also the warehouse work, which consists of drying, pressing, arranging, and completing the work when taken from the press.

Your rate amounts to about 133 per cent upon the sum paid to your pressmen?—Yes, and covers the necessary expenses incurred, the wear and tear of machinery, &c.

And it includes the profit of the trade and the warehouse work?—Yes, it covers the whole.

In Mr. Strahan's bill for work for the House of Peers in 1821, the articles are charged at so much per copy, would it not be a convenience for examining the account, if each article were charged at so much per sheet for printing, and the paper formed a separate item?—It would make little difference, because the books I examine his bills by, state the particulars per sheet and I have free access to his books.

Would it not be a convenience to have the accounts made out as other accounts are made out?—I must still have recourse to his books, to examine whether the charges were fair or not; I examine Mr. Strahan's and Messrs. Hansard's bills by their private books, to ascertain the expenses incurred on each article, and to form my opinion whether a fair charge is made upon them.

Are you quite sure that Mr. Strahan's prices for Bills and Reports have varied, and have not been uniform?—I am pretty sure they have varied. [*The evidence of Mr. Strahan, applicable to this point, was read to the witness.*]

Have those charges been made for any length of time, or have you observed their charges to vary from what are now read?—I think they have varied as well as others. The charges for Reports and other papers have varied, and I think the Bills have also; the printing of Acts of Parliament has not varied; I have been satisfied as to the charges for the Bills, because, in examining the accounts, I have compared them with the ordinary charges of the trade for private Bills in Parliament, and have found a considerable difference.

Has not the price of paper varied very much in the last twenty years?—Very much.

How much per cent?—I should think at least 15 per cent.

Your impression is, that this statement is erroneous?—I may have been wrong as to the Bills, but I am certain that the Reports have varied in the charges.

What rule do you adopt in the examination of Mr. Strahan's bills, for work done for the House of Lords?—By turning to his work books, and calculating the charges in the way stated.

Do you take the market price of the paper at the time?—He produces his account of the paper, and I judge as well as I can whether the price is fair; he shows me the account of what he has actually paid for it to the wholesale stationer.

Do you inquire at different stationers what the price has been?—I compare it in my mind with what I have paid myself, and what I have seen in the course of the time.

Have you any mode of judging whether the quantity charged there has been the quantity consumed?—It would speak for itself, according to the number of copies printed

What means have you of knowing, that the amount of paper which has been bought of the stationer, and which he charges in his account, has been employed in

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. L. Cox.

(10 July.)

printing the works for which that account is rendered?—It coincides with the quantity of the work delivered. Mr. Strahan or Messrs. Hansard would not purchase more than they wanted; they would purchase as close as they could.

Does the account show how many reams have been employed?—Yes.

How can you ascertain that that statement is correct?—By looking at it, and calculating what quantity would be necessary.

Have you any means of knowing that that number has actually been delivered?—No, I have not.

That has not fallen under your notice?—I have not been called upon to make the inquiry.

It was not possible for you to ascertain that?—No.

That must remain with some other department?—Yes.

Do you ever compare the article itself, printed, with the quantity of the paper stated in the bill?—I necessarily have a copy of the article, to examine the bill by.

You are furnished with a copy of the article?—Yes; and if I have any doubt, I count over the number of sheets the article consists of; but the number of pages would give the amount.

Do you compare the bill with the work done?—Yes.

Your mode of examination of Mr. Strahan and Messrs. Hansard's bills, has been upon this principle, to ascertain first what the workmen were paid, and then to add the regular proportion for the other extra charges?—Yes.

And has their charge been uniformly according to what they have paid?—It has.

Uniformly?—Yes. When I stated that fifty per cent was added by the trade to the sum paid the compositors, I should have observed that the per centage, in some cases, is taken at even double that amount, as fifty per cent would not be sufficient to cover the expenses incurred. For instance, on articles printed in small detached portions, it is uniformly the practice to charge in that manner; but, upon the whole, the extra rate of charge does not give a larger rate of profit.

What time does it take to examine their accounts?—It generally takes one day, and sometimes I have been engaged a second.

How are you furnished with the copies of the papers printed?—They are laid before me by Mr. Strahan, or Messrs. Hansard, at the time of examination.

An entire set of the papers printed in the course of the session?—Yes.

When you examine the charge for the annual finance account, which contains three or four different kinds of type, do you take the charge for the respective types on your own examination, or on the entry in the books of Messrs. Hansard?—From the entry in the book of Messrs. Hansard, where it appears from the workmen's charges what they have paid.

Do you know from having the work before you, whether those charges were proper to be paid?—As far as I can judge they are. I take them at a venture, as the operation of counting the number of types contained in each page would require a considerable time. I take it for granted that the sum charged in Messrs. Hansard's book is the sum actually paid by them.

You have stated, that Mr. Strahan charges to the government $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per sheet for Acts of Parliament under his patent, and that you have not made any examination or report on that, can you state, if there was no patent, at how much the Acts of Parliament could be printed per sheet, allowing the usual trade profit upon such work?—It would take me a little time to make the calculation, as I must reckon up the cost in each department. There would no doubt be a difference.

Does the $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ include the paper?—Yes, it includes every thing.

By a difference, you mean that the price would be lower?—Yes, as to the printing. It must be taken into consideration, however, that Mr. Strahan is obliged at all times to keep a large stock of Acts on hand, to answer demands that may be made by the public. Persons who want a copy of any Act apply to him for it, and he is obliged to furnish them with it at $3d.$ per sheet.

Do you think that Mr. Strahan reprints many Acts for the benefit of the public, which by the sale he is not refunded the expense?—If he has to reprint an Act, it would, I should think, be a loss to him, and not a benefit.

Could you state to the Committee at what per sheet you would print works similar to the Acts of Parliament, N° 4,000?—I will make the calculation if the Committee will allow me a little time.

And at what sum you would supply the paper?—That must depend upon the quality.

Do

Do you know whether any copy-money is paid by Mr. Strahan for the Acts of Parliament?—I have not inquired into that particular. On all other articles there is a charge for copy-money, but as I have not gone into the actual costs of the Acts I cannot say exactly.

Do you examine Messrs. Hansard's account also?—Yes.

What is the difference between their charges for Bills and Reports?—I think they are much the same.

They are made upon different principles, are they not?—No, they are upon the same.

The mode in which Mr. Hansard makes the charge is different from the mode in which Mr. Strahan makes the charge?—Mr. Strahan's charges are expressed differently, but I examined them upon the same principle.

They are made in a different shape?—Yes.

Do you find them to tally?—Yes, as near as possible.

Have you examined them with that view?—I have.

Has it ever occurred to you that the papers for the House of Peers are printed wider and more loosely than for the House of Commons?—Yes, I have observed it.

Do you think a considerable saving might be made if the papers for the Lords were printed as the House of Commons papers are?—Yes, as far as the paper and expense of press-work are concerned.

It appearing that in printing Bills for the House of Lords more paper is used, and that the press-work is spread over a larger surface, must not the expense of printing that Bill and the charge of that Bill [*two Bills differently printed were here pointed out to the witness*] be greater than the charge for the same Bill printed in the manner in which it is for the House of Commons?—It would be greater, as it requires a greater quantity of paper and press-work.

Therefore, when you stated that the charges of Messrs. Hansard and Mr. Strahan were the same, you did not mean to say that the expense of printing a given Bill or Report was the same in the account of one as in the account of the other?—No, not the same in that respect, but after the same rate, according to the quantity of matter.

Do they charge the same prices for paper?—The price is nearly the same to the best of my recollection; Messrs. Hansard's price, indeed, varies, as they use as many as six or seven different qualities, but the average is much about the same.

Did you ever compare the Bills of the two Houses to see whether they were upon paper of the same quality?—I have not, particularly.

Do you happen to recollect whether paper is charged for Bills upon the same terms?—I think the charge for Bills is about the same; Messrs. Hansard's paper varies, as I observed, in price and quality.

Does the paper used for Bills vary?—No; I think it is the same in quality and price.

Does he ever use different qualities of paper for Bills?—No, I believe only one sort.

And that you apprehend to be the same as that used by Mr. Strahan?—Yes; and the charge I believe to be much the same.

Do you deliver any report, or certificate, of having examined the account?—I return it to Mr. Harrison, at the Treasury, stating that I have examined it and find it correct; or, that I conceive the charges are agreeable to the rules of the trade, according to circumstances.

Is there any extra expense attending the printing of Parliamentary and public work required to be done in great haste?—Not upon large works, but upon small works there is a difference, both with respect to Messrs. Hansard and Mr. Strahan; the charge does not amount to a fourth part of the whole.

They are obliged to keep the matter standing a great while longer?—Yes; and much of the work is done in very great haste, and great waste of type and other articles occasioned thereby; where columns of figures occur, pieces of brass rule are cut for that purpose, which cannot be brought into use again.

Have you ever compared Messrs. Hansard's bill and Mr. Strahan's bill, for printing the same individual Report?—I cannot say that I have; they have come into my hands at different periods; they are not referred to me at the same time.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. W. Clowes.

(10 July.)

Mr. *William Clowes*, called in; and Examined.

WHAT is your business?—A printer.

Have you generally printed for the Stationery-office?—Yes, for the last 19 years.

It has been stated to this Committee, that you have been in the habit of using the paper sent in from the Stationery-office for your own private work, is that a matter of fact?—My business is of a peculiar nature to what the others are; mine is merely the correspondence of the day for the public departments; I could not always anticipate what paper I might want, and in cases of a pressing nature I have used paper of my own, but of the same quality.

Have you used the paper sent in from the Stationery-office for your own private business?—Certainly not, only when I have been obliged to repay myself.

What you have lent to the office?—Yes.

Has this been a common practice in your office to exchange paper in this way?—Only in cases of necessity.

How often have those cases occurred in the course of the year?—Very seldom; I have a store in hand, and have had for many years; what I have is foolscap.

When did you first receive this store from the Stationery-office? [*The witness referred to a book.*]—On the 15th of December 1819.

What quantity of paper was then delivered to you in store?—Forty-eight reams of foolscap.

Any other paper?—No other; I had no occasion for any other paper, because I generally get the paper from the Stationery-office for any order I receive, and it is foolscap that is generally used, and being obliged to keep such a stock of paper I appeal to the office.

Has that generally been a sufficient quantity for you to have in store?—Generally it has; I had an instance this year in which it was all expended in the office business, and I had to get six reams from my stationer.

What has been the largest quantity of paper you have used of your own stock for government purposes, when the Stationery-office have not sent in a sufficient supply?—I should not think it ever exceeded thirty or forty reams.

And then you have replaced it out of the paper sent in from the office?—Yes.

Have you taken the paper yourself from your own private store to complete the order, or have you trusted to any other person?—My warehouseman, under my inspection.

What is his name?—George Newton.

How long has he been with you?—Twenty years.

Has he the entire management of your warehouse department?—He is over the warehousemen; he has the entire management of the Stationery business.

Does he know all the particulars of the paper used for your own business as well as for the government purposes?—No; he superintends the government work entirely; he has nothing to do with the book work.

Who attends to that?—A man of the name of Parker.

Are those two men thoroughly acquainted with the whole of your business?—Thoroughly.

Can they prove whether all the paper taken from the government stock has been replaced from your own?—Newton can prove it better than Parker.

Are you quite certain, that in every instance when paper has been taken from the government stock, it has been replaced from your own stock?—I am positive of that; the paper I bought for that purpose I bought of Messrs. Winchester, in the Strand.

Do you know whether the Stationery-office make you debtor for all the paper sent to your office for their orders?—I imagine they do.

Have they ever sent you any paper which has not been used?—Yes; I had some foolscap that had been put in a damp place in some part of the Stationery-office; they requested me to use it where no writing was used; they objected to it in some of the offices, and I have since desisted; I used it for Courts Martial, and such things as that I printed on it; they objected so generally to it, that I requested them to take it away, but I have some still on hand, for which I gave them a certificate.

Has any paper been ever sent to your office and the orders countermanded?—Never, to my knowledge; the orders I receive from the different departments are of so pressing a nature, I have generally executed them before I received the paper.

Has the paper been generally received from the Stationery-office or the stationer?—From the office in every instance; I never had any from a stationer.

What paper do you use?—Superfine foolscap.

Any copy?—I think not.

Have

Have you ever had any difficulty in obtaining foolscap from the office?—Never.

Have you ever had to wait a day for the foolscap paper?—My business is of such a nature I should not have waited; I should have purchased.

Has it in point of fact happened?—No.

How then have you been obliged to use your own paper?—Because the heads of the offices do not give me the order till they have had some of the article executed.

Do you receive your orders from the Stationery-office or the public offices?—When I receive an order from a public office I send it to the Stationery-office, and then they give the order.

Do you not get your order from the Stationery-office for the work you do?—It is done generally when I receive it.

You applied the paper sent in to replace that stock?—Yes.

Do you return the work when printed to the Stationery-office, or is it sent to the department for which it is intended?—It is sent to the office; it is not stock-work.

What is the usual number printed?—From 250 to 1,000.

Do you know whether the papers are counted at the different departments where it is sent?—It is always counted by my warehouseman, but I do not know whether the gentlemen count it; besides giving out the quantity of paper, the warehouseman counts it.

Does he always get a receipt?—Always; I could not get my paper without it.

Do you know whether that is signed as a matter of course, or whether the person giving it counts the work delivered?—In some of the departments they count it; I am positive they are always delivered correct; sometimes they are four or six short, because the Stationery-office do not allow paper enough to make them complete, proofs and revises.

What are the principal offices you print for?—The War-office, the Adjutant-general's, the Treasury, the Navy Pay office, the Committee of Accounts and Correspondence of the Navy Pay office, Chelsea Hospital, and several others.

Who are the persons who mostly deliver your work?—The warehouseman. I have five or six porters; Arnold is one; they merely go with the parcel, and get the receipt. I can hardly tell their names; they are called by their Christian names; one is Ramsay.

Have you any reason to believe that the work is examined, as to the number, at the different offices when it is sent in?—I cannot answer that; I have never had any complaint.

Do you know whether any private applications have been made to any of your men, at any time, with regard to any abuses which may have existed in your office?—Yes; Neades, a pressman, who worked for me several years, has been solicited to give information; but I answered his letter, and treated it indignantly, and desired any information he could give, to do it, but to adhere to the truth.

What was the nature of the letter?—He told me he had been tampered with, to give information as to my mode of doing public business.

By whom?—Since this Committee sat, I sent my man to know; and he informed him it was a man of the name of Castles, and he told him he was employed by one Hall, in Clipstone-street, to get what information he could.

Have you that letter?—No; I sent it to the Stationery-office; they sent it to Mr. Harrison.

Did you send any answer to that letter?—I only treated it indignantly at first; I thought he wanted to curry favour.

Have you ever had any conversation with him since?—Not personally; I sent my head man to him; he referred him to Castles, as I said before.

Do you know whether any money was ever given by Hall, or any other person, to obtain information?—Yes; there is a man who says he had money given to him by Hall, who was employed by Hall.

What is his name?—I cannot recollect.

Can you obtain it?—Yes, I can learn his name.

Was he one of your workmen?—No; he worked for Mr. Hall.

Was it Neades that had money offered to him?—No; this man whose name I cannot recollect; Neades was promised a situation, if he would give any information respecting my business, in some new establishment.

Does Neades work for you?—No.

Where does Neades live?—I cannot tell.

You sent to him?—Yes; but I do not know his residence; the man's name was Purchase, who had the money offered him.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. W. Clowes.

(10 July.)

Do you know where he lives?—I could ascertain where he is to be found.

What is the last time you received a stock of paper from the Stationery-office?—Never since the date I quoted last, not since 1819; and I still have to account for that.

But you receive paper for each order, as it is sent in?—Yes.

When an order is sent in, a corresponding quantity of paper is also sent in?—Yes.

Is not this stock you have in hand, the sort of paper usually converted to the purposes of the letters you are directed to print?—Yes, superfine foolscap.

Then how comes it you are ever in distress for want of public paper, and obliged to resort to your own store?—Because I print to the credit of the offices, to a greater quantity than the forty-eight reams; but that is reduced now, by the mistakes of the workmen, and other deficiencies, which is a loss to me, and which I am obliged to make up.

When did you last take your stock?—At Christmas last.

Do you recollect what quantity was then remaining?—I think about twenty-eight reams.

Is that the account furnished by you? [*Handing a paper to the witness.*]—Yes; this is the weekly bill.

What week is it for?—It is in January 1822.

Upon that account there appears, N° 903, work done for the Commons, 63,000 directions of Members, for which a charge of 271 *l.* 4*s.* is made?—Yes.

State to the Committee upon what principle, or at what rate, that charge is made?—There are 1,356 sorts, each sort at 4*s.*; that is agreeably to the rate.

Is that one of the directions? [*Handing a paper to the witness.*]—Yes.

Is that the usual charge made by the trade for printing?—It is agreeable to the rate at which I do the business for the Stationery-office; the number was very small, I came to Mr. Mitchell here, who gave the order, wishing him to have an additional number printed, and that it was an advantageous job for the men, if not for me; that we could have had 250 done at the same price, only the expense of the additional quantity of paper.

What was the difference between your charge for this, and the ordinary trade charges?—This is according to the rate made by the Stationery-office, for every 250 of these I should be paid 4*s.* or any less quantity.

Is that according to the contract?—Yes, according to the contract.

Is that the rate fixed by the Stationery-office?—It is the rate fixed by the Stationery-office, referred to three of the trade.

If there were much more printing on the same sized paper, you would charge no more?—No.

What three printers in the trade were referred to?—The comptroller referred to Mr. Thomas Hansard, of Peterborough-court, Fleet-street; the storekeeper referred to Mr. Gye, of Gracechurch-street; and the printer upon my part, was Mr. George Sydney, of Northumberland-street, Strand.

State how many of those directions were printed in one week, and what was the aggregate amount of your charge for printing them?—I do not know; I had a given time to deliver them in, and they were delivered in that period; I suppose I was three weeks about them.

State the number printed, and the charge you made to the public for printing?—I charge four shillings for each sort; and there are 1,356 sorts.

How many are printed, and what is your charge for printing the same?—I printed 63,000.

State the amount?—I printed, on one occasion, 9,900 directions for members; 601 sorts, at four shillings each sort.

How many of each number?—Not above twenty-five of some, and thirty of others.

They vary?—Yes; but if there had been 250 I must do it at the same rate, and before I printed it I appealed to the clerk here, to know if he could not have a greater number, because they came to a great deal of money.

The printers are paid so much a batch?—Yes; 63,000 directions to members; 1,356 sorts at 4*s.* each, 271 *l.* 4*s.* instead of having 16 or 20 or 25 of these, I should have had no more to pay the workmen for 250; therefore I appealed to him to know if they could not have a greater number printed, and he said, no; I said that they would do for another session.

In other works, in which no contract can be entered into, how is the charge regulated or fixed?—It is by a certain scale that has been approved of that I regulate the charge.

Who

Appendix (A.)

Mr. W. Clowes.

(10 July.)

Who has approved of it?—Three printers.

Are the Committee to understand that all your work is done by a scale fixed by those three printers you have named?—Yes, by the old scale. I will state the circumstance; about five years ago my office was burnt down, by which I was a considerable sufferer; I could have got other premises to conduct my other business in, but the comptroller of the Stationery-office pointed out the necessity of my being near him, that I must get a situation near the public departments; in consequence of that I purchased the ground and rebuilt these premises in Northumberland-court, and when the other business was put up to contract, I memorialized the Treasury upon this, in consequence of which they granted it me for five years, subject to a reference to three printers in the trade.

In consequence of the expenses you had been put to in rebuilding your offices?—Yes.

Where is your office now?—In Northumberland-court, Strand.

Under what check and controul are your accounts?—They are checked by the cheque clerk at the Stationery-office.

Does he examine the charges, or see that the accounts are agreeable to the orders he has given out?—I have sent in the bill, and I take a copy of it, and he refers to the scale to see whether they are correct according to the specification I have given.

Is much of your printing in set forms, or set up for the occasion?—It is always set up for the occasion.

Is all your work, work that varies from week to week?—Yes.

Can you state to the Committee on what principle this scale is formed on which your work is charged?—It was formed by the printers who used to print for the Stationery-office in the first instance; and when the Treasury, in consequence of the expense I had been at, gave it to me, it was referred to three printers in the trade.

What are your charges upon what is paid the workmen?—Seven shillings in the ream I pay.

What are your charges for composing and reading?—For a foolscap letter, be it large or small, 250, eight shillings.

Is there any discount made from your bills?—No, not at all.

Is there any discount made from other printers?—Yes, agreeable to the contract there is.

Did your contract originally specify that exemption?—No; mine is a business which cannot be defined; all the other printers can better define what they are going to do.

Was there no proposition made by you to admit of a discount, the same as other printers?—No; because my work differs from their's.

Your's is in the nature of job-work?—Yes.

Not in the nature of book-work?—No.

You print the circulars for the Commissariat?—Yes; many of these forms do not pay me; here are many printed here, and it appears a large sum.

Are they printed on these strips, or are they printed on a sheet?—No, they are printed in that way, and cut afterwards.

What are the charges?—I am allowed four shillings for every 250, but here the numbers were small.

Is this scale you have alluded to in writing?—It is printed, and is at the Stationery-office.

Upon what articles do you lose?—There are many letters; this is a good job for the workmen and the master.

What are the articles you lose upon?—Many of the circulars and so on, where there is much matter.

In those instances you pay more to your compositors than you charge?—Yes.

Have you ever discounted any bills for, or lent any money to any person in the Stationery-office?—Never. If this strip had been ever so full of type, and the whole of the 250 printed, I should have charged no more. If there is a scale I work by, I ought to have the benefit of it, as well as the disadvantage.

Is the principle upon which it is done, that you should charge the same, whether it contains much or little?—Yes.

Have you printed any articles that have had much upon them?—Yes, but not these covers. I think this is the only instance since I have been printing for the office, which is now nineteen years, in which I have had such an advantageous

Appendix (A.)

Mr. W. Clowes.

(10 July.)

job; and it must have been a very critical eye to find it out. I went to the Stationery-office, and said, "They have ordered these covers; it will be a very advantageous job to the printer and the men." And they sent me to Mr. Mitchell; and he said, "You must print them."

Did you, in the first instance, make your contract by estimate?—According to the scale made out.

Was it by competition?—No.

Veneris, 12° die Julii, 1822.

The Right Honourable Lord BINNING, in the Chair.

Mr. *Henry Constantine Jennings*, again called in; and Examined.

Mr. H. C. Jennings.

(12 July.)

A LETTER has been sent to the Committee from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, signed H. C. Jennings, dated 6th July, 6, Nottingham-street; there is the letter [*handing it to the witness*], you will have the goodness to look at it, and see whether it is your hand writing?—It is.

Be so good as to turn to that part of the letter where there is mention made of the name of Mr. C. a member of this Committee, and state who you mean by Mr. C.?—I mean Mr. Courtenay.

You there state, "I shall assert my belief, and lead to others who will say more, of one of the members, Mr. C. selling a place for 1,800*l.* in the Stationery-office;" will you have the goodness to explain what you mean by that statement?—I have stated that I believe the fact to exist, and I repeat it as my belief.

And that you will lead to others?—Yes; I mean to say that others have stated the same thing to myself and others; it is a current report in the Stationery-office.

Have the goodness to state to the Committee by what means you suppose the truth of this statement can be ascertained?—By the examination of the persons in the Stationery-office whom I shall name.

Name them?—[*The witness handed in a paper containing the names:—Mr. Parson, Mr. S. Hunt, Mr. Galliers, Mr. King, Mr. Church.*]

State what place it was in the Stationery-office you suppose Mr. Courtenay to have sold?—That of cashier, to Mr. Church; that is what is represented to me.

You will be so kind as to state to the Committee from whom you heard this report?—That I cannot say; I would rather suffer any punishment than do that; the Committee have the power to summons men before them, and for the evidence they give here they are likely to be ruined; therefore I cannot, with conscience, name men who will be ruined; if the Committee will guarantee their protection I will name them; they are in the public employment, and they know the power and dread the consequence of opposing government.

The Committee are to understand that you decline answering that question?—Yes.

When was it that you first became acquainted with this statement?—I can only speak from memory; about the latter part of 1819 or 1820 was the first time I ever heard Mr. Courtenay's name mentioned.

At what period was the transaction stated to have taken place?—I do not recollect; it was mentioned, but I do not recollect.

What was the statement then made to you?—The statement was, that Mr. Church had purchased his situation from Mr. Courtenay, for a sum of money; and the sums were stated by two different persons, and two different sums, one 1,900*l.* and the other 1,800*l.*; and that it had been mentioned among themselves in the Stationery-office for years.

What circumstances were there then stated to you, which induced you to believe this statement?—At that time I did not really believe it; in fact I did not make it a matter of such consideration, as to make it a subject of belief; subsequently I have believed it to be true, because it has been stated from so many different persons, who I do not believe knew that each other were acquainted with me, though they knew one another.

Do you say that these persons can give information generally, merely because they are officers of the Stationery-office; or have you reason to think that any of these persons have ever expressed the belief you have alluded to in your letter?—Some of them have expressed their belief that the fact there stated was true.

When

Appendix (A.)

Mr. H. C. Jennings. (12 July.)

When did you first believe the truth of this statement?—Since I have gone a little deeper into the Stationery-office abuses and conduct; about the commencement of this year I dipped a little deeper into the affair than I had before done.

Had you ever mentioned the circumstance to any body else, previous to the letter you addressed to the Treasury?—Yes, I did.

To whom?—To Mr. Hume.

When?—I really cannot recollect; but lately, I think I wrote him a letter, and in that I alluded to it.

Was it within a week, or a month, or a year, that you mentioned it to Mr. Hume?—I believe since this Committee has been formed.

You must know whether it was or not?—I beg leave to say, that I know what I know, and I would not tell a lie to this Committee or any body else; I think it was since this Committee first sat.

Since you believed that report you have not mentioned it to any body before you mentioned it to Mr. Hume?—No, I do not think I have, except to the Treasury; but I may have done so, as I made no reserve about it; I do not recollect it this moment, mentioning it to any one else, if I do, I shall let the Committee know. There was a gentleman in this Committee asked me, whether I had ever doubled the Cape; I thought it was Mr. Courtenay, and I thought it meant as an insult; half of my answer was erased, and the question and part of the answer remain, and I think it ought to be erased altogether, or all my reply stand.

It was in consequence of that question, then, put to you, and which you conceived was put by Mr. Courtenay, you mentioned the report to Mr. Hume?—Yes; I was very indignant at it, and I think that was the cause, the total cause of it; I was indignant at what I thought was meant an Old Bailey question.

Who were the persons who latterly mentioned the report to you, and whose statement induced you to believe it?—No, I cannot name them; the Committee will have, perhaps, the whole office to examine, and then the Committee will find out the truth; I give the source of what I think authentic information, and I hope, in doing that, it is quite enough; all the persons that have been examined here are turned out of their bread; I do think it a most cruel thing, and even men who have not been examined, have been discharged; Mr. Dickson is turned out of his bread; the printers have sent circulars about, which I shall prove, in a few days, to prevent those men being employed, and if could see the Committee redress that object I shall be all humility, and I will never cause the Committee or the Treasury any further trouble from irritable expression of feelings.

[*The witness withdrew:—The witness was again called in.*]

You will be so good as to state the names of the persons under the Stationery-office from whom you have received this information?—I cannot do it.

You will state why?—I cannot do it from the apprehension that there is no kind of justice to be expected from the Treasury, from the way I have been treated, and I do not think that the Committee have the power of protecting the officers, and therefore I decline doing it.

The Committee beg leave to repeat the observations they have made, and now desire you to state the names of the persons from whom you received this information in the Stationery-office?—I beg leave to decline it.

Among the different persons who have stated any thing to you upon this matter, did any of them go further than a statement of their belief; did any of them assert that they had knowledge of the fact, or of any fact connected with it?—No.

None of them?—No, no one; they only stated one circumstance, that if Mr. Church was handled roughly, he had no doubt he would speak the truth.

And you never had any precise information upon the subject at the time you made this statement to the Lords of the Treasury?—None, but what will come out in evidence.

You stated, when first you heard of this transaction in 1819 or 1820, you did not believe it?—I did not answer in that way; I stated, that I did not make it a matter of consideration enough to form a subject of belief upon; I was careless about it, and causes of irritation made me pay more attention to, and more desirous to prove that which I hoped was not true, (for myself, I hope from my soul it is not true); I do not know Mr. Courtenay.

The irritation latterly created in your mind, has made you pay more attention to it?—Yes; to search it out, and try to get proof of it.

When did that irritation first come upon you?—I think the first day's hard treatment I received here from this Committee; I was treated in a most unpleasant

Appendix (A.)

Mr. H. C. Jennings.

(12 July.)

manner, and cannot feel or express myself otherwise, Mr. Courtenay saying to me, (I took it to be him) whether I was at the Cape of Good Hope; I was very agitated at the time, and thought it an insult.

Therefore, conceiving yourself to have been harshly used before the Committee, you were led to make further inquiries as to that statement you had not before thought of sufficient moment to go minutely into?—Yes.

What steps did you take, after that time, to make yourself more acquainted with that circumstance?—I sent people to talk to the persons I had heard it from in the Stationery-office, and I spoke to them myself, and tried various means to get full and better information than I had before; as before I made such a heavy and serious accusation, I desired not to make it rashly.

Therefore, it was the fresh information you received from the Stationery-office, which led you to think the charge serious?—Yes; that which made it amount in my mind to a charge, and as subject to belief.

Have you communicated since that to any other persons not belonging to the Stationery-office upon the subject?—No, only the Stationery-office.

So that the information you had previously received would not have led you to that belief, if it had not been strengthened?—If I had reflected upon it, I should have said, "These men could have no motive to tell me an untruth;" and therefore I should have believed it. Had no irritation arisen, I should have treated it as I have a thousand other things I have heard, if it had not been for that offensive conduct towards me.

And your reason for the delay was, that you had not completed your inquiries?—No; I had completed my inquiries when I wrote that letter.

There was an interval between that letter and your first attendance before the Committee; what was the cause of that delay; was it that you had not completed your inquiries?—No; I had completed my inquiries. But it was not because I had completed them, that I wrote that letter to the Treasury; it was from being very irritated at something I had been told, that I declared it so prematurely.

What do you mean by getting it out prematurely?—I meant to have exposed the circumstance, by some member's assistance, when the business of the Stationery-office was examined into.

So as not to have appeared yourself in the transaction?—Yes.

You state in your letter, that "you had lately employed your abilities in a way that will at least bring you the joy of revenge—revenge for unmerited and undeserved insult!" Is this statement you have made, with reference to Mr. Courtenay, a part of that revenge you promised yourself?—Yes, as connected with a part of the Treasury it is. I mean to do all I can to bring disgrace upon every one connected with the Treasury. I have no hesitation in saying, I shall never rest as long as I am alive, unless they treat me better.

Did the idea of making this statement concerning Mr. Courtenay originate with you in consequence of the insult you supposed yourself to have received from a question put by him upon the Committee?—I meant to have done it, whether or no, in the investigation of the Stationery-office conduct, cause of irritation; but that has urged me, in a moment of passion, to give birth to the charge in an improper way; in a way that I should not, perhaps, have done otherwise, or in a cooler frame of mind and temper.

Have you had any communication with the persons named upon the subject?—I cannot answer that question.

What makes you believe they can give evidence upon it?—I believe they have all said the same thing.

Upon what is that belief founded?—Upon hearing it from others. But that is the same question I before declined to answer; the Committee will get the truth out of them.

Do you apprehend they are the only persons in the Stationery-office that can give information upon this point?—No; I believe there are others.

What made you select those persons?—Being the oldest in the office, and most likely to know, and their having said it.

Having said what?—Having mentioned Mr. Courtenay's selling the place to Mr. Church, is a stale story in the Stationery-office.

Do you mean that you know they have said it?—No, I cannot say I know it; if I knew it I could not believe it; I avow it as a matter of belief, not of knowledge.

Do you know that those persons have made statements that would bear upon the point?—I do not know that they have; I believe they have.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. *Edmund Hall*, again called in; and Examined.

Mr. E. Hall.
(12 July.)

WILL you state to the Committee what the ordinary charge of the trade would be for printing 63,000 of these directions to Members [*handing one to the witness*], supposing them to be divided into thirteen hundred and fifty-six sorts?—[*The witness withdrew to make the calculation.*]

Mr. *Samuel Kent Parson*, again called in; and Examined.

Mr. S. K. Parson.

DID you ever hear in the Stationery-office, or elsewhere, any statement made that Mr. Courtenay, a Member of this House, had sold the office of Cashier at the Stationery-office for 1,800*l.* or any other sum?—No, I never heard that he had sold it all; I have heard that Mr. Church came in upon some interest of Mr. Courtenay's.

You never heard it stated that Mr. Church had given any consideration to Mr. Courtenay for it?—Never, in my life.

Or to any body else?—Or to any body else.

Although you never heard it mentioned by any body, as believed by the person who stated it, did you ever hear there had been such talk in the office about the selling?—I have no distinct recollection of any such conversation; I have always understood that Mr. Church came in; I know the fact that Mr. Church came in upon the retirement of Mr. Courtenay; I never heard of any purchase from Mr. Courtenay.

You were asked whether you ever heard of any such conversation in the office, not whether persons told you they believed it, or knew it?—I have heard it rumoured in this sort of way, but not as any direct specific sum, that Mr. Church had been appointed under the interest of Mr. Courtenay.

You never heard it had been the rumour that he had given any money for it?—Never.

Have you ever heard of any mention of money being given at all by Mr. Church for the office?—Never.

What made you say you have never heard of any specific sum?—Because I have never heard of the place being sold; that it was the interest of Mr. Courtenay, and that Mr. Church was introduced by Mr. Courtenay; whether any friend or relation, I do not know.

Then by the use of the word specific sum, you do not mean to impress upon the Committee there had been any general talk about money?—No, certainly not.

And you never heard of any such rumour?—No, not of the situation being sold.

Have you ever heard lately that any body had alleged that the office had been sold?—No.

You have never heard that any body had made a charge of such a thing?—Never, in my life.

Have you ever heard that any body said it was a report in the office that it had been sold?—No.

This is the first time you ever heard of any intimation of such a thing?—Yes, the first time; I have understood, as I before described, that Mr. Church came in upon the interest of Mr. Courtenay.

But this is the first time you ever heard that there was a question of money passing between Mr. Courtenay and Mr. Church, in consequence of Mr. Church getting the situation?—Exactly so.

From whom did you hear that Mr. Church came in upon the interest of Mr. Courtenay?—If it was the last word I had to speak I could not tell; it was the general buz in the office.

Have you frequently heard it?—Not for many years I have not; Mr. Church was appointed before I came to the office; he has been appointed fifteen years; I have been there fourteen years.

You cannot name any person from whom you heard this report at any time?—No, I cannot indeed.

Have you heard of any conversation of late in the office, about the appointment of Mr. Church?—Not about his appointment.

About what?—Sir Matthew Bloxam asked me, if I had heard of any questions being asked by the Committee relative to Mr. Church, and I told him no, none whatever; he then asked me if I had not heard that the Cashier's branch was not over-

Appendix (A.)

Mr. S. K. Parson. (12 July.)

loaded; he inquired the amount of money collected and paid by Mr. Church; I told him, from 130,000 *l.* to 145,000 *l.* per annum.

What do you mean by overloaded?—A greater establishment than was necessary for conducting the business.

Mr. *S. Hunt*, called in, and Examined.

Mr. S. Hunt.

WHAT are you?—First warehouseman in the Stationery-office.

How many years have you been there?—Twenty-five years next month.

Have you ever heard in the Stationery-office, any conversation relative to the mode of Mr. Church's appointment to the office he now holds, that of cashier?—No, I have not.

You never heard it said he had bought that office from any body?—No, I do notrecollect.

You know he succeeded Mr. Courtenay?—Yes.

Did you ever hear it said in the Stationery-office, either as a matter of fact, or hear it adverted to as matter of idle rumour, that Mr. Courtenay had received a sum of money from Mr. Church to succeed him in his office?—Never.

You never heard any statement of the sort?—No.

Neither as matter of fact or rumour?—I never heard it stated to me; there has never been any thing said to me, not as matter of fact, or of any importance, from any person who deserved credit.

Recollect yourself, and state fairly what you have heard; what did you ever hear upon the subject, and from whom?—I cannot tell from whom, it is so long since.

How long is it since?—It is a long time since; as to saying any time, it will be a mere guess; ten or twelve years ago.

What was it you heard; what was the purport of what you heard?—Upon my word I do not know; I have heard somebody say, "Did you hear that Mr. Church had bought his situation;" "No," said I: I know nothing more than that.

Did they name any body from whom he bought it?—No.

You never heard it said he had bought it of Mr. Courtenay?—No.

There has been no conversation of any such circumstance of late in the office?—No.

Have you heard of it before this moment?—No.

You have not heard of it within this last week or ten days?—No.

Within the last year or two?—No.

You were not aware when you came here what you were to be examined to?—Not the slightest.

Recollect yourself, you have stated to the Committee that you never heard it stated as a matter of fact any where, that deserved attention, but that ten or twelve years ago you might have been asked whether you had not heard "that Mr. Church had bought his office," and nothing more than that?—Nothing more.

You are quite certain you have never heard any thing more than that, upon recollection?—I do not recollect that I ever heard any thing more than that.

Take time to recollect who were the persons?—Upon my word I do not know; it was so long ago, and I paid no attention to it.

Was it a person in the office or out of it that said that?—Out of the office; I am sure of that.

What makes you sure of that?—I know it was out of office hours, and where it was mentioned I know it was from the office, and one evening.

What do you mean by out of the office?—From the office.

By "from the office" you mean that it was not in the office, but out of it?—Yes, out of it.

Was it a person belonging to the office?—No, it was not.

How do you know it was not?—I only speak from the best of my recollection.

What is there that enables you at this distance of time to distinguish whether it was a person in or out of the office?—I cannot recollect where it was.

What reason have you for saying it was a person not in the office?—I am sure of that.

What makes you sure of it?—From the conversation that passed.

What was that conversation?—I have told all that I can recollect.

How does that lead you to conclude it was not a person belonging to the office; did he belong to the office?—I do not think he did.

You

Appendix (A.)

Mr. S. Hunt.

(12 July.)

You have no recollection who it was?—Not the least; it was a conversation I took no notice of; it did not concern me.

And this is the first time you ever thought of it since?—I do not know that I ever thought of it since.

Did you ever mention that conversation?—I do not think I did.

Had you ever any conversation with any one upon the subject within the last seven years?—I do not think I have.

You have no more precise recollection of the conversation than what you have now stated to the Committee?—No, I have not.

And your answer to that person was, you had never heard of the rumour to which he referred?—I do not think I answered that, because I had heard of the rumour not only from that person, I had heard it spoken of from others; I have heard it spoken of more than once just in the same kind of way.

How long ago?—About the same time the first instance was mentioned.

Now state whether any of those persons that mentioned it then belonged to the Stationery-office?—No, I do not think they did.

Can you name any one of them?—No, I cannot; I did not take notice of the conversation.

Have you had any conversation upon the subject within the last month?—Not to my recollection, certainly not.

You have had no conversation with any person upon the subject in the course of the last month?—No.

Are you quite sure that no rumour has come to your ears within the last month of any conversation upon the subject?—I have not the least knowledge of any such thing.

Do you know a person of the name of Jennings?—Yes.

Has he been at the Stationery-office lately?—Not very lately; I believe Mr. Jennings was at the Stationery-office [*referring to a paper*] on the 28th of May.

Are you quite certain he made no inquiries at the Stationery-office relative to this matter?—No.

You heard nothing of this in consequence of his visit, or soon after?—No; I do not think I said any thing to Mr. Jennings; he came down and invited me up to Mr. Hall's; I do not know that any thing was said about Mr. Church; he said he thought Mr. Church had a very easy birth of it.

Was there any thing said as to the sale of this office?—No.

You are quite certain of that?—I have no recollection of it.

Mr. Jennings did not ask you how Mr. Church came to his office?—No.

He did not hint that there was a sale?—That I do not know; I cannot recollect.

Did he or did he not?—Upon my word I cannot say positively; Mr. Jennings mentioned so many subjects to me.

What is your belief?—I do not think he did say a word respecting the purchase.

What did you talk about when you went there?—Mr. Jennings first of all informed me, that he sent for me as to the abuses existing in the Stationery-office, and as I had been there so long, I must know about them; and he wished me to communicate what I did know; and I told him I must decline it, I should think it a breach of my trust in so doing, as this honourable Committee was sitting, they might choose to call upon me, and I then should think it my duty to give every answer in my power; and then Mr. Jennings went on to inform me of the Stationery-office, and the questions that would be put; that he had the evidence before him, and knew what was going on.

What was the sort of abuses mentioned?—He did not mention them specifically; he mentioned several circumstances.

What evidence did he describe to you he had read?—He said he had read the evidence.

Mr. *William Galliers*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. W. Galliers.

WHAT are you?—I am an order clerk in the Stationery-office.

How long have you been there?—It will be twenty-four years next month.

Did you ever hear any conversation in the Stationery-office, relative to the manner in which Mr. Church came by the situation he how holds?—I never heard any thing but desultory conversation, that he succeeded Mr. Courtenay, now secretary to the Board of Control; I have heard it said he gave a consideration, but I am sure I cannot trace in what way, or from whom I have heard it.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. W. Galliers.

(12 July.)

How long ago did you hear it; state every thing you know?—I should suppose much about the time of the appointment; I only speak from report.

How long ago was that?—I should think more than ten years; but I really cannot charge my memory.

Have you heard any thing of that kind of late years?—No.

What was it you heard then; state every thing you know?—That a consideration was given by Mr. Church to Mr. Courtenay.

Do you mean pecuniary consideration?—Yes.

Did you ever hear the sum named?—I do not think I have.

Are you quite certain you have not?—I do not think I have; if I have heard a sum mentioned, it might be ten thousand pounds.

That is quite vague?—Yes; I will not take upon me say whether it was that or not.

You think you have heard some sum named?—Yes; I suppose I have.

You do not think it was more than ten thousand pounds?—No; nor do I know it was mentioned at all.

From whom did you hear it?—That I cannot recollect.

Have you heard it more than once?—I think I may.

Was it a subject of general conversation in the office?—As near as I can recollect it was.

Cannot you specify one person?—No; I am sure I cannot recollect.

Have you ever had any conversation upon the subject of late years?—No; not for years.

Did you know why you were sent for here to-day?—No.

Have you had any communication with any person upon the subject, for the last year or two?—Not at all.

Do you know whether there is an opinion pretty generally abroad, that most places under government are sold?—I have heard it, but I do not give it credit.

Was any reason assigned for believing it in this particular instance?—I do not recollect that there was.

Do you recollect whether the person said he knew it?—No, only as a matter of conversation.

Who was it mentioned the circumstance to you?—I have not the least recollection.

Was it a person in the office?—I am sure I cannot say.

Do you think you heard it in the office?—I think I did.

Was it stated as a circumstance that the person who mentioned it knew or imagined to be true, or a mere vague desultory conversation?—Mere vague desultory conversation.

Has there been any conversation upon the subject within the last seven years, in the office?—No, I think not.

Had you ever any conversation with Mr. Parson upon the subject?—I do not think I have.

Recollect yourself?—I do not think I have.

Do you recollect having any conversation with Mr. Hunt upon the subject?—No, not any particular conversation, except in the same kind of way I have explained.

Have you any general recollection of having any conversation with Mr. Hunt upon the subject?—No.

Any with Mr. King?—No.

You are sure of that?—Certainly not.

Did you ever happen to mention the rumour to Mr. Church himself?—Never.

You are sure of that?—Yes.

Do you know that any persons have been making inquiries at the Stationery-office lately upon the subject?—No; I have been absent some days in consequence of illness.

Within the last month, do you know whether any person, not belonging to the Stationery-office, has been making inquiries upon the subject?—I have not been there for nearly a month, in consequence of illness, till this last week.

You might have had communication with persons in the office?—I never heard any thing of the kind mentioned.

Mr. *Samuel King*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. S. King.

WHAT are you in the Stationery-office?—An order clerk.

How long have you been there?—To the best of my recollection about twenty-one or twenty-two years; I cannot say positively at the moment.

Have

Appendix (A.)

Mr. S. King.

(12 July.)

Have you ever heard, within the last twelve years, any conversation in the Stationery, office relative to the manner in which Mr. Church obtained the office he now holds?—I cannot say I have heard it in the office; I have heard it in common report; I cannot say by whom.

What have you heard?—I have heard that he bought it.

Of whom?—I do not know.

Did you ever hear the name?—No, only that he purchased it; I do not know of whom.

Did you ever hear it said?—I think they said Mr. Courtenay; I have heard such a flying report as that.

When was it?—A long time back.

Have you not heard it lately?—No.

Have you not heard it within this month?—No.

Two months?—No.

What sum did you hear was given?—I did not hear that at all; I heard persons talking of it; it was not addressed to me.

Can you state whether, when you heard that conversation, you heard it stated in the positive way in which persons state things that they believe; or that it was mere matter of desultory conversation?—Mere vague conversation of people, who seemed to know no more than I did; I thought so myself, that they did not seem to know any thing really.

Did you ever mention the matter to Mr. Church himself?—No; I am not upon terms of intimacy, to take that liberty with Mr. Church.

Did you ever talk of it to Mr. Parson, Mr. Hunt, or Mr. Galliers?—No.

Did you ever talk of it to persons in the office?—No.

Did they ever mention it to you?—No; I have only heard it in the way I have mentioned.

Cannot you mention whom you heard it from?—No, I cannot; it is so long ago.

Have you had any conversation about it within the last six months?—No, nor in the last six years.

You have not heard recently, within a few months, that the rumour has again existed?—No; this is the first time I have heard of it for many years. I supposed it was an idle report, without any foundation; the same as you may hear in the streets constantly, which I should discard in the same way.

Did Mr. Church hold any other office in the Stationery-office before he held this appointment?—No; he was in the Navy Pay office.

Mr. *John Church*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. J. Church.

WHAT are you?—Cashier in the Stationery-office.

How long have you been in that office?—Fifteen years.

Who did you succeed?—Mr. Courtenay.

Did you either to Mr. Courtenay, or any one else, give any pecuniary consideration for your appointment?—Not a farthing to any human being.

Have you ever heard it had been reported that you did?—Yes, I have.

State when you heard it and from whom?—I think I heard it in the office; one of my clerks, who is now dead, mentioned to me that he understood I had given a sum of money for the office.

Who was that?—Mr. Mathison; he was a clerk in the time of Mr. Courtenay; he has been dead many years, and it was some years before he died he said that.

In consequence of your hearing that did you make any inquiry?—Not at all.

Did you ask him from whom he heard it?—Yes, I did; and he told me he did not know from whom; I inferred, from what he said, that he did not chuse to say; he told it to me in a very casual way.

Did you ever hear it from any body else?—No.

That was the only communication?—Yes.

What was the value of the office when you were first appointed to it?—300*l.* a year.

What is the value of it now?—380*l.*; 400*l.* now, but the deduction that has lately taken place has reduced it to 380*l.*

Is there any money retained in your hands?—No; as I receive the money I always hand it over to the Bank of England immediately.

You have merely the responsibility of conveying it?—I have the responsibility of

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. Church.

(12 July.)

it to a certain extent; I am responsible to the auditor; I make out the accounts; I have the joint responsibility of the cash with the comptroller.

You have not the cash in your possession?—No further than this; I am responsible for the payment, if I was wrongfully to accept a bill, and pay it, I should be responsible for the amount; but I am relieved from the responsibility of having the money in my possession, because it is in the Bank.

Are the Committee to understand that you have no other emolument but your salary?—Not a farthing.

When was it raised?—In consequence of the new arrangement in the office for additional remuneration for length of service.

When was that?—The maximum was on the first of January last, because at that time I completed my fourteen years service.

Was that scale in existence when you came into the office?—It was not.

Do you remember when it was established?—No, but I should think about eight years ago.

Had you ever any pecuniary transaction of any nature whatever with Mr. Courtenay, or any person connected with him?—Never, in the least.

Have you heard that there was any conversation going on about this, lately?—Not a word; I never heard it mentioned but once, and that was by Mr. Mathison, who did it incidentally; he said something that led me to suppose he had an erroneous notion; I asked him what he meant, and he said he had understood I had given a consideration in money to Mr. Courtenay; I never heard it but from himself.

You did not know what you were coming here for?—No.

What did you say to Mr. Mathison?—I told him there was not a word of truth in it.

Did you tell him to contradict the report?—Upon my word I cannot tell, it is so long ago.

You treated it with contempt?—Yes I did, entirely so.

[*The witness withdrew. The Committee deliberate and resolve:*—That having examined Messrs. Parson, Hunt, Galliers, King, and Church, of the Stationery-office, the only persons named by Mr. Jennings to them to be examined relative to the statement contained in Mr. Jennings's letter to the Lords of the Treasury, that Mr. Courtenay had sold the office of cashier to the Stationery-office to Mr. Church, are unanimously of opinion, that the said charge is totally unfounded.]

Mr. E. Hall.

Mr. *Edmund Hall*, again called in; and delivered in the following paper:

63,000 Members Addresses, and 1,356 Alterations, (according to specimen):

	£.	s.	d.
Composition for 1,356 Addresses, calculating a man to compose eight per hour, at 1*l.* 16*s.* per week (17 days work) - - - - -	5	2	0
Press-work, eight printed at a time, and 92 copies for each Member, at 1*s.* each working - - - - - - - - -	8	10	0
	13	12	0
£. 100 per cent on D° - - - - - -	13	12	0
	£. 27	4	0
9,900 Members Addresses, on the same scale as the above, 601 different sorts (17 copies to each Member) - - - - -	£. 11	16	0

If 250 copies ordered for each Member the expense would be no more than the above calculation.

Edmund Hall.

16, Clipstone-street, Fitzroy-square.

Will you state to the Committee what the ordinary charge of the trade would be for printing 63,000 of these Directions to Members, [*handing one to the witness*] supposing them to be divided into 1,356 sorts?—Twenty-seven pounds four shillings.

Does that include every charge, exclusive of paper?—Yes, every charge.

Does that amount also include the usual tradesman's profit?—Yes, I have put on 100 per cent.

By

By profit do you mean to include the expenses of the office?—Yes; I consider 100 per cent to cover all expenses.

Do you mean 100 per cent after all the expenses, such as types, wear and tear of furniture of the office, and the rent, or do you mean the 100 per cent to include all those charges?—To include all the expenses of journeymen's wages, and so on.

What is your charge for 9,900 Members Addresses, 601 forms?—Eleven pounds sixteen shillings; on the same calculation as the last.

From the experience you have had as a printer, do you conceive that work can be done at a less expense in a small than a large establishment?—I should consider the work can be done considerably less in a large establishment.

What number of presses have you in your establishment?—Two.

What number of compositors do you usually employ?—Sometimes two; sometimes three; according to my work.

In the paper you have delivered in, you state the wages to amount to 13*l.* 12*s.* and you add to that what you denominate 100 per cent additional charge, 13*l.* 12*s.* more, making in the whole 27*l.* 4*s.*?—Yes.

In that additional charge you include all your expenses of the office, types, presses, ink, and all other incidental expenses?—Yes, except paper.

And this 100 per cent you denominate profit?—Yes, every thing necessary for the support of the office.

It is not actual profit?—No; the real profit of a printer is about twenty-five or thirty per cent, to cover risk; that is the net profit, and which also varies according to circumstances.

Is it usual to double the amount of the wages paid to the men?—There is one thing to be observed: the addresses of the members have got to be cut up and cut at the corners, and that will make some expense; and that I have included in the 100 per cent.

Do you do work for private customers on the same terms you have stated to the Committee?—Yes, I do.

Would you execute that number of addresses for the charge you have now stated?—Yes, I would, willingly.

Have you ever printed any book-work?—Yes, I have.

For whom?—For Mr. Nesbit.

To what amount?—To no great amount.

Are they tracts, or volumes of books? Some small volumes, and some tracts.

What is the largest work you ever printed?—It was the Life of Napoleon Buonaparte, for Cæsar Moreau, Vice Consul of France.

What size work was it?—Twelves, demy.

How many pages did it consist of?—I think about 200; I cannot speak positively.

That is the largest you ever printed?—Yes.

When did you print that?—About two years and a half ago.

Have you ever worked for any other bookseller than Mr. Nesbit?—Yes; I printed an Hebrew Grammar for a person of the name of Basil, of Lisle-street; the author is the Reverend Thomas Dunham, of Chatteris, Cambridgeshire.

Mr. Nesbit is a publisher of tracts?—Yes; his house is called the Western Depository of Tracts.

Principally moral and religious tracts?—Yes.

Have you done any book-work for any bookseller, except what you have mentioned?—No.

Were you apprenticed to the printing trade?—Yes, to Mr. Brimmer, of Strand-lane.

Have you seen any of the charges made by Mr. Hansard for the public work, for publishing any of the parliamentary papers?—I have seen a list of some of the charges; but I have never examined them minutely, to ascertain the charges, except in one or two instances I have taken the trouble so to do.

Have you examined the charge made by Mr. Hansard for the Finance Account of 1816, N° 105, parliamentary proceedings?—I have minutely.

Will you state for what sum you could print 1,000 copies of that work, exclusive of the paper, including the fair trade profit?—295*l.* 15*s.* including sixteen guineas for binding.

What would you charge per ream for the paper?—I think 1*l.* 3*s.* perfect foolscap.

Should you put any profit upon that, or would that include profit?—No; that is the price of 1816, the present price would be 1*l.* 1*s.*; I add 5 per cent to that.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. E. Hall.

(12 July.)

Was there any demy paper used in that volume?—Yes, two reams of demy for the tables, and two reams of royal.

What was the charge for demy?—1*l.* 7*s.* per ream.

What was the charge for royal?—1*l.* 15*s.*

Taking the prices of the paper and 5 per cent profit, what would the amount of that 1,000 copies have been?—146*l.* 15*s.*

Printing, paper, and tradesman's profit, what is the total?—442*l.* 14*s.*

Mr. *John Lewis Cox*, again called in; and Examined.

Mr. J. L. Cox.

HAVE you brought with you a paper the Committee desired you to bring?—I have.

Be pleased to deliver it?—[*The witness produced the same and it was delivered in.*] On Wednesday last I explained to the Committee the mode of making the charges; this paper is founded on the same principle.

Is this the way in which you always examine the accounts with reference to the rules of charging in the trade, you have stated?—Yes.

What is the meaning of the term case, stated at 2*l.* 8*s.*?—the sum that is paid to the compositor.

The reading?—That is for the examination of the proof and superintendence by the overseer.

Those make 3*l.* together?—Yes.

1*l.* 10*s.* is the 50 per cent profit upon that?—Yes, and expenses.

To which you adverted in your evidence the other day?—Yes.

The next item is 15*s.* for which nothing is specified?—At that time it was usual to calculate such articles at that rate; since then there has been a variation.

Was seventy-five the usual addition made?—Yes, and more in small works.

Are the Committee to understand there has been a reduction made in the rate of wages for labour?—No, in the rate of charge; not in the wages.

Is that the consequence of any general reduction in the rate of charge in the trade?—There has been some reduction in the trade, but a more considerable one has been made by Messrs. Hansard.

Was the general rate of charge in the trade 50 per cent and 25 per cent?—Yes, on such articles, and generally more; it would have been taken at 100.

Upon the composition and labour, and press work?—Yes, for small works.

But on large works was it usual?—No.

Was 75 per cent taken upon large works?—No, 50.

Should you consider this coming under the description of large work?—No, a small one, attended with a great deal of trouble; it consists of a series of tables, accompanied with considerable expense, which 50 per cent would not repay.

You consider this as coming under the description of table work?—Yes.

These items form the whole of the chapter of the composition charge?—Yes.

Next comes the press work?—That is charged 18*s.*

Nine shillings per ream?—Yes.

What rate of wages does that correspond with, as given to the men at that time?—Fivepence-halfpenny per hour.

Was that the usual rate?—Yes.

This appears, upon the whole, to make up 6*l.* 3*s.* and there is an addition of 5*s.* for extra press work for broadsides and brevier?—Yes; those parts were paid at a higher rate, being of an extra nature, which averaged 5*s.*

And these, within your knowledge, were the fair rate of charge that would be made to individuals?—Yes; indeed, if done for individuals, it would have been charged at a higher rate; the calculation would have been made at 100 per cent instead of 75. In further explanation of the statement I made the other day, I have attempted to show, on paper, the particulars of the customary charge in the printing trade, of 50 per cent on the compositors' work, and also the operation of the ream work in the press department. This statement I hope I have rendered intelligible to the honourable Committee, and that at the same time it points out the mode in which the calculation is made, it will also prove to their satisfaction, the reasonableness of the charge itself. [*The same was delivered in.*]

Look at the first paper you have given in, and turn to the statement, N° 105; what, according to that calculation, would be the total expense of printing 1,000 copies of that Finance Report?—Sixty-five times 6*l.* 8*s.* The same description of account occurs in the session 1819; in that year the Finance Account is reduced to 5*l.* 8*s.*

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. L. Cox. (12 July.)

5*l.* 8*s.* instead of 6*l.* 8*s.* In 1821 there is a similar account, that is only 5*l.*; there was a variation in the case-work, which made the amount differ in some respect, but there was likewise a reduction in the rate of charge by Messrs. Hansard.

The 6*l.* 8*s.* does not include paper?—No.

What would that be?—About 27*s.* per ream.

How many reams would it be for 1,000 copies?—Two reams for each sheet.

That would be 130 reams?—Yes.

What would the paper be now?—The scale of charge varies. There are six or seven different qualities of paper, varying sixpence or a shilling a ream, according to quality. In my examination on Wednesday last, I stated that Mr. Strahan had varied his prices of printing from time to time. On turning to my memorandums at home, I find the article of Bills charged uniformly. I was led to this mistake by the charges in Mr. Strahan's account being stated at per copy instead of per sheet, which in examining his accounts I have not regarded, but calculated the several items at per sheet in the usual way; after that I have cast up the whole together, and if the total about tallied, it appeared indifferent to me whether the articles were charged at per copy or per sheet. In an account I lately examined, the variation between my mode of calculation and Mr. Strahan's charge, was not above 100*l.* in 5,000*l.*

Mr. *William Mason*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. W. Mason.

WHAT are you?—A master printer.

Where do you reside?—N° 21, Clerkenwell Green.

Have you examined what the charge would be for printing 63,000 of those addresses?—This is my calculation for what I would do it, for 32*l.* 10*s.*

Would you print the whole of these 63,000, in 1,536 different sorts, for that sum?—I would.

Would that afford you the usual trade profit?—Yes; by putting a compositor on it to do it for time, it would afford the usual profit.

What would be the charge for 9,900 of the same sort of papers?—14*l.*

Does that include the usual profit?—Yes, it does.

Lunæ, 15° *die Julii*, 1822.

The Right Honourable Lord Viscount PALMERSTON, in the Chair.

Mr. *Samuel Brooke*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. S. Brooke. (15 July.)

YOU are a printer in Paternoster-row?—I am.

Have you been at all employed in printing for government?—I was many years a printer employed under one of the public departments; I was Excise printer for a great many years, and my father before me; I have suffered injuries in consequence of new arrangements, but I am desirous, in giving my evidence, to leave that out of sight, and to leave it to incidental circumstances to bring it to light; I wish to state some matters connected with the Stationery-office and the other departments.

What was the new arrangement that injured you?—Sir Matthew Bloxam having persuaded government to advertize for persons to come and make tenders for the departments, mine was one of those departments, and persons came and made tenders without my having the means of giving evidence as to the justice of my price; and government having had tenders at a very great discount; I lost the business, which we had had for nearly fifty years; I had been longer employed under the Stationery-office than any other person, in fact, longer connected with it than any of the officers who are now there, or printers, or any other persons, having been engaged from the year 1797 till the year 1817.

Have the goodness to state any facts which have come within your knowledge as to the conduct of that system?—The Stationery-office was originally established in consequence of their having been patents where the patentees were not printers or stationers, but employed printers or stationers to do the business, and charging a very large profit upon the work, thereby getting a very great income. I think it is now about thirty years since it was determined by Mr. Pitt, that the Stationery-office should be established to save those great additional sums the public were paying; we were employed by the patentee as tradesmen, at the trade price, as it is commonly described; our

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Mr. S. Brooke.

(15 July.)

our employer was Mr. Vincent; we printed for the Customs, and the major part of the Excise; the Customs was afterwards taken from us, and given to Mr. Walter, the printer of The Times, by Mr. Pitt; it afterwards went into other hands; we were likewise the printers of The London Gazette, under a patent likewise; we were the mere mechanics that carried on the business, at as low a rate as the patentees could get it done; this went forward till the patents were expired, and then we printed the Excise business, under the Stationery-office; at that time, not knowing whether we should be employed or not, we made use of such interest as we had, to get a representation made to the Treasury; it was then stated by Mr. Rose, that it was not the wish of government to take the business from the tradesmen if they would consent to work at the trade price for government, as they had done for the patentees; upon that we firmly relied, and we sunk our capital and continued to do the business, as might be proved by reference to independent printers, at the trade price, and even less than the booksellers, or trade price, in many instances, considerably. It went on till the year 1817, when Sir Matthew Bloxam induced the Treasury to advertize for persons to come forward, and a number of persons came forward, and the facility with which they could make biddings, for they were shown the scale of prices we all charged, which scale we had laid before independent printers, who certified to the Treasury that it was as low as could be afforded. Sir Matthew Bloxam arranged a plan that they should bid upon this scale a per centage; the consequence of which was, that various per centages, from five per cent up to forty, were bid by persons who, as we had every reason to believe, could not know whether the business would be profitable or not. I had nothing to do but to state to Sir Matthew Bloxam that I had offered as low as would give me any remuneration for my labour. Neither could I tender at lower prices when the first contracts were out; nor could I, paying to workmen, as I always did, in the usual way; it was not in my power to make a tender of any deduction. I lost the business, therefore; and a very serious and unmerited injury it was to me. With respect to the mode of carrying on the business at the Stationery-office, I beg to make an observation on a department of that office, which I was perfectly well acquainted with, though not personally engaged in, viz. the mode of contracting for goods; mine was a contract for work; but the Stationery-office have, all the way through, contracted for goods at the lowest prices tendered. It has been quite apparent to me, and I have no doubt can be proved, that such is not the best way of proceeding for the public benefit; it is not for me to state whether contracts are in themselves advantageous or not, but the mode of contracting is very material; they have contracted for the lowest price of goods, and the consequence has been, that goods of that description in the stationery line have been exceedingly deteriorated in quality, and a great number of manœuvres have been resorted to by manufacturers, in order to make them appear to be good when they were not so; bad materials have been employed in making them, and a number of other circumstances, which have shown their effect on the different description of stationery; pens and paper, and all articles of stationery which are required; if the contracts had been made upon a different plan, I conceive there would have been much greater benefit to the public; I would have had the contracts in this way—if a practical man, a man who knew the business of a stationer, had been at the head of that concern, which never has been the case, he would have perfectly well known the value of different descriptions of paper; it is the business of a stationer to know that at the time he purchases; he would then have said, the fair price for us to pay for the best foolscap is so and so; we will then advertize that government mean to purchase the best foolscap, and to give such a price, say 25*s.* or 30*s.* a ream, and the best sample produced for that price should have the contract; according to my humble judgment, it would have had the reverse effect of that produced; it would have induced all manufacturers to vie with each other as to the goodness of the article, instead of vieing, as they have done, in cheapness, so as to produce an article which appeared to be good, but which, when purchased and brought into use, frequently turned out to be very inferior in quality. I am convinced, that in public as well as private concerns, the best article is the cheapest; the injury which has taken place in consequence of a contrary system, I am quite convinced of, for if the manufacturers had been endeavouring to make the best articles, if government did not purchase, they would always be saleable in this or foreign countries, whereas, when a deteriorated article is procured, which appears good only in the eyes of those who are not well acquainted with the subject, it will only sell at a ruinous price, particularly in foreign

markets

markets, where our interests, as I am informed, have been much injured by such inferior articles being sent to them.

In what way does that particularly apply to paper; is not the paper good enough for the purpose?—The paper is made with a different article, frequently with ropes and straw, and various other articles.

Can you point out any instance in which the government have been injured by not having an article so good for their purpose as they commanded?—With respect to paper, I cannot point out any particular instance; but with respect to pens, bad pens are certainly injurious to the public service, in more ways than one.

Are you a judge of paper?—Yes, in some measure; I am not myself a stationer, except by company.

Is that a good paper? [*Showing a sheet of the paper on the table to the witness*]—I should call this a good paper; paper of this kind is used for temporary purposes; the paper with which I have to do is that used for printing books.

Can you point out that the present Excise printing or the Custom-house printing paper is worse than it used to be?—The papers are obliged to be very highly sized in order to enable them to bear ink; those now furnished, may perhaps answer the purpose equally well: there is another circumstance which ought to be stated, that the manufacturers have been induced to send in samples, as is notorious in the case of the Morgans and others, at so low a price, that having become bankrupts, their estate was greatly injured by its being a less price than they actually paid themselves, or than it could be manufactured for. With respect to pens, I happen to know that the Commissioners of Excise were desirous, in consequence of the multiplicity of their business, to have the very best pens for their own particular use, and they described them, as I understand, at 14*s.* pens; they are known in the market by 12*s.* pens and 14*s.* pens; when this order came to the Stationery-office, the consequence of their system was, that they advertized for 14*s.* pens, who could furnish them at the lowest price; the absurdity of this appeared to be very great, for 14*s.* pens furnished at 9*s.* 6*d.* are no longer 14*s.* pens, and those persons took means to remunerate themselves for this deduction; this will always be the case if the regular trader is not dealt with.

Can you point out any means they have taken?—I have no doubt whatever that inferior pens were put into the centre, and various tricks played with the pens; pens, for several years, have not turned out what they ought to be, and pen makers have been obliged to alter their system in consequence of the change of system.

Do you know any body who has complained from his own knowledge?—From the Excise-office the complaints were continual of the pens furnished.

Are they now complained of?—I do not know.

Do you know of any abuses or frauds in the contract for printer's work?—I will confine myself entirely to that department, because the other matters are only hear-say; the Excise department was taken at a very great discount.

By whom?—By Messrs. Graves. I know of nothing further against the execution by those persons; nothing improper; although there have been many reports, to which I pay no attention; I do not believe there has been any thing except one circumstance, which I made the subject of a memorial to the Treasury; they charged for articles called "Imperial broadsides," of which many are wanted every year, on which accounts current are made up, 10*l.* 14*s.* for two reams of those, where I have been constantly in the habit of charging 6*l.* 9*s.* I know this to be the fact, because I saw the bill at the Excise-office, by accident; I immediately memorialized the Treasury on this and other matters, the spirit of the contract being that they should print at our prices and take off 40 per cent. I have had no reply to the other matters contained in my memorial; but on this subject, government referred it to the Stationery-office, Sir Matthew Bloxam, and the Storekeeper's department reported, that they had not broken the contract, but performed the business creditably to themselves and advantageously to the public; this statement I could not oppose, but I explained to the Treasury that I had been mistaken in saying they had actually broken their contract, in the legal sense, for it was an article not provided against by the Solicitor for the Treasury in drawing the contract; but as to the equitable consideration, I must be always of the same opinion, that it was intended they should make their biddings on our prices, and not make new prices. Three years before this took place, the printers for the Stationery-office were told that the clerks at the office could not understand their prices; not being printers themselves, they could not understand the great variety of charges. The printers then proposed to set down and make out a scale applicable to their business,

Appendix (A.)

Mr. S. Brooke.

(15 July.)

and that government should refer it to any printers in London, to settle the prices of that scale conformably to the custom of the trade; such a price as those gentlemen not connected with government should think fair, the government being very great customers. It was settled by Mr. Baldwin of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and another gentleman connected with government, in another branch, Mr. Nichols. It was finally certified by them, and sent down to Mr. Dickins, at the Stationery-office, for adoption; and we all continued to charge by this scale. This scale did not mention the article broadsides, because we agreed among ourselves that we would not make the extra charge justified by custom for broadsides; therefore we had no column for broadsides, nor ever charged a higher rate than table-work. Broadsides are charged by the hundred, making a very great difference. I do not mean to say that this charge by Mr. Graves was against the custom of the trade. I was, of course, in making my memorial, not without a hope of obtaining some remedy for the expense I had been at in making arrangements for the business of government. I think government, in making the contracts, should have given the description of the articles they required, and let each person set his prices, and then let government compare them; but that they should not have been informed of the prices paid by others, but been called upon to bid by discount on the charges of those persons.

Is there any secret now made as to the price paid to the contractors?—I know nothing of it; I have been entirely dismissed from the Stationery-office; I have not made a tender lately.

Have you any knowledge of the means by which Messrs. Graves are enabled to do work at forty per cent cheaper than you?—Not at all, excepting thus far: one of them who has died worked as a journeyman; many of the contractors with government have acted as journeymen. If the government employ journeymen, as those persons all must be, taking the beneficial jobs as they are called, and leaving those that are hard jobs to the men; if they will go upon such a close system as that, and have no person at the head of it, who is responsible for the confidence as well as the proper execution, (and the Commissioners have stated, that no bond or security can compensate for the neglect of the business, or the want of confidence), then I must give it up.

Do you suppose the public has sustained any injury, in consequence of the change; or do you suppose that Mr. Graves has lost by the transaction?—I must suppose that Mr. Graves has lost; and as to injury to the revenue, that can never be known at the moment. What I mean by the injury to the Excise, was exemplified a few years ago in the collection of the malt duty. There was a discovery made in one of the collections of the malt duties, I believe in Norfolk; it arose from a collusion between the Excise officer and the trader. He was enabled to effect this by taking to pieces the Excise printed books, and substituting other leaves after, as I understood, the collector, who signs his book, had signed his name at the end. He could not have done this without the possession of some books of printed paper. It was discovered, and, I understand, a very large amount saved, in consequence of its being discovered. Afterwards the Excise commissioners had all their books examined, signed by their own clerks at the end, and they made the Excise officers account for all the books, whether written or not, that there might not be any possibility of this again. But as I have been obliged to buy some of those cypher papers of the stationers, in order to make up the whole number to government, the printers have the power, if they have the inclination, to injure the revenue exceedingly, by a collusion of that kind; and the commissioners of Excise have stated the very great confidence there is in that business.

There was a memorial upon that subject by the commissioners of Excise, was there?—So I understood; but it is probably not so much a matter of confidence now, as it was in the time of war; for there were then a number of new duties, and I had an opportunity of knowing when they were about to take place before they were known to others.

Do Messrs. Graves print for the Excise now?—No; on the expiration of their contract, they offered at fifty-one per cent discount, instead of forty; but Mr. Applegarth took it at fifty-two per cent.

Some improvements have been lately introduced into printing, have there not?—Yes, by machines.

Have they made any difference in the cheapness of printing?—In some articles; those forms of which there is a very large quantity printed at one time without alteration; for instance, two, three, or four hundred reams. In the printing for

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the Tax-office, two or three thousand reams are printed at a time. I have great doubt whether it would be generally advantageous to the Excise business: there will be alterations to be made in the paging; therefore the engine must be stopped; consequently there will be no advantage derived. There are many articles to which it is not applicable.

Do you conceive it is applicable to the Tax-office printing?—It is very applicable to the general Tax-office Returns; but the press-work is only a small part of the expense in the majority of general work.

Would the stop be longer with this machine, for the purpose of altering the paging, than in the common way?—No; but that proportion of time might make the principal part of the profit in the machine. But there is another circumstance to be considered: it is necessary that the whole of the paper should be wetted down, dried, &c. for machine, as well as common printing. There is one thing which I think it necessary, with a view to my own character, to state—that there have been very great misrepresentations of the expense of printing for the Excise; the charge for which is put down, in the Ninth Report of the Committee of Finance, at 13,900*l.* which never came to my knowledge till lately. They put a parenthesis, saying, "(including ruled books)." What they mean by that, I do not know; it does not include paper; the printing never cost four thousand pounds. All the other printers who were printers for the Stationery-office were examined before that Committee; but I was not.

What was the cost of your printing at that time?—About three thousand pounds.

Did that include the permits?—No; that was copper-plate printing.

Have you any thing to state on the subject of the Parliamentary printing?—I was desirous of giving an opinion upon the statement of the accounts, and I tendered that information to government.

When did you make that offer?—About five weeks ago, a very few days after this Committee was appointed; it was made to Mr. Arbuthnot; he said I might come to the Committee if I thought fit.

In making a charge to government, you would of course make a difference, on account of there being no risk?—I should conceive the trade price is as low as government can expect to pay; the booksellers make the best bargain they can with the printers.

Are you acquainted with any circumstances in relation to the contract with the King's printer?—Some years ago, I had information given me by Mr. Srahan's partner, Mr. Reeves, respecting that business; it was not stated to me in confidence. It was in the year 1807; I was then printing a book for Mr. Reeves. He stated to me, of his own accord, in my room, the arrangement he had made with Mr. Strahan, and the motive of Mr. Pitt in consenting to the renewal of their patent; that he had put the question to Mr. Strahan, as to the advantages of the King's printing, and that he had made a statement very short of the mark—3,000*l.* a-year in time of war, and 2,000*l.* in the time of peace. Mr. Reeves afterwards filed a bill against him, in which he was compelled to confess to three times that amount; since which time the business has most enormously increased; he confessed to either nine or eleven thousand pounds a-year. Mr. Reeves consented to an arrangement of his share of 800*l.* a-year; he was dissatisfied afterwards, in consequence of being informed that he had been greatly deceived.

Did Mr. Reeves tell you that he had increased his share by the information he had obtained?—I know nothing beyond the time of the answer in Chancery.

Did Mr. Reeves state to you what was acknowledged by the answer?—Yes, that it was either nine or eleven thousand pounds a year.

What share had Mr. Reeves?—An half; the suit, I understand, was afterwards stopped; I have reason to believe, that for the Acts of Parliament sent into the country, in consequence of the Order in Council or the King's proclamation, there is three-pence a sheet charged, and I should be happy to do it for a penny.

Do you know any thing with respect to the printing for the House of Commons by Mr. Hansard?—With respect to Mr. Hansard, considering the immense quantity of business he has to do, and the great labour and fatigue he has, I have always said, he should be extremely well remunerated, but if the system goes forward of making the greatest savings possible, he must take his chance with others; I have no doubt, if that was done upon the best terms, a very considerable saving might be made, for if the government are to go so low as to employ journeymen, I have no scruple in recommending that they should have a public printing office, which would

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would put the whole business into a state of regulation, which would be, I have no doubt, highly advantageous: I have no doubt of a much greater saving being made if there were an office through which all the public printing should go, and by means of which a great deduction might be made by selling to such of the public as may desire to have them, the various papers, such as Acts of Parliament and other papers, many of which are now, as I imagine, given away; I have no doubt that a great part of the expense might be reduced by that means, and that it might be accomplished with perfect ease.

Have you any reason to think Mr. Hansard's charges are at all beyond the fair scale, that a printer, not a journeyman, but a respectable master printer, ought to charge for such work?—I have nothing to form an opinion upon.

What is the average price of press work per ream generally paid?—I never had occasion to make out the average price; the scale of pressmen's prices is according to the size of the paper, the width of the page, and the number printed; I will prepare a statement.

Mercurii, 17° *die Julii*, 1822.

The Right Honourable Lord Viscount PALMERSTON, in the Chair.

Mr. G. Faulkner.

(17 July)

Mr. *George Faulkner*, called in; and Examined.

YOU hold a situation in the Post-office, do you not?—Yes.

What is your situation in the Post-office?—I am a clerk in the Inland office and a clerk to the superintendent of the Inland office likewise.

As clerk in the Inland office, have you any knowledge of the orders given to the printers employed in the office for window paid charge tickets?—I wrote the order for the superintendent.

What order do you allude to?—The order for the paid charge tickets, which I observe to be before the Committee; they are ordered by thousands, five thousand, or some certain number at a time.

What induced you to allude to any particular order?—I have a copy of the order in my pocket.

Are they not frequently ordered in this form?—Yes, frequently.

How do you know what number has been delivered under any order?—There is an entry of the number delivered.

You said you gave the order; do you always give the orders when they are wanted?—I write the orders, and they are signed by Mr. Stow.

Do you know by the order when this particular docket was sent in?—Yes, by my book; I thought, yesterday, I had not sent an order for so many, but I found that I had ordered those dockets, but had made a mistake in calling them another docket instead of window paid charges.

You gave the order for those dockets towards the end of last year?—In December.

For what number?—Five thousand.

To whom was the order sent?—To the printer.

What was his name?—Hartnell.

Were those five thousand delivered to you?—That I cannot positively say.

Were the dockets delivered to you?—Part of them, but not all; they might be delivered in my absence, then they are taken in by the man who takes care of the stores.

If you are there, it is your duty to receive them?—Yes, and to see that they are correct.

Do you count them, to see that the number delivered is the number ordered?—No; they are tied in thousands; we count the number of the bundles, but not the single ones; they come in this way. [*Producing a bundle.*]

What number is that?—That is a thousand; it was counted yesterday, and it turned out a thousand and eight.

Do you happen to know by your own knowledge, or the report of the person acting under you, whether the five thousand ordered in December, were actually delivered or not?—No, I do not.

Do you know, whether in general the numbers delivered are the numbers ordered?—I never knew them to differ.

You

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You know that as many bundles are delivered as thousands have been ordered?—Yes.

But you never counted them?—No, I never counted them singly; there are so many of those used in the Post-office it is impossible to count them singly; there are perhaps twenty thousand of those things in the course of a year.

You can judge from their appearance?—Yes, we can judge from the size of the bundle.

Will not the thickness of the paper make an alteration?—It is the most common paper that can be used.

Do you supply the paper?—No; the Stationery-office supply the paper.

Is any acknowledgment given to the printer of the receipt of the article, when it is delivered?—I give a receipt.

Did you give a receipt for the five thousand ordered in December?—Yes.

Upon what grounds did you give that receipt, you not knowing whether the delivery had tallied with the order?—If I was not present myself, the messenger would bring me the paper as a receipt; I should say, do you know that it is correct; if he said yes, I should sign it.

Do you mean correct as to the number of bundles, or the number in each bundle?—The number of bundles; but it is possible there might be a bundle left out.

What is the use of those dockets in the Post-office?—To put down the amount of letters, as they are filled up by the window-men in different charges, in the course of the evening; all the paid letters are received in one place, and are filled up by four or five pounds at a time, and are put down in those dockets.

Is there any means of ascertaining how far the number received in each bundle might be correct or not?—No.

What is the expense of these dockets?—I believe the printer charges them 2*s.* or 2*s.* 3*d.* per thousand.

Was that a whole bundle when it was sent?—Yes; as it came in from the printer.

Was it actually tied up with that string?—I will not say with this string, because it was cut yesterday to be told; but that was the bundle received.

How long ago was that received?—About six weeks or two months ago.

How many thousand do you use in the course of a year?—Perhaps ten or fifteen thousand; perhaps twenty in a night, sometimes thirty, according to circumstances; it is the least expensive thing we have; we have not any dockets so small as these.

[*Several Communications were received from* Mr. Hansard, *and read; and are inserted in the Appendix*, B. N^os^ 9. 10. 11.]

[*A Letter and Estimates were received and read from* Mr. Valpy; *for which see* Appendix B. N° 15.]

Mr. *John Tilling*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. J. Tilling.

WHAT are you by trade?—A printer.

Where do you live?—At Chelsea.

The Committee are desirous that you should examine the Parliamentary papers N^os^ 387, 403, 457, 507, 595, of the Session of 1821, and N^os^ 54 and 112 of the Session of 1822, and calculate what the regular charge for those would be.

[*The papers were put into the hands of the witness, and he withdrew for the purpose of making his calculations.*]

Appendix (A.)

Mr. S. Brooke.

(17 July.)

Mr. *Samuel Brooke*, again called in; and delivered in the following Estimates:

N° 1.—A STATEMENT, or Estimate, of the trade price for printing 250, 500, or 1,000 copies of the Finance Accounts, 1822—1 to 8; also of the Paper for same.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	TOTAL
Printing 250 copies of those Accounts, making 54 sheets and a half, of various matter - -	206 10 6		for
Paper for 250 copies - - - - - -	35 13 -		
		246 3 6	250 Copies
Printing 500 copies - - - - - -	217 10 6		
Paper - - - - - - - -	71 6 -		
		288 16 6	500 —
Printing 1,000 copies - - - - -	239 10 6		
Paper - - - - - - - -	142 12 -		
		382 2 6	1,000 —

No allowance is made in the above for corrections and alterations, night or Sunday working, bad copy, (if it can occur) messengers or porters, packing, &c. nor any other description of extra expense, which may be unavoidably necessary, and therefore chargeable.

Stitching these Accounts in blue paper, stiffened, is not included in the above estimate, but it may be considered as at about 3*l.* per 100 books.

Paternoster-row, London, July 17th, 1822. (Signed) *Samuel Brooke.*

At what do you estimate the paper?—At a guinea a ream for the foolscap, and I have allowed 10 per cent as the profit that should be put upon it.

What is your charge per ream for foolscap?—In this estimate I allow about 23*s.* 6*d.* including the commission, calling it 21*s.* at the stationers.

Would fourteen reams of royal paper be required for that report?—I cannot say, for it appears to have been a paper cut down.

Are you sure that ten reams of other than foolscap would be sufficient for those parts of that work not printed on foolscap?—It appears that it would be ten reams; I cannot say what description of paper it may have been, whether of one size originally, or the other, in consequence of its having been necessary to cut it down.

Are those prices you state the current wholesale prices of paper?—The royal I estimate at 2*l.* per ream, the demy at 1*l.* 6*s.* the foolscap 1*l.* 1*s.*

Are those with the addition of the commission?—No; the profit must be added to those prices.

You state, that your charge for sewing up in blue covers would be 3*l.* for each hundred copies, does that include the printing the titles?—No; I have taken the printing altogether in the other account.

You have calculated that upon the Finance account given you?—Yes; I laid it before my bookbinder, and he stated that he should charge me 2*l.* 10*s.* and I do not make any scruple in saying that the printer might charge 3*l.*

[*The following estimate, delivered in by the witness, was read.*]

N° 2.—A STATEMENT, or Estimate, of the trade prices for printing 250, 500, or 1,000 copies of The Fifth Report on the Courts of Scotland; also of the Paper for same.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	TOTAL
Printing 250 copies of the Report, making altogether 26 sheets of various matter - -	54 6 6		for
Paper for ditto - - - - - -	15 1 6		
		69 8 -	250 Copies
Printing 500 copies - - - - -	59 10 6		
Paper for ditto - - - - - -	30 - 6		
		89 11 -	500 —
Printing 1,000 copies - - - - -	69 18 6		
Paper for ditto - - - - - -	59 10 -		
		129 8 6	1,000 —

No allowance is made in the above for corrections or alterations, night or Sunday working, bad copy, (if it can occur) messengers or porters, packing, &c. nor any other description of extra expense, which may be unavoidably necessary, and therefore chargeable.

Stitching the Report in blue paper, stiffened, is not included in the above Estimate, but it may be calculated at about 3*l.* per 100 books.

Paternoster-row, London, July 17th, 1822. (Signed) *Samuel Brooke.*

This is a much thinner report than the Finance, would the charge be the same for stitching?—The expense is nearly the same I apprehend.

Do not you apprehend the labour would be greater?—I do not think they would make much difference; the paper is the principal expense.

The paper for the blue cover is included, but not the printing upon it?—Just so.

[*The following statement, delivered in by the witness, was read.*]

N° 3.—A STATEMENT of my opinion, as ordered by the Honourable the Committee for inquiring respecting Public Printing, as to the average prices paid for Press-work by master printers.

THE average price of press-work varies much in different printing-offices.

In book-printing, I think the average may be taken at four shillings and four-pence per ream, or five hundred copies.

In government revenue printing, I should say three shillings and eight-pence.

For parliamentary papers, I imagine it to be three shillings and four-pence.

What is called "fine printing" is very considerably higher.

Paternoster-row, July 17th, 1822. (Signed) *Samuel Brooke.*

What do you call fine printing?—Such as Macklin's Bible, and works of that kind, where the men are paid by time instead of being paid by the piece.

[*The following statement, delivered in by the witness, was read.*]

N° 4.—A STATEMENT of my opinion, as required by The Honourable Committee for inquiring into Public Printing and Stationery, respecting the per centage fitting to be allowed to printers on the price of paper, as purchased by them for the public service.

Considering that they incur no risk of payment; that they obtain as much credit as they give; and imagining as I do, that the description and quality of the paper is determined and approved by some public officer, I think ten per cent a sufficient profit; which sum I have allowed in my Estimates this day delivered in.

Paternoster-row, July 17th, 1822. (Signed) *Samuel Brooke.*

Upon what plan have you estimated your charges?—The master is obliged to pay a certain sum for parliamentary printing, which is by custom higher than other printing, but when I have taken what the master pays his men, I have reckoned his profit the same as allowed by the trade.

You charge no extra profit to the master on the ground of its being parliamentary work?—No.

What is the difference that custom makes between parliamentary work and other work?—Technically speaking, the difference is per thousand letters in the compositors' charge; I have allowed eight-pence per thousand instead of sixpence per thousand letters on the compositor's charge, but the pressman does not appear to have any advantage; I am told they do not pay more to the pressman.

The profit of the master is always calculated upon the wages given to the men?—To the pressmen and the compositors.

Do the Committee understand you rightly, that in rating the profit of the master you have rated it only according to what he would have paid the men?—No; I calculate the expense he must be at, which is at the rate of eight-pence per thousand, of course he receives something more for his profit, and according to what he pays the compositor, but in reckoning the profit upon his whole expense, I do not give him any more advantage than if he printed for a bookseller.

That profit allowed to the master, though it is measured by the wages paid the men, is, in truth, meant to cover mainly the interest for his capital employed and materials used, is it not?—The more work a printer executes the more capital he must have, and is, of course, intitled to a greater remuneration for it.

The fifty per cent is added in contemplation of the use of the master's capital?—Certainly; and all the various expenses, which are considerable additions to the charges of the compositors and pressmen, there are a number of persons paid by the week.

And the use of his types?—Yes.

If a master pays sixpence to a compositor, and adds 50 per cent to that sixpence, that makes nine-pence he will charge his employers, of which three-pence is in contemplation of the various expenses you have specified?—Yes.

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But if he pays eight pence to the compositor and charges his employer one shilling, four-pence will then be allowed for those various items?—Certainly; but inasmuch as those items are not increased, except by a custom the men have introduced, which puts the master to no more expense than the first payment of the men, he has more advantage in it.

Then the master is deriving a larger profit from parliamentary employment than he would be from trade business?—Certainly.

If the men charged sixpence you would add three-pence, making nine-pence; but the men charging eight-pence, have you added three-pence, making it eleven-pence, or four-pence, making it a shilling?—Four-pence, making it a shilling.

Is there any reason whatever for the custom of paying the men higher for parliamentary work?—The reason is, that the men are obliged to be confined, and cannot use their discretion in going to any place they please; they must be always waiting and attending to do the parliamentary business at night or on Sundays, and at all times; they are paid extra for the night and the Sunday, but still it is a confinement they do not have for ordinary work; sometimes there is a vast hurry, and sometimes they are standing still, for it is not worth while to set them to other work, when a printer is expecting parliamentary work to come in.

Do not the men lose a considerable portion of their time when they are employed on a variety of jobs rather than on one large heavy work?—They lose time, but they do not lose advantage, I think, by being put on jobs.

You have said that ten per cent is the charge you allow on paper, is that the allowance that is generally made by the trade?—It is merely my own idea; I have not consulted with any person.

Do not you think some allowance ought to be made in dealing with such a customer as government?—I must charge more when I find paper for a gentleman, because two shillings on a ream would not be sufficient to cover the risk.

Where your pay is certain, your payment is in the nature of commission for agency?—Yes.

Would not you think ten per cent a very high commission for agency where your money is sure?—I think the charge may appear high, but I prefer to make a handsome allowance to a brother printer.

Does that include the damage at press?—The usual loss at press is borne by the quantity in the ream.

Would not the employer be benefitted by the exercise of your skill, even if he allowed you ten per cent on the purchase of paper?—I should think so; there is something besides the mere commission, because a person in the situation of public printer must provide a large quantity of paper in readiness, and he is uncertain what quantity may be wanting, he may have a loss in consequence; it is not the mere commission I should imagine, but there may be some risk.

If you were to purchase paper at six months credit, and were to give twelve months credit with your work, would ten per cent commission be sufficient?—Certainly not.

Have you any thing further to state to the Committee?—I wish to state something respecting the Stationery-office; I was employed by the Stationery-office from the year 1797, and had an opportunity of observing the system from the beginning to the end of it; the first thing that struck me was, that persons were put at the head of that office who were not practical men, and never had been. Mr. Mayor was the first, he had been a brewer; the next person was Mr. Wolfe, who certainly did not understand stationery; I believe he had been in a public office previously; the next gentleman was the present Mr. Dickins, who never has assumed or pretended to be acquainted with stationery. The storekeepers have been nearly similar; in fact, the management of the business has throughout devolved upon inferior clerks.

Have they been acquainted with the business?—The inferior clerks have; but the management has been in the hands of inferior persons at small salaries, the consequence of which has been, that those inferior persons being left in the management, having small salaries, it is naturally to be expected that they must, as human nature goes, endeavour to make advantage of the situation they were placed in, having power over the tradesmen, as must be the case in that office.

Do you know that to be a fact?—I have seen that the whole of the power has resided in the hands of the inferior clerks.

During the time you acted under the Stationery-office, did you observe any instance of improper conduct?—A great deal of neglect. I was myself under the necessity of pointing out what quantity of paper should be printed for the public

service

service, as there were no persons who understood it at the time I went into it; and I have been continually under the necessity of doing so from time to time; but very frequently the greatest neglect has taken place, in consequence of improper individuals being intrusted with that department.

Were you ever subjected to any exactions of any kind?—No; because I never would give way to any idea of the kind.

Was any thing ever demanded of you?—Nothing was ever demanded of me in the way of payment.

Any allowance or accommodation of any kind?—I have been applied to for loans.

By whom?—By two or three different persons.

Will you name them?—The first is a person who is dead, of the name of Price; a young man who was in the department of the Excise storekeeper, asked me for a loan, which I refused.

What is his name?—Sherlock.

What sum did he ask you to lend him?—Eighty pounds; and the last person, I am sorry to say, was Mr. Dickins himself; it has been repaid a considerable time ago.

What was the sum?—I think about 150*l.*

Was that at the time you were employed as a printer under government?—Certainly.

How many years ago?—Four or five years ago.

When were you repaid?—I was repaid at two or three different times.

What interest?—The interest has not been paid yet, as I have not desired it.

Had you any private acquaintance with Mr. Dickins, any further than your being connected with the Stationery-office?—Not the least; I never received any favour from any of the persons in that office at present.

What induced you to lend the money?—I was applied to, and could not refuse.

Why did you feel yourself not at liberty to refuse?—Because I considered it might be a great inconvenience to me to refuse; though my business could not have been taken from me, it might have been made so inconvenient to me, that it might have been tantamount.

Was there any thing in the manner in which the loan was asked, which induced you to suppose a refusal would have been attended with displeasure on the part of the persons in the office?—No; I was at a distance from London, and was written to, and had no time for consideration.

Are there any other persons who have applied to you?—No other person that I recollect.

Were you in the habits of intimacy with Mr. Dickins?—Not at all; Mr. Dickins rather treated me in a cavalier way throughout, and I was quite astonished at his application.

Do you suppose, if you had not been in a situation of connexion with that office, he would have applied to you for that accommodation?—I should not have known him.

If you had ceased to be in the employment of government in that office, should you have complied with such an application, if made?—Certainly not.

How long was it before this money was repaid?—I think a couple of years.

Did he give you a note of hand for it?—Yes.

Have you any reason to believe that presents have been made to any of the persons employed in the Stationery-office, from contractors with the office, for either stationery or printing?—I have no knowledge at all of that; I have no certain information upon it; I have very strong suspicions in some quarters, but I will not refer to them.

Do you know that any per centage was ever allowed by the persons who supply the Stationery-office upon the amount of their bills to any officer in the department?—I do not know of any thing of the sort.

Were you ever asked to make such an allowance?—No, never.

You have stated that, in consequence of the business having devolved principally on the inferior clerks, and their salaries being low, they were induced to take advantage of their official situations; to what did you allude in making that statement?—I did not mean to say that they were induced, but that the system is bad which throws such a responsibility into the hands of inferior persons; we must ourselves judge of the probability of their taking advantage of it.

The Committee are to understand you, not that they have taken such advantage, but that their situation exposed them to the temptation of so doing?—I was

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speaking of the system. I had intended to mention that the Stationery-office appears not to have been productive of any benefit to the country; for that all which was effected by them might have been better effected by the public boards; for the public boards, who have consumed the articles, have had no power of effecting an improvement in the quality of the goods of which they complained; whereas under the Excise, or any other board, they would have had immediate power to reform any thing of the sort, and the expenses of that office would have been saved.

Do you know whether any of the public boards have complained of the bad quality of the stationery?—I have been told they have continually. With respect to the keeping of the stock, which is a very important part of the business, I conceive that there has not been a proper system in that department. Many of the clerks have had the possession and care of portions of the stock without a proper check, as it appeared to me. I have very great reason to believe that this stock, though taken regularly, has never been made to balance; and I believe that there has been no sufficient check over the individuals who have had part possession of the stock, and I doubt much whether the storekeeper's accounts are properly balanced.

Have you any reason to believe there has been abuse in the disposition of that stock?—I have no knowledge of it. All persons, I conceive should have been made responsible for the articles put into their possession, and that they should individually give security. I could see, when I was connected with the office, no reason why that might not have been done; but if a practical man, and a man of respectability, were at the head of that department, if it is to be beneficial at all, he would continually check those matters; and if he had a sufficiently large salary given him to make it worth his while (for men of talents and character and respectability will not undertake a situation of that sort without a good salary), I conceive that all these evils would never have taken place; he would have been perfectly able to give an account of the whole detail of the business.—I beg leave to make an observation, respecting the appointment of Sir Matthew Bloxam. Although I have been deprived, in consequence of that appointment, of, I may say, my subsistence, yet I will make no other observations than are borne out by facts, and I shall not suffer my feelings to have the least influence upon me this day. Sir Matthew Bloxam applied to the Treasury four years since, and stated to them, as we are well informed, that the tradesmen under the public departments charged enormously more than they ought to do. The Treasury had been often told the same thing, and they did not give much credit to the person from whom that came; but, I believe, he induced them to appoint him for six months, and that he would show he could make the reform that was wanting. He was accordingly appointed for six months only; and he commenced in this way by sending for the various tradesmen, myself among the rest, and without any inquiry or looking at any paper, speaking to them in this style, "Well, Mr. Brooke, you print for the Excise; all I have to say is, your price is too high; you must take off twelve or fifteen per cent!" I said, "Will you have the goodness to point out any particular article which appears too high, and I will explain it." "I do not want to know any thing of that; but I have people ready to take it at twelve or fifteen per cent discount; and if you do not reduce it, I shall not give you the preference." I answered, "I can assure you I print on so low terms, that I cannot take any thing off." This was the way in which he dealt with all persons. Inferior tradesmen he frightened out of a per centage immediately. The printers, and persons in higher departments, he could not prevail upon in that way; they could not afford it. It was then put up to tender. When we got to the knowledge of this, we made every appeal we possibly could; but I had no opportunity of proving any thing. My accounts had been examined, by independent printers, three years before; we had drawn a scale, to enable the clerks in the Stationery-office to examine the accounts, many of the clerks not understanding the printing themselves. Sir Matthew put it up to public contract through the medium of this scale. If he had put the articles before printers, and marked the quantity, and said, "Now put your estimate upon this article for that quantity, and we will compare it with what we are paying already;" that would have been perfectly fair. But when you put a scale, as charged by Mr. Brooke, he being known to be a person of respectability, who had always paid his way, and lived in a respectable line of life, those persons must imagine that something handsome was to be got out of it; and, therefore, they were determined

Appendix (A.)

Mr. S. Brooke.

(17 July.)

determined immediately, as is the case in all lines of business in the present day, to get it at any per centage. There can be no other way in which the enormous discounts are to be accounted for; they amount to forty and fifty per cent.

In what year was this?—The year 1817; I have taken out of my ledger the statement of the year 1817, page by page, and the total amount is 885 articles, consisting of 6,014 reams of printing, for the small sum of 3,177 *l.* mostly table work: the Auditors of Public Accounts, some years ago, examined my accounts, and referred them to Mr. Bensley; I made no tender; I then memorialized the Treasury to restore me to the business, but if I were restored now, I could not carry it on under Sir Matthew Bloxam.

Are there any specific facts to which you allude in the conduct of Sir Matthew Bloxam, in the execution of his office?—The facts are notorious; his taking the benefit of the Insolvent Act; his connection with Messrs. Morgans, the stationers.

What was that connection?—Sir Matthew Bloxam, when he came in, received tenders from Messrs. Morgans; they had not been in the habit of making tenders before; those tenders, as it proved afterwards, were actually at less than they paid the manufacturers, whereby they lost a great deal of money, and became bankrupts; they made the contract in order to be able to draw bills on government; Sir Matthew Bloxam, in his situation of storekeeper, discounted the bills and retained part of the money, for which he was debtor to the estate of Messrs. Morgans to a very considerable amount: he lay in gaol after he was in his present office, and took the benefit of the Insolvent Act, and thus got rid of this debt. There was Messrs. Pickfords, who had a debt of 3,000 *l.* against Sir Matthew, and they agreed that they would compromise it for 800 *l.* after he had made the agreement, he paid it in checks and bills, which were never paid. The storekeeper ought to give security; this person cannot have personal security to give.

Have you any means of pointing out to the Committee any credible information respecting Sir Matthew Bloxam in the execution of that office?—The borrowing money of the tradesmen on bills.

Of whom?—My stationer told me that he had a bill of Sir Matthew Bloxam, Sir Richard Phillips, and Mr. Clowes, the printer.

What is his name?—Hodgkinson, in Skinner-street; he told me he had a bill in his possession, which he had discounted, negociated by Mr. Parson, a bill of Sir Matthew Bloxam, Sir Richard Phillips, and Mr. Clowes; I do not know which was the drawer and the acceptor, but a bill manufactured by them.

At whose request was it discounted?—At the request of Mr. Parson.

On what ground was it discounted?—They were in the habit of contracting with the Stationery-office, and of course did not like to refuse, lest their goods should be refused.

Did they state this to you as a matter of complaint?—No; as a matter that was scandalous. Mr. William Hodgkinson has mentioned to me, that he had been applied to several times to call, and he understood what the object of it was,—that it was to apply to him to lend money or discount a bill, and that he did not go. It has been matter of complaint by the stationers, that their goods have been thrown out where they answered to the sample; and that they have been obliged to state, that if that was done, they should apply to the Treasury on the subject. If it is thought fit that the Stationery-office should be continued, I cannot help begging to recommend, that some committee of revision on the spot, should examine into and arrange the system.

Have you any observations to make on the subject of the mode in which the printing is now done for the Excise?—Where the discount has gone to I do not know, but I understand, that at the Excise-office, the printer's accounts have been passed without any allowance of discount.

Mr. *John Tilling*, again called in; and Examined.

Mr. J. Tilling.

HAVE you examined the books put into your hands?—I have. The first I calculated is N° 54, in 1822, Report on Ilchester Gaol, small pica, foolscap folio, with side notes, 1 *l.* 14 *s.* per sheet for 500, 4 *s.* additional for every 250. The next is the Report N° 595, in 1821, Report on Clover and Trefoil Seed, pica, foolscap folio, side notes, 1 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* and 4 *s.* additional for every 250. The next is N° 112 of 1822, the Finance Accounts, long primer, foolscap folio, without side notes, 1 *l.* 15 *s.* per sheet, number 500, that is smaller type. With respect to the tables, the tables should be charged double for the composition, but nothing extra for the press-work.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. Tilling.

(17 July.)

What would you charge for printing that book?—Provided the tables are not wider than the regular pages, would be 3*l.* per sheet; but where the tables are wider than the regular measure, there would be an extra charge; in the Finance Account there are several of the pages wider, so that they must be paid extra; it would take me time, therefore, to cast that up.

[*The witness was directed to make the necessary calculations, and to attend again on Friday.*]

Why do you charge 1*l.* 14*s.* per sheet for the Ilchester Gaol Report, and 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for the Report on Clover and Trefoil?—On account of the difference of the type.

Are you in the habit of purchasing paper?—No; I had rather give no estimate of that.

Have you included in your charge, extra work or night work?—No; I have merely given what I consider a fair estimate, according to the custom of the trade.

Mr. *John George Barnard,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. J. G. Barnard.

YOU are a printer?—Yes.

Where do you carry on your business?—In Skinner-street.

Have you examined the Reports which were given to you?—I have; I have examined N° 595, the Report on Clover and Trefoil Seed; I have put the charge for printing 1,000 copies 1*l.* 17*s.* per sheet, paper 1*l.* 1*s.* per ream.

Is that the whole expense?—Yes.

What would be the charge for 250 more?—5*s.* making 10*s* a ream. The next I have examined was N° 403, 1819; the case respecting the charges of management of the Unredeemed Public Debt, that is small pica, 2*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* or I should say 2*l.* 2*s.* per sheet, for 1,000: the paper 21*s.* per ream.

Does that cover all expense?—Yes.

What would be the expense of an additional number?—Five shillings for every 250. The next is the Report on Ilchester Gaol, for 1,000 copies of the whole work, 97 sheets, at two guineas, 203*l.* 14*s.*

Is that on the average of the whole work?—That is for the common matter; tables are extra; the tables are one-half extra.

Do you mean one-half on the whole, or on the compositor's charge?—On the compositor's charge.

Veneris, 19° *die Julii,* 1822.

The Right Honourable Lord BINNING, in the Chair.

Mr. *Nathaniel Muggeridge,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. N. Muggeridge.

(19 July.)

WHAT are you by profession?—I am a stationer in Queen-street, Cheapside, and have also paper mills at Carshalton in Surrey.

Have you been in the habit of supplying the Stationery-office with paper?—Yes, for years; I have been in the habit of taking their contracts occasionally; fifteen years probably.

Have you any contract with the Stationery-office at the present time?—No.

Have you ever had any cause to complain of the mode of doing business at the Stationery-office?—Yes; I think I have.

State the facts to the Committee?—In the year 1820, we had a contract for the four largest sorts, namely, imperial, super royal, royal, and medium; after agreeing for the contract, previous to the making of it, I waited upon Sir Matthew Bloxam, and I believe Mr. Parson, and I wished to know of him whether, as they were all book papers, they would like to have them without any bleaching salts, which improves the colour, but being books it is more liable to fade in sizing and to change its colour, and he agreed with me, from being an old stationer in the trade, that it would be much better to make them without; we sent them all in, and they were approved, and I do not recollect that there was any complaint, unless it was the last seven reams; the subsequent contract I put in again, and had two of those largest sorts; I then waited upon him again, and asked him his opinion, I said, "Your present sample,

sample, Sir, is higher in colour than we made the last, and I am afraid we cannot get it that colour without making use of the bleaching salts," his answer was, " You made the former parcel to the approbation of the office, and I think you had better go on in the same way;" we did make agreeably to that plan, and when they were sent in they objected to them for not being equal in colour.

Who objected to them?—The inspecting officer; we received our answer through Sir Matthew Bloxam, the inspecting officer reported to him that the paper was not equal to sample; I have those samples in my pocket, if the Committee will please to look at them; in consequence of that they said the public service required an immediate supply, and went and bought them, and for this paper I have paid a very considerable sum, on account of not being provided with other to send in; they had a power by contract to go into the market, and buy in the best manner they could.

The bleaching salts make the paper whiter?—They give it a brighter colour.

Do the bleaching salts deteriorate the quality of the paper?—No; I do not think they do; but I do not think the paper so strong; I was obliged to pay the fine.

Did you pay that money as a fine, or was it that the office purchased other paper to supply the place of that you should have sent in to the office?—They purchased other paper and called upon me for the difference.

Did the office pay a higher price than your contract?—They paid 18*s.* 9*d.* per ream higher than my contract; the price of the large paper was 5*l.* 11*s.* a ream; the office owed me a considerable sum, and they would not accept my bill till the fine was paid; and I paid 96*l.* according to this account.

[*The witness delivered in the same, which was read, as follows:*]

							£.	s.	d.
43 reams fine imperial, at 18*s.* 9*d.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	6	3
20 d° super royal - 13*s.* 4*d.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	6	8
50 d° - d° - - - 5*s.* 1*d.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	14	2
600 d° demy - - - 1*s.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	–	–
							£. 96	7	1

Did you remonstrate against it?—Yes; I applied but could get no redress.

Did you refer the sample sheet to any wholesale stationers with the paper which you sent, in order to take their opinion upon the subject?—I did at a subsequent time; what I pressed for at that time was, I was willing to submit it to any two, three, four, or any number of respectable wholesale stationers in the trade; that the office should appoint one and I another, and I should be perfectly satisfied to take the paper back in case it was not approved by them.

Was the paper, in your opinion, equal to sample?—In my own opinion it was, and in the opinion of persons to whom I showed it.

Produce to the Committee a sample sheet, and also a sheet of the paper you sent in?—[*The witness produced the sample sheet and a sheet of the paper sent in.*] *Mr. Muggeridge.*—I have the best part of that paper by me, for it is not a saleable article in the trade.

Was that made with bleaching salts?—No; I afterwards made some with bleaching salts for the office [*producing a sample*]; the next contract we had two sorts; these are the samples [*producing them*]; this was April 1820.

What is the name of this paper?—Super royal.

Do you conceive the paper you delivered equal to the sample?—Yes; we sent in fifty, which they refused, and then we made fifty more with the bleaching salts; I was requested by Mr. Parson to send in a ream first, for their approbation; I did send in a ream of that paper; it lay in the office, I believe, two months, although they are bound to refuse or take it within a short time; I called for the answer, and Mr. Parson stated to me, that he had sent a quire of it to Sir Matthew Bloxam, to his lodgings, in Saint George's Fields, when he was in the rules of the King's Bench, and could not get any answer; when he came out this paper was rejected.

When he came out from whence?—From the rules of the Bench.

When was that?—That was some where about August or September 1820.

Have you any of that paper now by you?—Yes, I have all the three papers by me; they are not generally saleable; we have sold perhaps ten out of each parcel.

Did you take the opinion of any wholesale stationer upon the quality of your paper, comparing it with such sample?—I applied to Mr. Dickins, requiring he would appoint some person in the trade to examine it; he said they could give me

Appendix (A.)

Mr. N. Muggeridge.

(19 July.)

no redress, that they were bound by the orders laid down; I was certainly very sore on the course pursued; I consulted with some friends, and they advised me to consult the trade; I waited on some gentlemen and showed them the samples.

On whom did you wait?—On Messrs. Keys, Mr. Sheriff Venables, Messrs. Bangley and Company, Gibbons and Company, Jones of Aldgate, and Mr. Hodgkinson, they signed a paper, which I sent to the Treasury: "We, whose names are hereunto signed, have examined and compared the sample sheet of super-royal sent into the office with the office sample, and are of opinion it is equal thereto;" some of them said it was better.

Have you supplied the Stationery-office with any paper since that period?—I have not taken a contract myself, but I have made paper for some contractors, and am now making some.

How lately?—We have made some that went in on Saturday last.

Has that been accepted?—I understand from Mr. Winchester that they complain of it.

Have they returned it?—No, they do not return it, they leave the stationer to send for it.

Have you been desired to fetch it back?—Yes, I received a note from Mr. Varnham; Mr. Winchester, his partner, is from home.

Do Messrs. Winchester contract with the Stationery-office?—Yes.

And you have made paper for them?—Yes; but this paper which they complain of is not under an office contract; the office contract in August was for 300 reams, which we sent in; we received a subsequent order for 200, and then a subsequent order for 100 more; this is the last of the 600.

Is it equal in quality to that before sent in?—I consider it better.

Was the other complained of?—The other was complained of as being too blue; that was blued with indigo and smalts; this was blued with smalts only, which has cost me above a shilling a ream more, and yet it is found fault with.

Do you know for what reason the Stationery-office have rejected your paper?—I can tell no reason, because they gave me none.

Have you any reason to suspect that there is a personal motive?—I suspect it is partiality.

Have you ever lent money, or discounted bills, for any person connected with the Stationery-office?—Previous to sending in that paper, while Sir Matthew was in the rules of the King's Bench, he sent to me twice; I did not go the first time; before I went on the second, I consulted a person whether I should go or not; he said, "I would recommend you to go, but I have no doubt it is either to borrow money or discount bills." I did go.

At what date was this?—I do not know the exact date; but it must have been in August 1820. At the time that was pending which I have stated, I thought it better to take my son with me.

Was that before or after the memorial was presented by you to the Treasury?—Before the memorial went in.

State all which passed?—After I had been there a little while, during which common conversation passed, he said, "I want to speak to you privately." He said, "I have been at great expense here, and I am coming out soon; can you be so good as to lend me 20*l.*?" Said I, "Sir Matthew, what security can you offer me?" He said, "I have no security to offer at all." I said, "Sir Matthew, the amount is a very small one; but I must take time to consider. I am at present contractor with the office; you are in the ostensible situation of storekeeper: if a thing of that kind were discovered, it would impeach us both." He said, "Oh! if you have any scruples of conscience, I will not take it—I will not take it." And so it ended.

Did he appear to be displeased?—In that kind of way I have described.

Was this after the rejection of the paper under your first contract?—Yes.

Did you put him in mind of that?—No; I do not know that I mentioned it at all.

Are you sure you did not mention it?—I think I did not; he threw it off in that kind of way. I wished him a good evening, and there we parted.

Rather in anger?—I was in anger; I was displeased.

Are you certain you did not mention the former rejection of your paper?—I think I did not.

Are you positive you did not say a word about that?—I do not think I did; that was gone by.

Did

Did you at any subsequent time?—No; I never saw him again till this other paper was rejected.

Did you refuse to lend him money, because he had rejected your paper; or did you refuse to lend the money, as matter of principle?—I did it conscientiously; that was my ground, certainly.

Was this the only instance in which he asked you to lend him money?—Yes.

Have you discounted bills for him?—He was a bill broker. He used to call upon me now and then; "Have you got any spare cash; can you discount a few bills for me?" And I have discounted them, but not as matter of favour; for I never did it unless it was convenient, and unless I liked the bills.

Were you a contractor with government at the time?—Yes.

Were those bills of his own?—No, only bills he had as a bill broker; and he gave me other bills when I returned some bills.

Have you ever discounted any bills of his own?—Never.

Have you any reason to believe there is partiality in the office?—I think there must be.

What are your reasons for supposing that?—I think the very circumstance of my having the opinion of the trade upon this shows there must be partiality.

Can you say that he accepted any other person's paper?—They must have bought of persons in the market.

Have you any ground to suspect that any person derived profit from that purchase?—I suspect it in my own mind.

Can you point out how they would have derived benefit from that transaction?—If they paid 18*s.* 9*d.* more for paper not better, there must have been a benefit for some person.

Did you inquire of whom they purchased that?—I inquired, but they would not tell me; I do not know at this moment.

Did you require, when you were charged with this difference, that they should produce to you the bills which they had paid?—They would not produce them to me.

Did you ask at the office to be shewn, for your own satisfaction, the bills which they alleged they had paid, and which were to be the measure of the difference you were to pay?—No, I did not; I meant to have refused payment entirely.

Did you, when you agreed to pay, apply to see the bills?—I had no bill to pay; it was deducted; they would not accept my bill without my giving them a check for this.

But they never produced to you the bills they had paid, nor you never asked for them?—No; I took the opinion of a solicitor what I could do, but he said, I do not see any thing you can do, you must pay it.

You do not know of whom they bought the stationery?—No.

Did you see the stationery they bought?—Not in that case; I have no evidence that they bought any.

The sums specified in this note, are the differences between your contract prices and what they paid in the market?—Yes.

Is it a reasonable price to have paid in the market for paper?—Yes; I think that is about the price; our contract was taken very low; I am not aware at this moment, whether there was an alteration in the prices during the interval.

Do you think your contract prices with those prices superadded, would make a fair price in the market?—I should think it was a fair price, because they bought at second hand instead of first.

Do you know whether contracts are ever tendered at a lower price than the articles can be had of a fair quality?—I think they are, or I should have had the last contract; I put in at as low terms as any man could furnish them.

You consulted your solicitor, and he was of opinion it was not advisable for you to resist the demand?—Yes; that after signing the contract, he did not see how I could question it, because I submitted to their judgment.

Was he satisfied that the demand made upon you was clearly made out?—He could not say that; they gave me the account, and they gave me a receipt for it.

Do you think any improvement can be made in the mode of contracting?—I think, if the contract could be worded so as to have a reference to two stationers, it would be much better for the contractor, and also for the office.

Are papers made to sample, or do you see samples of paper already made?—They are made to sample.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. N. Muggeridge. (19 July.)

Which mode would be best?—In my opinion, if the office were to send out twice a year to ten or a dozen respectable houses for the supply they wanted, they would have paper already made; instead of that, we are to make to their sample, and one great inconvenience is, that they take the sample sheet and compare against a ream; now I have contended with Sir Matthew Bloxam and Mr. Dickins, that that is a very unfair way, that they ought to take the sample ream and compare with another, for a man may pick out a particularly strong sheet from 500, to compare with such ream.

Have you any other complaint to state against the Stationery-office, except their having improperly, as you conceive, rejected goods delivered by you?—No, I do not know that I have.

You stated, that Sir Matthew Bloxam asked to borrow money of you, did any body else at any time do so?—No.

Did Sir Matthew Bloxam at any other time ask you to lend him money?—No; never but at that time.

Do you know of any reason, why the paper you are now sending in has been rejected?—No; they give none at present; but they have said this morning, that they could not look it over again. I beg to state, with respect to the examination of my paper by the stationers, that I requested them to come down to my house, and to examine the reams themselves.

Were you ever informed, that it would be an acceptable thing to make a present to any persons in the Stationery-office?—No.

Were you paid regularly, according to the terms of contract?—In general; sometimes it was a little after the time before we got our bills.

How many inspectors are there in the office?—Eight; two appointed for each week, by the comptroller; they do not know who is to be appointed for the week.

Do you know all the eight inspectors?—No; I do not know them all by name.

Do you know whether any of those inspectors are good judges or not of paper?—I cannot say that.

Do you know what had been their previous habits in life?—No. Some of my paper was rejected by two of them, one week, and Mr. Parson suggested that it had better be submitted to the whole eight; and on their inspecting it, it was accepted.

Do you know whether that is the practice in the office, that if the paper is rejected by two, it shall be subjected to the further examination of the whole eight?—I believe not. Mr. Parson kept that ream that they approved in the office, during the further supply of paper contracted for, and there was no further complaint of that.

Is this, which you have referred to in your evidence, the only form of contract you sign?—Yes, with security.

Mr. C. Hodgkinson.

Mr. *Charles Hodgkinson,* called in; and Examined.

YOU are a stationer?—I am.

Where do you live?—In Skinner-street.

You are in partnership with your brother?—I am.

Are your house contracting parties with the Stationery-office?—Occasionally we are.

Have you any contract now?—Yes.

Have you contracted for any time past?—Several years.

Do you know of any instance of your house being applied to, to discount bills, for any person in the Stationery-office?—We have, at two several times.

State the particulars of the transaction, and who applied to you?—The only periods at which we were ever asked to discount bills, were two separate ones for a person of the name of Jullion, for whom we discounted two bills, each under 20*l.*

What was Mr. Jullion?—A clerk in the Stationery-office. On the 3d of August 1820, for 19*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* and in December of the same year, for 17*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

Who made the application to you to discount those bills?—Jullion himself.

He was a clerk in the Stationery-office, and known to you to be such?—Yes.

Was the application made to yourself?—I cannot state at this distance of time; I believe they were both by notes, "Will you do me the favour to discount these bills for me, being in want of money."

What time had they to run?—Two months.

Had you any other dealings with Jullion but in these transactions with the Stationery-office?—I had none myself.

Had you or your brother that connection with Jullion that should induce you to discount

discount those bills, but for your connection with the Stationery-office?—The transaction was so small that it could not have any effect on our business with the Stationery-office.

Suppose you had not been contractors for the Stationery-office, and the man had applied to you, should you have complied?—Decidedly not; it was an act of civility, such as I would do for any clerk in a house of business, for which I was doing business, and whom I knew in consequence.

You did not do it in consequence of conceiving it could have any effect on the transaction of your business?—No.

Have you ever been applied to by Mr. Parson to discount any bills?—We have.

State the dates?—In March 1820 we discounted a bill for Mr. Parson for 50*l.*

A bill by whom?—Drawn by George Sidney upon Sir Richard Phillips.

Were there any other names upon the back of it?—None to my knowledge.

Was that application made to you personally?—To our firm; I think not to myself, personally.

Can you state, from your brother's information or your own knowledge, the circumstances under which it was made?—I can only state from reference to our books, having extracted those minutes, that we did discount for Mr. Parson, on the 12th of March 1820, a bill drawn by George Sidney on Phillips for 50*l.*

Was that bill afterwards paid?—Paid honourably at maturity.

Is Sidney a printer?—He is.

Have you any other acquaintance with Parson but through your connection with the Stationery-office?—No.

Have you any connection either with Sidney or Sir Richard Phillips?—No; I do not know either of them personally.

What was your reason for discounting that bill?—Simply an act of civility.

Do you mean to say that Parson could not influence the rejection of your paper?—It is impossible for me to say that he could not; I am not much acquainted with the Stationery-office business, because my department is cash and books; Mr. Parson, I am told, fills the office of assistant storekeeper; I am told that our papers go under the revision of persons called inspecting officers; Parson not being one, I presume he could not influence the determination.

Did you ever discount any other bills for him?—One in May of the same year.

Who were the drawer and acceptor?—The same parties; Phillips on Sidney.

That is Sir Richard Phillips the bookseller?—Yes.

Did you consider those applications to you to discount those bills, coming within two months of one another, as in the usual course of things?—I never thought about it.

If a banker's clerk were to apply to you to discount a bill of 50*l.* should you make no demur?—I think I should refuse him.

How came you to assent in this case?—I cannot answer further than that if any man in the Stationery-office were to come and say to me, "Mr. Hodgkinson, discount this bill, and it shall be considered," I would kick him out.

But if he did not say so, you would not kick him out?—No; but if I were asked by the clerks of a large establishment for which I did business, to lend them money, I would do it.

Do you think the refusal of it might have the effect of prejudicing you?—No, I do not think it would.

Would you have given that accommodation to a person whom you had not known in the same way, namely, his being a clerk in the Stationery-office?—I would refuse a person whom I had never seen, if he came to my counting-house to ask such a favour.

Supposing you had just the same acquaintance with a banker's clerk as with Mr. Parson, but no transactions in business with that banker, would you make a loan to him?—Certainly not.

Did you do it from a disposition to oblige a person with whom you had had intercourse in the way of business?—We did it without the slightest conception that it could be, by possibility, advantageous to ourselves; nor am I now aware that Parson could injure us.

Did you do it with the slightest apprehension that the refusal to do it, might be disadvantageous to you?—Most certainly I should have refused, if it had not been consonant to my own feelings.

Would you not have refused a man under the same circumstances, if he had not been in the Stationery-office?—Certainly.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. C. Hodgkinson.

(19 July.)

You say that you would not have refused the same accommodation to a servant of Mr. Morgan, or any other person with whom you had dealings of the same description?—Certainly not.

Do you at all know the nature of the transactions between Mr. Parson, of the Stationery-office, Mr. Sidney, the printer, and Sir Richard Phillips, the bookseller?—Of them I have no knowledge.

Should you have any fear of sustaining inconvenience from refusing that which was asked by a man in Mr. Parson's situation?—I should not have any fear from doing that which was consonant with the character of an establishment of the respectability of that to which I belong.

Did you ever discount any bills for Sir Matthew Bloxam?—Never.

Did you ever discount any bills on which his name was?—Not with my knowledge.

Have you ever in any way afforded, or been requested to afford any pecuniary accommodation to any person in the Stationery-office, except those you have mentioned?—The only men with whom we ever had any thing to do, were Parson and Jullion; in January 1822, we lent Parson fifty pounds; that was the only loan we made to him.

Was that application made personally to you?—Personally.

What passed between you?—Simply, "Hodgkinson, will you do me the favour to lend me fifty pounds."

For how long?—For a short period; I do not know that it was stated at what period he would repay it.

Has he returned it?—He has not.

Did he give you a bill or a promissory note?—No, only an acknowledgment of its receipt.

Did you immediately comply, or did you say any thing to him?—I instantly complied.

Is it to be paid with interest?—With interest; we never lend money without interest.

Was any thing said about interest at the time?—I do not know that there was, but there would be at the time of the repayment, if it was not paid.

What did he say, was it "Hodgkinson," or "Mr. Hodgkinson?"—I should think the latter; we are not on any terms of intimacy.

Did you ever hear of the paper that was refused by the Stationery-office, supplied by Mr. Muggeridge?—Yes.

Whom have you ever heard speak of it?—I have heard my brother William mention the circumstance, as a circumstance of hardship.

He was one who signed a certificate?—He did.

He was satisfied that the paper sent in was equal to the sample?—I cannot speak to that.

Is it possible your brother may have discounted bills of which you have no knowledge?—He has never, for he does not keep the books or cash, and I do.

It has been stated to the Committee that he said he had, at the request of Parson, discounted a bill of Sir Matthew Bloxam?—Never, to my knowledge; he must have mistaken the thing; I have taken these extracts from our books, conceiving the questions might be asked.

From your course of business that must have appeared on your books?—Yes.

No other bill of Mr. Sidney, or of Sir Richard Phillips?—Never, to my own knowledge, and I conceive I must have known of it, if it had been done.

Independently of your connection with the Stationery-office, have you any connection or intimacy with Mr. Parson?—Never; I never was at table with him in my life.

Have you any complaint to make of the manner in which your supply has been refused?—At one time I think we had reason to complain; it was for 4,000 reams of paper; a quantity was returned to us; but, however, they did not ultimately return it, for we would not take it, and refused to take it in.

Can you state any circumstances showing that it arose from any thing but a difference of opinion?—I do not know of any circumstances.

What was the reason assigned for the intended rejection of it?—The reason assigned was inferiority, but decidedly it was not inferior.

Were you or your brother ever asked to wait on Sir Matthew Bloxam?—I was asked to call, and did call on Sir Matthew Bloxam, when he was a bill broker in the city.

Whilst

Appendix (A.)

Mr. C. Hodgkinson.

(19 July.)

Whilst he was at the head of the Stationery-office?—Yes, two or three years ago I went; he asked me to discount some bills, and I refused.

Some bills of his own?—I did not look at his case; I did not like the name.

What name?—His own name; he began by telling me he was perfectly aware we were a very rich house, and money to us was no object, and would we discount a few bills for him.

Did you understand him to mean his own bills?—Certainly not.

He was then a bill broker?—Yes. I said at once, I would have nothing to do with it.

Did he ever send for you after that?—Never.

It has been stated, that you, or your brother, had been sent for to Sir Matthew, and that, suspecting the object was to make an application to you for money, or discount of bills, you declined going?—No, I went.

Was it after this interview, or previously, that he refused your paper?—Subsequently to that he refused my paper.

Do you mean, that you have any suspicion that his rejection was connected with that refusal of your's?—None at all.

Is your house satisfied with the mode in which the business is done at the Stationery-office?—No.

What are the objections you can state?—There are four things I would suggest: In the present plan, a sample is delivered from the Stationery-office to each house who are contractors, they take from each house the lowest price, and we conclude that they have consequently an opportunity of receiving paper inferior to the sample they send out; I should consequently suggest in the first place, that the best paper should have the preference at the lowest price, always taking the best for the public service.

Have you any reason to believe that the paper sent in, is not conformable to the sample?—We have only a strong suspicion.

Do you suspect that they receive paper inferior to the sample?—Yes.

What is the ground of that suspicion?—Because I have seen paper in the office not fit for the public service.

Is that the general impression in the trade?—I know it is.

Does that observation of yours apply to paper for writing or printing?—We have never supplied any but writing paper, but they frequently print on writing paper. In the second place, when we make our tender, none of our house are present, and we conclude there may be an opportunity of information being given to houses that are favoured, of our prices, and their being served.

Do you know of any occasion where the difference of price is so trifling, as to create a suspicion of that having been done?—We do have private suspicion, but I cannot answer for that.

The parties are not present when the contracts are opened?—They are not; I should submit, each party tendering should be present at the opening of the sample ream, and of the tender.

Are the tenders sent in the same day?—Yes.

All sealed?—Yes; but we are not there at the opening of them.

In what way do you suppose it would be practicable to open one sent in the same day, so as to enable a person to send in another?—We do not know the hour at which the tenders are opened, and a person may, by waiting, have the tender shown.

That is the mode in which you suppose the fraud may be committed, if it is committed at all?—Yes. In the third place, we do not consider it fair that our paper should be rejected by the Stationery-office only, because a paper may be as positively good as the sample, but not exactly in appearance.

What would you propose to substitute?—In the event of the paper being, in the opinion of the inspecting officers, not equal to the sample, a reference to three judges selected from the trade, who shall be, if possible, disinterested; and by their decision the office and the contractor should abide.

It is the practice of the Stationery-office to have paper made by sample; is it your opinion that better paper might be had, and at the most reasonable prices, if the paper were purchased from a sample of stock in hand already made?—I think that we (the trade) always hold so large stocks, the public service might be supplied with the paper that they should select already made.

Would not this practice be beneficial to the public?—I am not aware that it would. I would suggest that the paper should be made from a sample ream, and not from a sample sheet. I would further suggest, that when we make our contracts

Appendix (A)

Mr. C. Hodgkinson. (19 July.)

at the Stationery-office, there is no time specified within which they are compelled to take the paper in, excepting twelve months; they reserve to themselves the right of taking it at what periods they like.

You are obliged to have the paper made, in some instances, long before it is wanted?—Yes, in some instances.

That occasions a loss of interest upon your capital?—Yes. I would suggest that, at the time of contracting, the period should be specified at which the paper might be sent in.

Do you happen to know who the inspectors are?—I do not know them either by name or sight.

Your partner was one of the gentlemen who certified to the quality of Mr. Muggeridge's paper; have you ever had any conversation with him upon the subject?—I have heard his opinion many times, that they ought to have taken the paper; that it was a paper they ought not to have rejected. There are a variety of instances in which paper has been equal in colour: for instance, there is a difference of one or two shades, but it will be in fact equally good.

Mr. *John Tilling*, again called in; and Examined.

Mr. J. Tilling.

HAVE you made the calculations you were requested to make?—I have. [*The witness delivered in the paper, which was read, as follows:*]

" To printing Appendix to the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of Ilchester Gaol. (N° 54.)

	£.	s.	d.
97 sheets foolscap folio, small pica type, number, 500, at 1*l.* 14*s.* per sheet	164	18	–
Extra for 14 table pages	4	14	6
	£. 169	12	6

4*s.* additional for every 250 after 500.

" To printing Report of the Adulteration of Clover and Trefoil Seeds. (N° 595.)

5 sheets foolscap folio, pica type, number, 500, at 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per sheet	£. 6	17	6

To printing Finance Account for 1822. (N° 112.)

53 sheets foolscap folio, long primer type, and table work, number, 500, at 3*l.* 2*s.* per sheet	164	6	–
Extra for 7 large tables in small type	25	–	–
	£. 189	6	– "

At what price do you conceive paper similar to that on which the Report on Ilchester Gaol is printed, could be purchased?—A guinea a ream.

Mr. *J. G. Barnard*, again called in; and Examined.

Mr. J. G. Barnard.

HAVE you made the calculations requested by the Committee?—I have. [*The witness delivered in the paper, which was read, as follows:*]

" N° 595.—Report of Clover and Trefoil Seeds. (Pica type):

67 lines long.
67 n's wide.

469
402
4,489
4
17,956

		£.	s.	d.
18,000	a' 6*d.*	–	9	–
Side notes		–	2	–
		–	11	–
Reading		–	3	–
		–	14	–
Half		–	7	–
Press, 1,000 number		–	16	–
For printing 1,000 copies, per sheet		£. 1	17	–

Paper 1*l.* 1*s.* per ream, perfect."

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. G. Barnard. (19 July.)

" N° 403.—Management of Debt, &c." (Small-pica type):

78 lines long.
76 n's wide.

			£.	s.	d.
468					
546					
5,928					
4					
23,712	24,000 a' 6*d.*			12	–
	Side notes			2	–
				14	–
	Reading			3	6
				17	6
	Half			8	9
	Press, 1,000 number			16	–
Printing, per sheet, 1,000 number			£. 2	2	3
Paper, per ream perfect, 1*l.* 1*s.*					

" N° 54.—Ilchester Gaol." (Small-pica type):

78 lines long.
76 n's wide.

			£.	s.	d.
468					
546					
5,928					
4					
23,712	24,000 a' 6*d.*			12	–
	Side notes			2	–
				14	–
	Reading			3	6
				17	6
	Half			8	9
	Press, 1,000 number			16	–
			£. 2	2	3
97 sheets, at 2*l.* 2*s.* per sheet			203	14	–
Paper, 194 reams, at 1*l.* 1*s.* per ream			203	14	–
Five per cent on paper			10	10	–
Extra for tables			15	–	–
Total paper and printing for 1,000 copies			£. 432	18	–

" 57, Skinner-street, Snow-hill. *J. G. Barnard,* printer."

At what price could paper, similar to that on which the Report on Ilchester Gaol is printed, be purchased?—At a guinea a ream, certainly.

Mr. *John Fowler Dove,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. J. F. Dove.

WHAT is your profession?—A printer.

Where do you live?—In St. John's-square, Clerkenwell.

You have some information to offer to the Committee on the subject of printing for the Houses of Parliament?—I have prepared a statement of my views upon the subject. [*The witness delivered in the statement, which was read. See* Appendix (B.) N° 14.]

[*Several statements delivered in by Mr. Hansard, were read;—for which see* Appendix (B.) N°s 9, 10, *and* 11.]

Appendix (A.)

Mrs. S. Osborne.

(23 July.)

Martis, 23° die Julii, 1822.

The Right Honourable Lord BINNING, in the Chair.

Mrs. *Sarah Osborn,* called in; and Examined.

WHERE do you live?—No. 1, Little Saint Andrew's-street, Seven Dials.

You are the widow of Mr. Osborn, a stationer?—Yes.

You continue his busines?—Yes, I do.

Are you in the habit of purchasing waste paper in any quantity?—Yes; Parliamentary papers,

For what purpose do you buy it, to sell again?—To sell again, to fishmongers and other tradesmen.

Did your husband carry on that course of business before?—Yes, he did.

Have the goodness to look at that paper? [*A sheet of the Journals being shown to the witness*]—I have been in the habit of buying this paper; I have bought none since last November; that sheet appears too new for me to have had.

Do you purchase bills like that? [*One being shown to the witness*]—Yes.

Look at that sort of paper? [*Printed Acts*]—Yes; I have not bought any folded as this is for any length of time, only in reams.

Have the goodness to look at that, and say whether you have purchased that?—[*Hospital Return of Expenditure*]—Yes; and such as Votes; they all come to me intermixed; I think I have purchased such as that intermixed with the others.

What do you mean by reams?—In twenty-fives.

From whom have you been in the habit of purchasing this paper?—The last person I purchased any of was T. Mahon, of No. 7, Great Waterloo-street; he is a stationer; there is his receipt for paper I purchased of him, [*producing it*].

Have you purchased of other persons?—I have; of a man of the name of Barnes, a bookseller and stationer in Piccadilly, near St. James's church; those are the principal persons of whom I have bought.

Have you ever bought of any other persons except stationers?—No, except of one Irishman; I told Mr. Jennings, to the best of my knowledge, where he lived, that it was in Drury-lane; he made inquiry after him, but he was gone away.

What acquaintance have you had with Mr. Jennings?—None; he has frequently called at my house and left his name; he called at my house about two years ago, when Mr. Osborn was living.

In what quantities have you been used to buy this?—In reams; here is a receipt for six reams of foolscap, at 8*s.* 3*d.* a ream.

You know nothing more of it than the stationers having sold it to you?—Nothing more.

You never bought any of any persons about the House of Commons?—No.

Did you ever purchase of any person employed by the printers for the Houses of Lords or Commons, Mr. Hansard, Mr. Strahan, or Mr. Nichols?—No, never.

What was the Irishman by trade?—He got his living by selling waste paper; purchasing at other shops, and selling to me. I cannot say that he bought it at any place particularly, but it seemed by the time he was gone that it was not far off.

Do you pay the same price for all?—Yes.

Is Mr. Mahon a dealer in articles of this kind?—Yes; he keeps an open shop.

How many reams do you suppose yourself or your husband may have bought in a year?—Sometimes I have sold two reams a day, sometimes less; it is the principal that I do sell.

Is all the paper you buy and sell, of the same sort as you have described, Votes and Journals, and such things?—Yes.

Are you frequently in the habit of purchasing of Mr. Mahon?—Yes; for this reason, that I cannot leave my family to go about to sales and purchase, and he will come and sell it me.

You purchase of Barnes also?—Yes; I have not bought any since last November of him.

For what reason have you not bought of him since?—I bought five hundred weight of him at that time, and have not wanted any since.

What is the weight of a ream?—About twenty-five pounds.

Do you sell two reams a day throughout the year, or only during the busy times?—On an average throughout the year.

Did

Appendix (A.)

Mrs. S. Osborne.

(23 July.)

Did you ever buy a whole volume of Journals together?—No.

Or any parliamentary papers bound up together?—Yes, I have.

Have you purchased the Journals in the sort of quires in which those appear on the table?—Yes, I have.

Did you ever put it together, to see whether the paging followed?—No, I never did.

You say Mr. Jennings called upon you, and left his name?—Yes.

Did you know him when he called?—No.

What inquiries did he make?—The same as have been now made, where I bought the waste paper; I knew nothing of him, and I told him any body else might have come in and asked me that question, and it was an unfair question. I have five very young children to maintain, and the selling of this paper is my subsistence; I have no wish to encourage any thing which is improper, but I did not feel it to be proper to answer such questions to a stranger.

Mr. *Thomas Camp,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. T. Camp.

WHERE do you live?—No. 70, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.

Are you a stationer?—I do deal in Stationery, but I am a manufacturer of marble paper and stained fancy coloured papers.

You manufacture these kinds of paper on the Committee table?—I do.

These are made by you, are they not? [*Some patterns being shown to the witness*]—I believe this is my manufacture.

Some of these appear to be coloured on printed paper?—Yes, it is waste paper; a great deal on briefs.

That appears to be on a Bill in Parliament?—It is.

Are you in the habit of purchasing great quantities of printed paper for this purpose?—Yes.

Are you in the habit of purchasing parliamentary papers for that purpose?—Yes; it is chiefly done on parliamentary papers.

To what extent may you have purchased parliamentary papers in the course of any one year?—I never have taken particular account, I suppose I may say, since this sort of stained paper has been made, much more than I did before.

You have been used always since you have been in the trade, to purchase parliamentary papers?—Yes.

But lately you have purchased a larger quantity?—Yes.

To what amount in the year do you now suppose you may be the purchaser of parliamentary papers?—I suppose, as my trade increases very much, to the amount of two hundred reams in a year; I could sell more if I could get it, but there are Jews who can get it cheaper than I can; I am in the habit of giving sixpence-halfpenny a pound dirty, as it comes to me.

Of whom do you purchase it?—Sometimes of stationers who deal with me, sometimes of regular dealers in paper; I bought a considerable quantity, some years ago, of Mr. Wilson, in Thames-street, who has been ever since I have known the trade, that is these twenty years; the paper we use for the plain marble is new paper; this [*new paper*] is a paper manufactured on purpose, which we buy at about ten shillings a ream; our manufacturing is about ten more, which is a pound; this [*printed paper*] we sell at eighteen shillings, on heavier paper, glazed, and all through all the process; for that reason they prefer this.

What enables you to sell this two shillings a ream cheaper than that you manufacture on thinner paper?—Because I pay but sixpence a pound for this printed paper, that is about eight shillings a ream; that enables me, though the manufacture is the same, to sell it two shillings a ream cheaper.

You have always bought your paper of dealers?—Yes.

Having shops?—Yes.

Have you ever bought it of persons coming with parcels to your shop?—Yes; people that I knew.

Can you name any of them?—Mr. Graham I have bought some of.

Where does he live?—In Chancery-lane.

What is he?—A dealer in waste paper.

Has he a shop there?—Yes, he has.

Did you ever deal with any persons who did not keep shops?—Yes, I have; one person, who was recommended to me by a butter-man; I buy more of butter people than of those who keep shops; they are in the habit of buying paper of all sizes,

Appendix (A.)

Mr. T. Camp.

(23 July.)

there are only those particular sizes that will suit me, and if I give sixpence halfpenny a pound, if I buy all sizes I cannot get more than five pence a pound for what does not suit me, and I can get it from butter shops; where they buy large quantities, they will send me so many pounds of paper, I look it over and keep what will suit me, and send the other back.

Is that you purchase of the butter shops, parliamentary paper?—Yes, chiefly so.

Have you ever bought any of officers about the Houses of Parliament?—No, not that ever I knew; the only person I ever bought parliamentary papers of, were some about the horse duty, of a man who farms the horse duty, in Hyde-street, six or seven years ago.

Have you lately bought any of any person whose name you do not know?—No, not lately.

Are any of the persons of whom you have bought any, officers or servants about the Houses of Parliament?—No; not that I know of.

Any person in the service of Mr. Hansard?—No.

Or Mr. Strahan?—No.

Or Mr. Nichols?—No; not that I know of; they have never informed me.

You named Mr. Graham, a dealer, in Chancery-lane, can you name any other larger dealer, of whom you have purchased?—No one but Mr. Wilson; I have not purchased of him for these two or three years, because he was rather dearer than some others. I do not buy of strangers; if a stranger comes in with a lot of paper, if he cannot give an account of himself, I do not buy.

Do strangers come and offer you?—I have had some, but not lately.

Have you had persons come in with parliamentary papers, who, on your asking them to give an account of themselves, have declined to say where they came from?—They have declined to say where they came from.

Have you ever on any occasion, traced any such person, from curiosity or otherwise, who has brought such paper, declining to say where he came from?—Never; I never gave myself that trouble; I supposed it was a regular thing, and being myself cut down in prices by the Jews, it would not pay me to go and see after those persons.

Of whom did you principally purchase last year?—Last year, I believe, I bought of Mr. Graham as much as of any body; and there is a man goes about who was recommended to me by a cheesemonger in Holborn; I think his name is Sullivan, he is an Irishman.

You do not know where he lives?—No; but he appeared to me to be a man who had been well brought up, but rather in different circumstances now; but he was a man that always gave a very good account of himself.

Can you name any dealer in this part of the town of whom you have lately bought?—No.

You have bought other papers besides Parliamentary papers?—Yes, I have.

You have bought some papers that were not printed on?—Yes.

Where did you buy these? [*Forms of Returns of Soldiers*]—I have in my shop, I think, ten reams of this sort of paper, that may have been in my place a twelve-month.

Do you mean that you have ten reams of paper containing the same printed form upon them?—No, I do not say that, but of different papers of this same size; I never regard what has been printed upon it.

Did you ever observe whether you had many reams of one and the same work?—No.

Of whom do you suppose you bought it?—I may have bought them of Mr. Graham or of Mr. Chitty; this paper [*producing one*] never has been printed on.

How do you know that to be government paper?—By the watermark, G. R.

Do you conceive that all government paper is marked G. R.?—No; but this is chiefly outsides.

What sort of government paper is marked G. R.?—Mostly copy paper; when I buy it they tell me that it is the outsides; they take the two outside quires off, those they have to serve somebody else; it is broken sheets.

Have you ever known plain stamped paper offered for waste paper?—Yes; I have had about half a dozen sheets come with briefs, such as the lawyers write on one side, this I use a great deal of; I have had some that has not been written on either side.

Have you ever had paper offered to you in considerable quantities of that kind?—No, not unless it was written on one side,

Old instruments that have been used?—Yes.

But

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Mr. T. Camp.
(23 July.)

But you have never known plain paper bearing a stamp which was not written on?—No; except a few sheets that were dirty, and not fit to be written on.

You have no doubt there is a very large trade carried on in these Parliamentary papers?—There is a very large trade indeed; more so lately, because there are many poor people who sell the penny memorandum books about the streets, which are chiefly covered with Parliamentary paper, that has caused a very great additional circulation.

Do you sell such a number of those books as to make it worth while to buy the quantities you speak of merely for covers?—Yes; I sell thirteen books for eightpence, lined and ruled, and which contain eight leaves.

[*The following Estimates were delivered in, and read:*]

ESTIMATES of the following papers, foolscap folio, N°s 248, 403, 457, 595; paper 1*l.* per ream; 1,000 copies of each.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
N° 248.	½ sheet, long primer type, including paper -		1 – –
N° 403.	2½ sheets, small pica type, per sheet	2 1 –	
	Paper for d° - - -	2 – –	10 2 6
	per sheet - -	£. 4 1 –	
N° 457.	1 sheet, pica type - - -	1 12 –	
	Paper - - - - -	2 – –	3 12 –
	per sheet - -	£. 3 12 –	
N° 595.	5 sheets, pica type - - -	1 17 –	
	Paper - - - - -	2 – –	19 5 –
	per sheet - -	£. 3 17 –	

Deduct or add for every 250 copies the sum of 14*s.* (for printing and paper of 250 copies) excepting in N° 248, only 7*s.* for 250, it being only half a sheet.

16, Clipstone-street, Fitzroy-square. *Edmund Hall.*

Analysis:—"Further Estimates Printing." 1819. 28th April, N° 248.
(Long primer type, half sheet foolscap.) 1,000 copies.

		£. s. d.	
82	lines long.		
80	n's wide.		
6,560			
2	pages in a half sheet.	– 6 6	composition.
13,120	letters in 2 pages.	– 1 6	reading.
13,000	at 6*d.* per 1,000.	– 8 –	
		– 4 –	
		– 12 –	
	Presswork - - -	– 4 –	1,000 copies.
		– 4 –	profit.
		1 – –	
	1 ream of paper	1 – –	
	1,000 copies, with paper	2 – –	

N° 248:—Half sheet; 1,000 copies; £. 2.

Deduct or add, for every 250 copies upon the gross amount, 7*s.* including paper.

Appendix (A.)

(23 July.)

Analysis:—"Charges and Unredeemed Debt." June 3d, 1819. N° 403.
(Small pica type, 2½ sheets, foolscap.) 1,000 copies.

		£.	s.	d.	
78	lines long.				
76	n's wide.	–	12	–	letters.
468		–	2	–	side notes.
546		–	14	–	composition.
5,928	letters in a page.	–	3	6	reading.
4	pages in a sheet.	–	17	6	
23,712	letters in a sheet.	–	9	–	profit.
24,000	at 6 *d.* per 1,000 letters.	1	6	6	
	Presswork	–	8	–	1,000 copies.
		–	8	–	profit.
		2	2	6	per sheet.
	Two reams	2	–	–	at 1 *l.* per ream.
	per sheet	4	2	6	with paper for 1,000 copies.

N° 403. 2½ sheets. 1,000 copies. £. 10. 6. 3.

Deduct or add, for every 250 copies upon the gross amount, 1 *l.* 15 *s.* or 14 *s.* per sheet including paper.

Analysis:—"Ireland, Treasury Minute." June 16th, 1819. N° 457.
(Pica type, 1 sheet, foolscap.) 1,000 copies.

		£.	s.	d.	
66	lines long.				
66	n's wide.	–	8	6	composition.
396		–	2	–	reading.
396		–	10	6	
4,356	letters in a page.	–	5	6	profit.
4	pages on a sheet.	–	16	–	
17,424	letters in a sheet.	–	8	–	1,000 copies.
17,000	at 6 *d.* per 1,000.	–	8	–	profit.
		1	12	–	
	Two reams	2	–	–	at 1 *l.*
		£. 3	12	–	

N° 457. 1 sheet. 1,000 copies. £. 3. 12.

Deduct or add, for every 250 copies upon the gross amount, 14 *s.* including paper.

Analysis:—"Report on Adulteration of Seeds." 31 May 1821. N° 595.
(Pica type, 5 sheets, foolscap) 1,000 copies.

		£.	s.	d.	
67	lines long.				
67	n's wide.	–	9	–	letters.
469		–	2	–	side notes.
402		–	11	–	comp.
4,489	letters in a page.	–	3	–	reading.
4	pages in a sheet.	–	14	–	
17,956	letters in a sheet.	–	7	–	profit.
18,000	at 6 *d.* per 1,000 letters.	1	1	–	
	Presswork	–	8	–	1,000 copies.
		–	8	–	
		1	17	–	
	2 reams paper	2	–	–	at 1 *l.*
		£. 3	17	–	

N° 595. 5 sheets, 1,000 copies, £. 19 5 *s.*

Deduct or add, for every 250 copies upon the gross amount, 3 *l.* 10 *s.* or 14 *s.* per sheet, including paper.

An ESTIMATE of the 49th volume of the Journals of the House of Lords:
(292 ½ sheets; 1,200 copies.)

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
292 ½ sheets, at - - -	2	2	6			
Paper 1 *l.* per ream - -	2	8	–	- - 1,423	11	3
	£.4	10	6			

16, Clipstone-street, Fitzroy-square. *Edmund Hall.*

An ESTIMATE for the 76th volume of the Journals of the House of Commons:
(351 ½ sheets; 1,750 copies.)

Sheets.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
127 ½	Pica type, at - - -	3	4	–			
	Paper, at 1 *l.* 2 *s.* per ream -	3	17	–	898	17	6
		£.7	1	–			
61	Long primer type - -	4	4	–			
	Paper, 1 *l.* 2 *s.* - - -	3	17	–	491	1	–
		£.8	1	–			
144	D° table, at - - -	7	–	–			
	Paper - - - -	3	17	–	1,560	8	–
		£.10	17	–			
12	Small pica type - - -	3	13	–			
	Paper - - - -	3	17	–	90	–	–
	(Index)	£.7	10	–			
7	D° Table - - - -	5	18	–			
	Paper - - - -	3	17	–	68	5	–
		£.9	15	–			
	351 ½ sheets - - -	£.			3,108	11	6

16, Clipstone Street, Fitzroy-square. *Edmund Hall.*

To printing Journals of the House of Commons, Vol. 74: 318 sheets, demy folio; 1750 copies.

	£.	s.	d.
160 sheets, pica type, with long primer side notes, at 3 *l.* 9 *s.* per sheet	552	–	–
138 sheets, Appendix, long primer type, tables at 6 *l.* 10 *s.* per sheet -	897	–	–
20 sheets of Index, and titles, small pica type, at 3 *l.* 13 *s.* per sheet -	73	–	–
Extra for 26 tables in Index - - - - - - -	13	13	–
1,113 reams of paper, at 21 *s.* per ream, perfect - - - -	1,168	13	–
	£.2,704	6	–

To printing Journals of the House of Lords, vol. 50; 205 sheets demy folio; 1,200 copies.

	£.	s.	d.
205 sheets, pica, with long primer side notes, at 2 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* per sheet	589	7	6
492 reams of paper, at 21 *s.* per ream - - - - -	516	12	–
	£.1,105	19	6

Grosvenor-row, Chelsea, July 22d, 1822. *J. Tilling.*

Appendix (A.)

L. Hansard, Esq. and Mr. L. G. Hansard.

(23 July.)

Luke Hansard, Esquire, and Mr. *L. G. Hansard*, called in; and further Examined.

THE Committee have had evidence, from respectable persons, as to the price of the paper on which the Finance Accounts are printed, that they gave for such paper a guinea a ream, and that they should, as printers, put 10 per cent upon that; your statement is that you never put more than five or seven and a half per cent upon it; the Committee wish to know the price you pay for that paper?—*(Mr. Hansard.)*—I shall be happy to produce the bills of parcels of the very paper. *(Mr. L. G. Hansard.)*—Our papers are made expressly for us, and are all marked; that, for instance, is marked G 1, the next description G 2, and the third G 3, &c.; they are different denominations of paper, and of different qualities; and we suit the quality of paper to the kind of work. This being an expensive work, and great labour bestowed upon it (the Finance Accounts) we have used a better paper for it. It is a good, firm, large-sized paper. The less expensive paper, N° 2, we apply to reports; and the paper, N° 3, we apply to papers not likely to be permanent records. There are some papers that have not watermarks, made by the process of improved machinery; that is not so hard and firmly sized; it is suitable to such bulky works as the Report on Public Charities; it is somewhat cheaper; we apportion the prices and denomination of paper to the kind of work printed, and can furnish a list of such denominations, and the prices we have given for them. We can certainly say that not any of these papers could be made for less than a guinea a ream, which is the maker's price before it is perfected, I refer to the imperfect reams; I mean that the lowest denomination does not cost much less than that.

Are the Committee to understand that none of the paper you purchase is to be bought lower than a guinea a ream?—Certainly; that is the imperfect price; except of that description of paper (Report on Charities). The maker delivers it always imperfect, which signifies twenty quires in a ream; two of those twenty quires are imperfect damaged quires, called retree, and are placed at the top and bottom, for the preservation of the other; these are thrown on one side, and then the paper is made up to twenty-one quires and a half of perfect paper.

The imperfect ream contains only eighteen perfect quires?—Just so.

To make that ream perfect it is necessary to add three and a half perfect quires?—Yes.

The retree quires are sunk in the expense of perfecting?—Yes.

Are the whole of those two quires bad?—Yes, nearly so; the corners are torn and otherwise damaged; in packing the reams at the makers, they put all the damaged sheets into the outside quires. The difference between the maker's price and the price of the ream perfect is about 12½ per cent.

With whom do you chiefly deal for paper?—With Messrs. Bowles & Gardiner, Messrs. Key, Messrs. Magnay, Messrs. Curtis, on Ludgate-hill, Messrs. Longman & Dickinson, and Mr. Bonsor; those are the chief stationers in London, and the most respectable. There is no article more capable of variation in price than paper, and it would be possible to produce paper apparently in every respect as good, but very different in real value.

Have you had any foolscap manufactured on any particular plan lately?—Yes; we have had the double foolscap paper manufactured; two sheets of foolscap manufactured in one; we call it therefore double foolscap. We have had it partially in use for these three or four years, and of late more generally.

Does that come cheaper?—I do not know that it comes cheaper in the manufacture; but it enables us to print cheaper, by saving the expense of presswork; it is manufactured cheaper than the hand made paper.

You charge for sewing and stitching these (The Finance Accounts) 15½*d.* each. It has been stated to the Committee that the price of stitching these would be 60*s.* per hundred copies, which would not be above 8*d.*?—These are not stitched; they are properly sewed. There is a distinction between sewing and stitching; stitching is when they are all run through at once; sewing is when the stitch passes through every sheet, and is drawn through the bands.

Are books of that thickness ever merely stitched?—Sometimes; but this being figure work, it would be impossible when the book is opened to read it, if it were so done.

Are those the rates you pay to the tradesman who does it for you, or how much of that is profit charged by you?—The portion of profit we put on for our skill, superintendence, and the capital we employ, is 10 per cent.

Then

Appendix (A.)

Luke Hansard, Esq. and Mr. L. G. Hansard. (23 July.)

Then the actual prices you pay are those prices you charge, minus the 10 per cent?—Minus the 10 per cent, with some little proportion which is put on for the printing the blue wrapper.

What would be about the actual cost to you of having this particular article sewed?—I think it is, as near as can be, that sum, with a tenth deducted; I think we paid 13*d.* or 13½*d.*

That account you can produce to the Committee?—Certainly; we shall take great pleasure in producing it to the Committee. We take every possible pains to get the work done on the cheapest terms and in the best manner. When a work is of any extent, we have copies done up by different persons, and we compare their prices. Those we employ are respectable tradesmen, and I believe they do not get more than a fair profit; we pay them ready money.

Your charge on paper you stated is never less than five per cent nor more than seven and a half, what is the reason of the difference?—Of some of the kinds of paper a very considerable quantity is used, and we think therefore that five per cent will pay us; in other paper where a smaller quantity is used, we think that seven and a half per cent is a fair commission.

Do not you think if you made a general charge of five per cent, under all the circumstances, that would be sufficient?—*(Mr. Hansard.)*—I do not think it would pay us interest of money.

What credit do you get from the stationers?—Six months.

What credit do you give to government?—The account runs for twelve months; we buy it in large quantities at that price, and we detail it out in very small quantities, in quires and half quires. *(Mr. L. G. Hansard.)*—If a tradesman were to furnish a large quantity of paper, and in one item to charge so many thousand reams of paper, a moderate commission would be sufficient, but we apportion it into sheets and half sheets, and therefore there is more risk.

Are the parliamentary papers printed in equal tokens, or are they printed frequently in odd numbers?—They are frequently printed in odd numbers.

Does any loss happen with regard to paper, in printing numbers short of the even token?—It does frequently happen; for in the breaking into quires, accidents will happen of apportioning more or less.

Do you charge equal reams or half reams of paper, or do you charge the exact quantity of paper used for the precise number?—The exact quantity, to the calculation of a quire or half quire, and even odd sheets.

Cannot you always work up your odd sheets?—There is a difficulty in that, and which occasions some loss.

Mr. *Thomas M^c^Mahon,* called in; and Examined.

Mr. T. M^c^Mahon.

YOU live in Waterloo-street?—Yes.

Have you any other shop?—No.

Mrs. Osborn has stated that she has purchased parliamentary papers of you, are you a large dealer in that article?—I am.

To what amount do you suppose you may purchase it in the course of a year?—I bought more last year than I had ever done before; from the 13th July 1821, not less than 250 reams passed through my hands; I had bought in smaller quantities previous to that.

All parliamentary public papers?—Yes.

What makes you fix on the 13th of July?—It was about that period that the House broke up, and we generally observe, that when the House breaks up, there is more sold than previously.

From whom do you principally purchase?—At that period we purchased principally from a person of the name of Eaton, a cheesemonger, but he does not deal in it now; the reason is best known to himself; there has been an accident; I believe the man is innocent; but there was some paper got into his possession, and he got into some legal proceedings, though honestly acquitted in the end; he has given up the purchase, however.

Was that the person who was tried at Croydon?—No; it was at the Old Bailey he was tried; he was sent to trial; as it was not a case sufficient to send him to a jury, he did not know why the magistrate committed him for trial, but he was not tried.

Where does he live?—In Princes-street, near Storey's-gate.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. T. M'Mahon.

(23 July.)

Have you bought any of him since the 13th of July?—Yes; I think I bought till about the 5th or 6th of January of him.

In large quantities?—Yes; I think that this paper is sold from three distinct causes; in the first place, that the printer has a number of waste sheets, and when he finds no further proceedings going on, he sells it, or gives it to his servants to sell as waste paper.

Do you know that, or is it only on your supposition?—I never bought any of him; I think that is one of the principal causes: I think another is, that the servants of the House, when they find the paper no longer of use, sell it.

You mean printed papers?—Yes; and likewise there are a number of gentlemen who are Members of the House, and other gentlemen who are entitled to the paper, who give it to their own servants; no longer ago than last week, I bought about twenty pounds; some of the papers were interesting to myself, and I bought them; I have no doubt, in my own mind, that it was purchased from a gentleman's servant.

Of whom did you buy that paper?—A cheesemonger, in Bond-street.

What is his name?—I am not acquainted with his name; I did not notice it.

You say that you suppose one cause is, that the printer sells it; have you been accustomed to observe that this comes to you in quires, unstitched, and as if it had never been bound up, like that? [*A volume of the Journals*]—That is not the sort of paper I purchase, but foolscap, like this [*the Reports*].

Do you ever purchase it in blue books?—Yes, as much in blue books as naked; the bills generally come folded in quarters.

Are you in the habit of purchasing this kind of paper? [*A paper of one sheet, printed for the House.*]—Yes; I suppose I have about a hundred and a half, now by me.

Can you say of whom you purchased that lot?—No; I have selected that from the waste as it came in.

Was this paper brought by persons to your shop?—No; I generally call on persons whom I think likely to have paper; I ask them whether they have any, and purchase of them. I have known persons call that have sold me 20 pounds of paper, and so on, at a time.

When those persons bring you paper, do you ever purchase it of persons whom you do not know?—Never.

Do you make a rule of that?—Yes; I never purchase good paper like this, unless I know from whom it comes.

Have you frequently persons call upon you with that good paper, of whom you have refused to buy it, because they refused to give their names?—Such a circumstance as that never happened; a person last year called upon me, and proposed to sell me three or four cwt.; he never called again; he said it was parliamentary paper.

Are the principal persons of whom you buy it cheesemongers?—Yes; sometimes booksellers.

You have named Mr. Eaton as one of the persons who has sold you large quantities since July last, of whom have you bought the principal part you have purchased since January?—I have bought some of Mr. Tate, in a street running from the Abbey.

Have you bought much of him?—Not much lately; I bought a quantity of him some years ago.

Can you name any other persons?—No; I have bought paper of a gentleman, who is now out of business entirely, the further end of Tothill-street.

Has the chief market for it been shops about Westminster?—No; I reckon that they do not get a tenth part of that which comes out of the House; Mr. Muggeridge buys a great deal of it.

Where does he live?—In Upper Thames-street. There is a gentleman over in Surrey-square, in the Kent Road, that deals largely in it; I never could ascertain his name, but I know that he deals more largely in it than any man in London; I know he pays very high for it.

Does he keep a shop?—I do not think he does.

Do not you know his name?—No; I have heard it, but I really cannot recollect it; I have often heard of him.

In what way have you heard of him?—In speaking of parliamentary papers, that he deals very largely in it.

Does he buy or sell?—He both buys and sells.

Have

Appendix (A.)

Mr. T. M'Mahon.

(23 July.)

Have you ever had any dealings with him yourself?—Not to my knowledge. I am obliged to give a very high price for an article not worth the money, because there is so much competition for it, and while it is upon the town it prevents our selling other paper, for the fishmongers will not buy any other paper while they can have this.

Why is that?—Because it will resist the operation of water better than any other.

Have you any particular reason for thinking the printers sell it; have you ever bought of any printers men?—No.

Do you know of its being sold by them?—I have bought twenty or thirty sets of the Acts of the King; I have two or three sets now by me.

Of whom did you buy these?—I think I bought them of a bookbinder.

Who was he?—He lives in the neighbourhood of Bond-street.

Do you know his name?—I think it is Searle.

Is it in Grosvenor-street?—I believe it is; no, I recollect I did not buy them of him.

Of whom did you buy them?—I have bought some parliamentary papers but not those of him; I must recollect more particularly before I state of whom I did buy them.

Did you ever buy them of Mr. Strahan?—Never in my life.

Did you ever hear of any person who had?—Not individually; I am told he has a person who sells his waste paper.

These kind of papers shown you just now; [*papers printed separately for the House of Commons*]—have you any of these?—Yes, I have a good many now.

Did you ever buy any of these of the printers?—No.

Did you ever hear of the printers having sold them to any person?—No.

Have you any reason then for believing they are sold by the printers?—No, no particular reason; I am pretty certain the private Bills are sold.

What reason have you to think that?—I have heard that the printers of private Bills, when they have more than are wanted, sell them.

You have said, that the servants of the House, you think, sell them, did you ever purchase any of a person who was a servant about the Houses of Parliament?—No, never in my life; but I have great reason for thinking I have purchased them indirectly from them.

What is your reason?—I think a gentleman of the name of Eaton has purchased of the servants of the House.

What makes you think that?—Because the quantities are larger, and beyond that which a gentleman's servant would have to sell.

May he not buy them from several gentlemen's servants?—He might; but a ton weight or one and twenty hundred weight would not arise from that

Has Eaton told you he bought them from the servants of the House?—I understood so; he has said he did not expect paper till the House was up.

And you have found it was in greater quantity when the House was up than before?—Yes.

Has Eaton this paper in greater sets than other persons?—No; they are very much broken.

Do you find that large quantities of the same article come together?—Yes.

With the same title?—Yes; sometimes twenty, thirty, forty, or fifty copies of one thing.

Have you any lots of the same article lying together now?—No; I only preserve one or two on an interesting subject, and the others I make waste of; if a person comes in and wants Acts of Parliament which I have got to sell, the first and second of His present Majesty, I sell them at a penny a sheet, that is two-pence a sheet cheaper than they can get them at the King's printers.

You buy it with a mixed view, partly as waste paper and partly to sell again as a bookseller?—Yes.

How much do you pay a pound?—Sixpence; never less.

You are confident of that fact, that you have bought twenty or thirty of the same article together?—Yes; no doubt of it.

Can you name any other person, besides Eaton, of whom you have bought large quantities?—Of Mr. Tate, whom I have named, I have bought fifteen hundred weight; that was some years ago.

Do you ever buy Journals?—Yes, now and then.

Have you ever bought whole volumes of Journals?—Yes.

In sheets?—Yes.

Appendix (A.)

Of whom?—I think I bought some of Mr. Searle the bookbinder, and some of Mrs. Osborn.

Mr. T. M'Mahon. (23 July.)

Do you mean to say you have never yourself directly bought of any gentleman's servant?—Never.

And you never bought directly of any servant of this House?—No; I will be candid; I have wished to do it, thinking it a perquisite, but I never have.

You thought you should be, in that case, buying at first hand?—Yes.

Have you ever bought any of the Acts of Parliament in whole volumes?—Yes.

Lately?—Yes; the Acts of the King; I bought them the last session.

Were they bound or unbound?—Unbound; stitched.

With title and index?—Yes.

Do you know that these are commonly sold in the trade?—Yes; so much so that we find great difficulty to sell them on any other terms than waste paper; if I can get a halfpenny a sheet for them I think I do very well.

Mr. *J. G. Barnard,* again called in; and Examined.

Mr. J. G. Barnard.

UPON what ground did you, in your estimate, state the charge for paper?—To the best of my judgment.

Did you examine the paper particularly?—I did.

Did you look at the watermarks in it?—Yes; I perceived the date of it.

Take the Finance Accounts, are you aware that the quality of the paper is denoted by the watermark?—That mark denotes nothing to me; that is a private mark of the maker.

Have you been in the habit of purchasing any large quantities of foolscap paper?—Yes; I have.

What quantities have you purchased?—Four or five hundred reams in a year.

What is your usual charge for foolscap?—About a guinea for tolerably good paper.

Do you mean to say this particular paper you think you could purchase at a guinea a ream?—I have no doubt of it; I have exported a good deal.

Can you mention any work you have printed upon it?—This is not a sized paper much used by us; ours is chiefly bookwork, and the sort we generally use is demy; but I have purchased this size for exportation.

Are you a dealer in paper besides being a printer?—Yes; sometimes.

Is there any work you have printed on foolscap paper for any person?—I cannot say that there is; it is not a paper we are commonly in the habit of using.

Have you now in your possession any of that paper which you buy for exportation at a guinea a ream?—I have at this moment a hundred reams.

In speaking of a guinea a ream, do you speak of the perfect ream?—No; I buy it imperfect.

What is the difference?—About half a crown a ream, perfecting it.

The imperfect ream has in it twenty quires, of which two are outside and less valuable than the rest?—Yes, and a less number of sheets.

They are called retree?—Yes.

In order to make up an imperfect ream to a perfect, how many quires do you add?—We make it twenty-one and a half.

Then you would have to add three and a half?—Yes, unless we took some of the best sheets of the outside quires.

That would bring the perfect to about twenty-three and sixpence?—Yes.

Then you would add your ten per cent upon that?—No; if I was to purchase paper I should add nothing.

Is the price of a guinea that at which you would furnish the paper?—Yes.

What is the price at which you should purchase it in the market?—I can produce some I have purchased for which I gave eighteen and sixpence.

You would furnish an imperfect ream at a guinea, and a perfect at twenty-three and sixpence?—Yes.

[*The witness delivered in the following Estimates, which were read.*]

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. G. Barnard. (23 July.)

	£.	s.	d.
Vol. 48, Lords Journals, demy folio:			
Printing 259 sheets, pica letter, 1,200 number, at 3*l.* 6*s.* per sheet	854	14	–
Extra for tables - - - - - - - -	2	–	–
Total printing - - - -	856	14	–
621 reams of demy paper (perfect) for the above, at 25*s.* per ream	776	5	–
Total printing and paper, vol. 48, Lords Journals - £.	1,632	19	–

No separate Index since 1808; they are now printing.

57, Skinner-street, July 22, 1822. *J. G. Barnard.*

	£.	s.	d.
Vol. 75, Journal of the House of Commons, demy folio, number 1750:			
122 sheets, pica letter, 1,750 number, at 3*l.* 19*s.* per sheet -	481	18	–
119 sheets of long primer tables, &c. (Appendix) at 7*l.* 11*s.* per sheet	898	9	–
10 sheets of small pica Index, at 4*l.* 2*s.* per sheet - -	41	–	–
8 sheets of small pica Index (tables) at 6*l.* 5*s.* per sheet -	50	–	–
Total printing - - - -	1,471	7	–
906 reams and a half of demy paper for the above, perfect, at 25*s.* per ream - - - - - - - -	1,133	2	6
Total printing and paper, vol. 75, Journal of the House of Commons - - - - - -	£. 2,604	9	6

57, Skinner-street, July 22, 1822. *J. G. Barnard.*

Is the price here stated, the twenty-five shillings a ream, for a perfect or an imperfect ream?—A perfect.

Mr. *John Eaton*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. J. Eaton.

YOU are a cheesemonger?—I am.

Have you been in the habit of purchasing large quantities of parliamentary papers?—Yes, I have for some years past.

Have the goodness to state to what amount you suppose you may have purchased in the course of a year?—I never took particular notice.

How many hundreds of reams for instance?—We do not purchase by the ream, but old Reports, and old Acts.

Have you purchased to the amount of two tons?—Yes.

Of whom have you purchased them?—Old Mr. Wright, of the House of Lords, is my oldest customer; Mr. William Wright, Mr. Stamp, Mr. Parratt, for a great many years I have bought his, and likewise the son, who had a place in the Parliamentary office; he did live in Manchester Buildings; Mr. Walmisley succeeded him, and I have bought his paper.

Have you ever bought any of the servants of the House of Commons?—I have bought a good many of Mr. Jones, a fat man, in the lobby, and of Mr. Jones, the doorkeeper of the House of Commons, and Mr. Kennedy likewise.

Any body else?—Mr. Stein I have bought of.

Of whom have you bought the largest quantity?—The largest quantity I have bought together, was of Mr. Walmisley and Mr. Parratt.

What was that quantity?—I believe about fifteen hundred weight.

Did you buy any blue books?—I have bought old Reports.

How do you know they were old Reports?—By the date that has been on them.

What was the date?—Ten or fifteen years back; I never had them under that.

Did you buy many copies of the same Report together?—It appeared to me to be like that.

Did you ever buy any Acts of Parliament of them?—No; I have bought Acts of Parliament of Mr. Jones, the fat old gentleman who sat below; I have bought five or six hundred weight at a time.

Did you ever buy any Journals of them?—No; I never had any so large as that.

Did you ever buy any Acts of Parliament?—Yes.

Appendix (A)

Mr. J. Eaton.

(23 July.)

Did you ever buy any of any other persons, not belonging to the House of Commons?—No; Mr. Hatsell, I used to have his papers every year; he used to give them to Mr. Hawes, he was his butler, and I used to receive them from him when they left town.

Have you ever bought any complete sets of the Acts?—Never; as I have bought it I have always sold it, as waste paper.

What did you purchase of Mr. Walmisley?—Reports.

What did you give a pound for them?—Five pence or five pence farthing; if they were damaged, I have bought them at four pence halfpenny, but that was the lowest; when they have been clean, I have given five pence three farthings.

You have left off lately?—Yes.

In consequence of what?—I consequence of having bought some paper which had been stolen from Mr. Nichols, in Parliament-street; it was brought to me in the middle of the day, the servant told me that he was removing from Fleet-street to Westminster, and wanted to part with it.

What time of the year was this?—Between this and Christmas.

It turned out that that servant had stolen it?—Yes; there were three of them concerned in it; he gave me his master's direction, and I was neglectful of inquiring, I trusted to them, not suspecting any thing wrong.

Mr. *John Bunce*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. J. Bunce.

YOU are a bookbinder?—I am.

Where do you live?—In Denmark-court, in the Strand.

Have you ever had any connection with the Stationery-office?—I have worked, through the medium of Mr. Winchester, for the Stationery-office.

You have not been the immediate contracting party with them?—No, not till after the year 1814.

Since 1814, have you done business for them directly?—Yes.

In what way?—Doing up the pay list and the adjutants roll for the War-office.

Do you know Sir Matthew Bloxam?—Yes.

Have you ever had occasion to transact any business with him?—I have done business respecting the office through the medium of him.

Any other business respecting the discount of bills?—Sir Matthew Bloxam discounted me a bill in the year 1817; he gave me a draft for a bill.

What was the transaction?—It was a bill I had drawn upon the Stationery-office for 64*l.* for work for the War-office.

What was the usual course of drawing those bills?—At three months; I drew a bill on the comptroller and cashier of His Majesty's Stationery-office.

In what year was this?—About August 1817.

Was the bill accepted?—Yes.

After that was accepted, did you apply to any body to discount it for you?—No, I did not; Mr. Parson said that Sir Matthew would discount it for me, and I accepted of the offer.

How long had the bill then to run?—It had the full time to run, or nearly.

Did you apply to Mr. Parson?—No; it was mentioned to me by Mr. Parson.

He did discount it?—I received the money, I think, on Fish-street-hill.

At what rate of discount?—At the usual rate.

Five per cent per annum?—Yes.

Was there any commission charged you for the discount?—No.

Was that the only occasion on which Sir Matthew ever discounted you a bill?—Yes.

Have you ever applied to him since?—No.

Have you had other bills from the Stationery-office since?—Yes.

Were you in particular want of cash at that time?—Yes.

How came Mr. Parson to know of your wanting cash at that time?—I do not know how it arose; he knew I wanted cash, perhaps.

Sir Matthew was then a bill broker, was not he?—I cannot say; he was appointed to the Stationery-office at that time.

Did it ever happen to you to sell any government paper?—I have done such a thing.

State the circumstances to the Committee?—I believe what I received for it was about six or eight pounds.

Paper, the property of government?—Yes.

How came it into your possession?—It came from Mr. Winchester for many years; waste

waste paper, put by from time to time, and when Mr. Winchester lost the business of the Stationery-office, it was sent to me.

Why was it sent to you?—I do not know; I suppose Mr. Winchester conceived he had nothing to do with the business at that time; the business I had done for Mr. Winchester I continued to do for the office; it was waste, such as could not be brought into use.

Why not?—On account of alterations in printing, which often take place in the army.

Was it printed paper?—Yes; I mentioned the circumstance to Mr. Parson.

What did he say when you mentioned the circumstance that you had this paper?—He said he did not know what to do with it; I told him I should sell it, and I sold it.

To the amount of seven or eight pounds?—Yes, thereabouts, I believe.

What could have been done with the paper?—I should conceive it ought to have been returned in to the Stationery-office in a regular way; but they knew nothing of it.

What forms were they?—The Pay Lists and Adjutant's Rolls.

Why were they useless?—In consequence of the alterations that frequently take place; the alterations of the heads, or adding something.

They were forms out of use?—Yes.

How did you know they were out of use?—They were returned out of use by Mr. Kimpton; when any alteration took place in any sheet, the quantity left of that could not be used.

Why do you conceive Mr. Winchester sent them to you, they being no longer available to the public service?—I had no control over Mr. Winchester; I should think the reason was his having lost the business; they had lain in his warehouse perhaps twenty years, some of them.

If he did not think himself at liberty to sell them for his own benefit, how did you happen to think you were?—What could I do with them; nobody would have them. I told them of them; Mr. Parson knew they were there.

You told Mr. Parson of their being there before you sold them?—Yes, I did; if I have done wrong I am extremely sorry; I will state what the fact is.

Have you ever lent Parson money to take up a bill?—No, never.

Do you know of any practice injurious to the public in Mr. Winchester's office?—No, I cannot say any thing of that; it was so private that I knew nothing of it.

Do you know Mr. Clowes?—Yes; I have for these twenty years.

Who is the real proprietor of Mr. Clowes's printing concern?—I know in the former part of his business Mr. Winchester had a share in it; but as to the present time I cannot say any thing about it, whether he has or not.

Do you know of any printing done by Messrs. Winchester for the Navy-office?—No, I cannot say that I do.

Do they do any printing for the Navy-office?—They used to do formerly; I do not know whether they do now.

Do you know of any instance in which work done by them for the Stationery-office has been sold for waste paper?—No, I know nothing of that; Mr. Parson must be able to inform the Committee of that; but I have not been connected with the Navy-office for the last four or five years.

Do you know that he is aware of it?—I should think, if it is so, he must know it; that is all I can say.

Is there any other matter that you know of relating to the conduct of business under the Stationery-office you can inform the Committee of?—I did some business for the Stationery-office from 1814 to 1818, the Adjutant's Rolls, which I used to receive four-pence each for; a penny per quire used to be allowed, but the present charges are five-pence.

By whom?—The person by whom the business is done now.

Who is that?—Smith has been the late contractor.

Besides the four-pence you had a penny a quire for folding?—Yes.

He gets 5*d.* a book, but nothing for folding?—Yes; that would make 1*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* more upon 500 books; 500 books, according to my charge, would come to 8*l.* 11*s.* their's would be 10*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

Does Smith do it by contract?—Yes.

How came you not to tender?—I could not raise 5,000*l.* by way of security; the one bond is for 4,000*l.* I know.

Then it was the amount of the security deterred you?—Yes.

Is there much paper in the hands of the binder?—Occasionally; I have had perhaps in my possession 200 reams of paper, or 100.

Appendix (A.)

Mr. J. Bunce.

(23 July.)

Nothing like the value of 4,000*l.*?—No.

Do you think there is ever to the amount of 4,000*l.* in the hands of the bookbinder?—No, not as an individual.

Should you have been able to find security to the amount of 1,000*l.*?—Yes, I perhaps might; but the large sums frighten people.

Mr. *James Tate*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. J. Tate.

WHAT line of business are you in?—I am in the stationery and rag business.

In what street do you live?—In Dean-street.

The Committee understand you are in the habit of purchasing large quantities of waste paper?—I have purchased waste paper, but not in large quantities.

Have you been in the habit of purchasing parliamentary papers?—Yes.

To a considerable amount?—No.

To many hundred weights in a year?—Perhaps I might buy a hundred weight in some years, and in some years two hundred weight.

Of whom have you purchased such papers?—Some years ago I had fifteen hundred weight; that was from Mr. Bellamy.

How many years ago?—I think seven years ago.

The present Mr. Bellamy, or his father?—I understood it was the old gentleman's property, but it was the son who agreed with me.

At what rate did you buy it?—I bought it at sixpence a pound.

Did you purchase any last year?—Last year there was very trifling to be purchased; I do not think I purchased a hundred weight.

Of whom did you purchase that?—I bought some in the last winter of Mr. Jones, the present door-keeper.

What quantity, do you remember?—I think about two hundred weight.

Were they blue books, like this?—Some of them, and some without covers.

Were some of them folded up, in the manner of those on the table?—Yes, some of them; but they were chiefly laid paper, and some few blue books, and some Votes.

Have you ever purchased any complete sets of the annual Acts?—No, I never did.

Did you ever purchase any the year before last?—I do not recollect that I did; I did very little business in it at that time.

Did you ever purchase any of any other officer about the House?—Yes; I have purchased of Mr. Kennedy, two or three years ago.

A large quantity?—I believe about the same quantity as I did of Mr. Jones.

Of the same kind of paper?—Yes.

Did you ever purchase any of any gentleman's servants?—Some trifling, to the amount of twelve or fourteen pounds.

Of any person you can name?—Yes; the butler of Mr. Ley, the Clerk of the House of Commons, he gave me his name, and told me it was his perquisite.

How much did you buy of him?—Perhaps it might amount to about twenty pounds weight.

What sort of paper?—It was Acts of Parliament, and other things, all House of Commons paper.

Can you name any other person?—Mr. Chalmers, I buy of him sometimes; he told me I might mention his name at any time; I believe that is the whole I have had dealings with.

George Dickins, Esquire, called in; and Examined.

G. Dickins, Esq.

YOU have been some years at the head of the Stationery-office?—Twenty-years.

Have you ever, during that time, borrowed a sum of money of any of the tradesmen employed by the Stationery-office?—I borrowed a sum of Mr. Brooke once.

To what amount?—One hundred and fifty pounds, I think.

Had you any other acquaintance with Mr. Brooke than you had derived from his being a tradesman employed by the Stationery-office?—No.

What was your inducement, you being at the head of the office, to apply to a tradesman, under the office, on such an occasion?—I was pressed at the time; that was the reason.

Did it not occur to you that you might, by contracting such an obligation with a tradesman, bring yourself into a situation incompatible with your duty at the head of that office?—I had no control over Mr. Brooke.

Was the money repaid?—Yes.

Appendix (A.)

G. Dickins, Esq.

(23 July.)

On what occasion?—On his losing the work of the office; he met me in the street one day and told me he was winding up his accounts, and begged I would repay him.

How long after it was borrowed was it repaid?—Upon my honour I cannot say; I think a year, or a year and a half.

Was it repaid with interest?—No; he would not take any interest; I paid him 100*l.* at one time, and 50*l.* at another.

Did you offer him interest?—No, I do not think I did; I think he said he should not take it.

Was there any question made of interest?—No.

He did not distinctly ask it, or refuse it?—No.

Was there any note given?—Yes; he has got the note.

At what date was the note drawn?—It was a promissory note.

Payable at demand?—Yes.

And that remained over a year and a half?—I think thereabout.

Are you sure it was not two years?—I cannot charge my memory with the time.

Did you borrow money of Mr. Brooke more than once?—No.

Have you ever borrowed money of any other persons employed by the Stationery-office?—Yes, I have.

Of whom?—I borrowed once of Mr. Collier, who used to bind for the office.

What sum of money did you borrow of him?—That I am not certain; I think 90*l.*

Had you any other acquaintance with Mr. Collier than as a tradesman employed by the office?—No.

Did you repay him?—Yes.

With interest?—No; he had no interest neither.

How long did that money remain in your hands?—That I cannot say.

A year, or two years?—It was on his leaving the office, just at the time of his leaving the office, that I had it of him.

How do you mean that he left the office?—Just at the time that it was put up to competition, and he left it. It was out of his last bill that I received it; I asked him whether he could lend that money.

At the time that loan was made, had the competition system began?—When he received his bill, I asked him for it.

Had he lost the employment at that time?—Yes; he knew then that it had been put up to competition.

Did he make any offer for it?—Yes, he did afterwards; but he lost it.

Did he apply to you at any time for payment before you actually paid him?—Yes.

How often?—I cannot say.

More than once?—Yes, I think he did.

Are there any other instances in which you have borrowed?—Of Mr. Barry, who was a binder.

What sum did you borrow of him?—I think it was 50*l.*

At the time he was in the employ of the Stationery-office?—Just about the same period that he was leaving the office.

Has it been repaid?—Yes.

Without interest?—Yes, without interest.

Have there been any other instances?—No.

You are quite sure of that?—Yes.

Do you regulate the deposits of paper to be sent to the different printers?—No; at the time these contracts commenced, the storekeeper represented what was necessary.

Who decides what quantity of paper is given to each printer employed at the stores, to enable him to execute pressing orders?—The storekeeper stated that such quantities were necessary to be delivered to the printers at the time they made the contracts.

Whom do you mean, Mr. Parson?—No, Sir Matthew Bloxam.

Do you exercise a judgment upon that report, or order the quantity represented by them?—I considered that it was necessary, according to their statement; they give a receipt for it.

Do you know the quantity given to Mr. Hartnell?—Not from recollection; I know there were various sorts of paper, six, seven, eight, or nine different descriptions of paper.

Appendix (A.)

G. Dickins, Esq.

(23 July.)

There was a large quantity sent to him, was there not?—I can hardly make a comparison, because the printer before him, Mr. Teape, had not had any; he had more than any body else a great deal.

What was the reason for sending more to him?—Because he had more to do; his printing required more.

More than Mr. Thorowgood's?—Yes; Mr. Thorowgood's was confined solely to the Tax-office.

Sir *Matthew Bloxam*, called in; and Examined.

Sir M. Bloxam.

YOU are storekeeper of the Stationery-office?—I am.

Will you inform the Committee whether you ever on any occasion borrowed any sum of money from any tradesman who was in contract with, or employed by, the Stationery-office?—I was, when I came into office, a bill-broker; I certainly used to discount for people of that office as well as other people; for the two last years past I have done with the business.

The question is, whether you have ever borrowed a sum of money of any tradesman who had a contract with the Stationery-office?—I certainly was in the habit of lending and borrowing on bills.

Have you ever borrowed a sum of money?—There has been an instance of it undoubtedly.

State all the instances within your recollection, in which you have borrowed money of persons dealing under the Stationery-office, and the names?—I certainly have borrowed and have lent money.

From what tradesmen have you borrowed money?—I certainly have borrowed money of Alderman Magnay.

To what amount?—A hundred pounds.

Do you mean a single hundred?—Yes; I was in the habit of discounting bills for him.

How long was that money lent to you?—It was lent to me for two months, I believe.

Was that the original loan?—Yes.

Did you repay it at the end of two months?—No; I have not repaid it yet.

How long ago was that?—About a year and a half ago.

Have you paid any interest upon that?—No, I never did.

Is that the only sum you ever borrowed of Mr. Magnay?—Certainly.

State any other instances in which you have borrowed a sum of money of any tradesman who had a contract with the Stationery-office?—I have not borrowed money of any other person, excepting him.

You are quite certain of that?—I think I am quite certain.

Have you ever made any application to any other person employed by the Stationery-office for money, and who has refused it?—Probably I might.

To whom?—I made an application, I think, to Grosvenor once.

When was that?—Some time ago.

What is Grosvenor?—A stationer.

For what sum of money?—Nothing particular; I did not ask him for any thing particular.

You asked him generally for money?—When I was a bill broker, I used to discount for them, and they for me.

When did you apply to him for money?—Many months ago.

A year ago?—It might be; I cannot tell exactly.

You think it was in the course of last year?—Yes.

Did you ever apply to Mr. Muggeridge for money?—I think that was three years ago; Muggeridge and I were intimate, and I had discounted for him and he for me.

Did you ever apply to him to lend you 20*l.*?—Never, in my life.

Do you recollect the time when you were living within the rules of the King's Bench?—Yes.

Do you remember Muggeridge calling upon you by your desire?—I think I do.

Having reminded you so far, do you remember making application to him for money?—I think not.

Did you not say you wished to have some private conversation with him?—No, I do not think I did; I used to discount bills for him and he for me.

Do you remember his son coming with him upon that occasion?—I do.

For what purpose did you send for him?—He had sent some goods to the office which

Appendix (A.)

Sir M. Bloxam.

(23 July.)

which were not at all approved of, and it was upon that ground that he came to me; he sent goods that I really could not take in.

And he came to remonstrate against the refusal?—Certainly he did.

You did not send for him?—To the best of my knowledge I did not.

Had you any conversation about this?—Frequently.

Do you remember his coming to you upon that occasion?—Certainly.

Had you any conversation about those goods upon that occasion?—No doubt I had.

Did you not upon that occasion apply to him for a loan of 20*l.*?—I do not believe I did.

You never sent to him to come to you on any occasion, except on his goods being rejected?—I never sent to him but on account of public business.

If you had sent to him, it was on account of goods of his which had been rejected?—Yes, they were very often rejected, there is no doubt of it.

You would not have thought of asking a man for the loan of 20*l.* when he came on such a business as that?—No; I have been unfortunate enough to be put into a situation (having saved government 40,000*l.*) of displeasing those people; I have never done a transaction that I am ashamed of; there is no doubt about that; I have been pillaged and robbed to a great extent; but the government knew at the time they put me into that office that I was a bill broker, and had been a banker before; I had lost upwards of three hundred thousand pounds.

Do not you think it possible you may have asked Mr. Muggeridge to lend you the 20*l.* upon that occasion?—I might, but I think I never asked him for it; he came to me in consequence of a denial of goods; they were refused very frequently; I am very sorry to say he did not supply the office to their satisfaction; I was certainly in distress, and I might ask him to lend me 20*l.* or something, but I have no recollection of it.

You cannot state positively from recollection that you did not do so?—No, I cannot, it is very probable I might have done so; if a man is distressed we know he will be very likely to catch at a thing of the kind, but God forbid that I should give preference to any one; I am sure no instance of that can be brought of me.

Have you been in the habit of discounting bills that were due to tradesmen from the Stationery-office?—Certainly so, as well for them as for other people, but I never gave any preference in consequence of it.

How long have you ceased to act as a bill broker?—About two years.

Have you not within these two years discounted any bills for people connected with the Stationery-office?—No, not a bill; I have had nothing to do but my own cash matters for these last two years.

Before that time you used, while at the head of the Stationery-office, to discount very commonly the tradesmen's bills upon the Stationery-office?—I certainly did; they used to bring them to me in the city, and I discounted them, and charged them a quarter per cent.

Did you discount them on the same terms as other bills?—No, on better terms than other bills.

Did you ever apply to any tradesmen of the Stationery-office to discount any bill for you within these two years?—Never.

Do you know Mr. Hodgkinson?—Yes, I do.

Did you ever apply to Mr. Hodgkinson to discount any bill on which your name was?—No; nor I never had a bill discounted by him, with my name upon it, in my life.

Were you ever a party to a bill with Sir Richard Phillips and Clowes the printer?—No, never.

You never had your name on Sir Richard Phillips's paper?—Not for these four or five years, I have had no connection with him.

Have you any recollection of Hodgkinson having discounted a bill in which Clowes or Sidney, the printer, was a party with Sir Richard Phillips?—Never.

You never were concerned in drawing or re-drawing with Sir Richard Phillips?—Never; I never had any connection with him; I do not think I ever discounted any bill of his in my life.

Have you ever discounted for any printer?—Not particularly; I have done nothing with any of them these two years.

Did you discount for any printer longer ago than that?—Yes; I have discounted two millions a year as a bill broker.

Appendix (A.)

Sir M. Bloxam. (23 July.)

When the bills appeared to you to be good, in the common course of business, you discounted any person's bills?—Yes; I did, for persons connected with the Stationery-office, as I would for any other persons.

Did you ever procure any bill to be discounted for you through Mr. Parson's agency?—Never in my life.

You never employed Parson to get a bill discounted for you?—No; he is a very honest honourable man, to my idea; I never saw any thing to the contrary; I never had any advantage beyond a few fish sent up to me by Mr. Muggeridge; not a single halfpenny since I have been put into that office; I have saved from forty to fifty thousand pounds a year to government, and have, in consequence, all the printers and stationers against me.

Who decides what quantity of paper is to be sent to each printer as a store, to enable him to execute printing works?—The Treasury have put it in such a situation, that if I was a thief I could do no harm; the paper is to be inspected by different persons.

You send paper to persons to enable them to execute pressing orders?—Yes.

Who decides the quantity of paper to be sent to them to execute those orders?—Upon my word I cannot tell; there have been very few instances of it; some time ago, when the office was in a situation that it could not receive the goods, I sent the clerks from our office to examine that paper.

When the tenders are sent in, what certainty have the persons who make the tenders, that the lowest tender is accepted?—Before I came into the office, the tenders were opened by one gentleman; I thought it right that they should be opened before three of us, because a great deal was said, that there were certain people who had certain advantages, and I believe there was a great deal of impropriety carried on in the office, and great preferences; how could I make 12,000*l.* a year saving to the public if that was not done; I have made on some contracts, 100 per cent reduction within the last month.

Who are the three gentlemen before whom the tenders are opened now?—The tenders are all directed to the Comptroller and Sir Matthew Bloxam the store-keeper; we call Mr. Parson in as the head clerk; he puts down the offers made by those persons.

Are they to be sent in on a certain day?—Yes.

Are they to be sent in before a certain hour?—Yes.

Are they opened at a certain hour?—Yes, to a minute.

Are any received if they come in after that hour?—We refuse them; there have been instances of persons sending in ten minutes after that, but we do not hearken to them.

What is your hour?—Either eleven or twelve o'clock.

You advertise the hour?—Yes.

Are the parties in attendance at the time?—Yes, they are generally; frequently they are, and the very same day they know their fate.

They are not in the room?—No; there is nobody in the room but us three; the tenders are opened not by me.

Are the parties attending in an anti-room?—No, certainly not; sometimes there may be some of them waiting.

Who are the Board that sit to ascertain the tenders?—The Comptroller and myself, and Mr. Parson attends us.

How is the entry made?—It is made in a sheet of paper, and then entered in a book.

That book is kept so that it can be seen for a year back?—Yes.

Have you any thing to suggest for the good of the office?—Yes; we have an office at 6,000*l.* a year, and we have not full employment, in consequence of having only half the business of government; I shall be happy to go into this at any time which is convenient to the Committee.

Mr. *S. K. Parson*, again called in; and Examined.

Mr. S. K. Parson.

HAVE you, upon any occasion, borrowed money from any tradesmen in the employment of the Stationery-office?—Yes, I have, from several.

State all that you recollect?—I have borrowed 25*l.* of Mr. Faden, of Charing-cross, which I am to return on Thursday next.

When did you borrow it?—About two months ago, I think; and I have borrowed,

some

Appendix (A.)

Mr. S. K. Parson. (23 July.)

some time in January last, of Middleton and Hodgkinson, 50*l.* which I have repaid on Saturday last; I am not aware of having borrowed any other money.

Have you never borrowed of that same house on any other occasion?—They discounted bills for me, I speak now of borrowed money; Mr. Sheriff Venables once discounted a bill for 50*l.* for me.

A note of hand or a bill?—A bill.

On whom?—On Mr. Read of Dockhead, a boneboiler.

Was he indebted to you?—Yes; 300*l.* nearly.

Are there any other persons of whom you have borrowed money?—The two bills discounted by Middleton and Hodgkinson were drawn by Sidney on Sir Richard Phillips, and accepted at Williams's; I received them of Mr. Panton, of Birchin-lane; I inquired the character of Sir Richard Phillips, I understood he had been unfortunate at a former period; I inquired of Middleton and Hodgkinson whether they considered Sir Richard Phillips's acceptance as good; they said they should have no sort of objection to selling him paper to the amount of four or five thousand pounds. Mr. Sidney and Sir Richard Phillips had become security for Mr. Searle to the Bank of England.

How came that person you have spoken of to owe you 300*l.*?—For money lent.

How long ago?—Two or three years ago; he imbarked in a new mode of making glue, and is getting a fortune, and I lent him money when he was beginning.

Is there any other person of whom you have borrowed money?—I think I once borrowed 15*l.* of Mr. Black, in York-street, but I repaid it some years ago.

Was that money repaid with interest to Messrs. Middleton and Hodgkinson?—Yes.

Did you ever apply to them to discount any other bills?—No.

Was Sir Matthew Bloxam's name upon those bills?—No.

Did you ever apply to any person to discount any bills with Sir Matthew Bloxam's name upon them?—Yes; my tailor once discounted a bill with Sir Matthew Bloxam's name upon it, a bill by Lord Scarsdale to Sir Matthew Bloxam.

Veneris, 26° die Julii, 1822.

The Right Honourable Lord BINNING, in the Chair.

Luke Hansard, Esquire, and Mr. *L. G. Hansard,* again called in; and Examined.

L. Hansard, Esq. and Mr. L. G. Hansard. (26 July.)

HAVE you any information to give to the Committee relative to the prices charged by you for paper?—*Mr Hansard.*—Yes; I have brought the stationers' bills with me, which I beg to deliver in. [*The witness delivered in the same.*] I have also brought samples of the different kinds of paper used for parliamentary printing, which I would beg leave to deliver in also. [*The witness delivered in the same.*] I have also brought samples of the general market kinds of paper. [*The witness delivered in the same.*] The papers we use for parliamentary printing are half an inch longer than all the usual denominations of foolscap, on purpose to comprise the length of table-pages, and to avoid the expense of larger paper.

By that means you get more print into a page?—Yes; it is used for the purpose of comprising the length of the table-pages, that there may be an uniform length of page in the papers of the House of Commons.

Is your paper heavier than the common foolscap paper?—Yes, about a pound and a half in a ream; a fine paper costs about eighteen-pence a pound. I had this kind of paper made some years ago, for the express purpose for which it is used.

Is this made peculiarly for parliamentary printing?—I had it made expressly for that purpose; it has our marks upon it. I have also brought a written statement of the manner of purchasing, charging, and appropriating the various papers for parliamentary printing. [*The same was delivered in, and read.* *See* Appendix (B.) N° 11.]—I beg leave further to state, that I have taken all loss of spoiled paper

Appendix (A.)

L. Hansard, Esq. and Mr. L. G. Hansard.

(26 July.)

to myself; I never charged a sheet of paper that was spoiled in consequence of proofs not being returned, and I have had frequently considerable losses on this account. I beg to produce a sample of paper, which was mildewed in one night [*producing it.*] I can never use that paper; but I have taken the loss of that to myself. When we work for booksellers, we never wet the paper till the proof is returned, and we are going to print it off; but in the business of the House of Commons, I am obliged frequently to keep fifty reams wetted at a time; and from the pressure of business, I am sometimes disappointed in the return of the proofs, and the paper becomes spoiled.

The Committee observe, on referring to the various Stationers' bills you have exhibited, that the same article is bought from a variety of stationers, what is your object in that?—That I may compare the prices of different houses, and create a beneficial competition, and to keep the market open: it will be seen, that the stationers with whom I deal, are the most respectable in London.

(Mr. L. G. Hansard.)—I beg to produce the bills of the different binders employed by us, as was desired. [*The witness delivered in the same.*] Our attention was called to the charge for binding the Finance Class Accounts. The binder's charge for sewing up 1,750 copies of those accounts, was at the rate of 1*s.* 2*d.* each, as will appear on reference to their bill, N° 1, which amounts to the sum of 102*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Our charge upon that was ten per cent, namely, 10*l* 3*s.* 4*d.* There is then a charge for printing the title on the wrapper, amounting to 1*l.* 5*s.* making a total of 113*l.* 10*s.*; the charge in our bill is at the rate of 1*s.* 3¼*d.* which amounts to 113*l.* All the charges for this description of work in which the binders are employed, are made up in this manner. I will beg to state another instance of a similar kind, with respect to the Reports on Charities. The binder's charge for sewing up 2,500 of those, is at the rate of 1*s.* 8*d.* each, as appears by bill, N° 3, amounting to 208*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Our charge upon that was ten per cent, amounting to 20*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*; to which is added a charge of 1*l.* 10*s.* for printing the title on the wrapper, making a total of 230*l.* 13*s.*; the charge in our bill is at the rate of 1*s.* 10*d.* amounting to 229*l.* 3*s.* We called upon our binder for a statement of the manner in which he makes out his charge of 1*s.* 2*d.* for sewing up the Finance Class Accounts; which statement is as follows: The price per copy of the plain book, according to the number of sheets, if unattended with any extra work, would be 9*d.*; but there are many extra foldings in consequence of the large broadside sheets of tables, which are reckoned as equal to 27 sheets; the charge for this extra work in folding was 3*d.* In addition to this, there were further extra charges for clipping broad sheets, and guarding them, that is, in placing them in the book, so that they shall be thrown out, in order that the print may read clearly from page to page; there were likewise charges for doubling the folds from the bottom, and gathering and inserting them in their proper places. An additional charge was likewise incurred in the extra care in sewing and laying the sheets, so that the lines should read from the last page of one sheet, across to the first of the following sheet, which is rendered necessary by a contrivance peculiar to my father, who devised a method of printing in pages instead of broad sheets; the consequence of which is, that it requires extreme care that the lines on the last page of one sheet, should correspond with the lines on the first page of the following sheet, or they would not read in exact order; there is some care on the part of the binder necessary, or the contrivance of my father would be rendered unavailing. The amount of these extra charges divided upon the number of copies, is equal to 2*d.* per copy, making the total of the binder's charge of 1*s.* 2*d.* per copy.

Martis, 30° *die Julii*, 1822.

The Right Honourable Lord Viscount PALMERSTON, in the Chair.

Mr. *James Mitchell*, called in; and Examined.

THERE are 670 copies of each Act of Parliament delivered by the King's printer to the House of Commons for the use of the Members, how many of these copies are delivered to the Members?—The whole are delivered to the doorkeepers, the messengers, and the Vote-office, and divided between the seven, by an arrangement of the Serjeant-at-arms, Mr. Colman, some years ago.

What number of copies are actually delivered to the Members from your office?—Three hundred and forty the Members receive from the Vote-office; they vary every session; some have them in sheets as they come out, and some take them at the and of the session in complete sets.

What becomes of those copies not delivered?—They become the property of the individual.

How long are the undelivered copies kept in the Vote-office?—Any Member demanding them may have them from the time he has been in Parliament.

Upon the average, how many are delivered from your office in the course of the year?—From 150 to 200.

How many Members take out their sessional papers regularly?—Upwards of 620 have them sent to themselves, or have them sent to their friends in the country.

Are separate papers printed as covers for parliamentary papers?—Yes; ordered by me through the Stationery-office.

Are you aware what this annual cost is?—No; nor did I know who printed them; they came from the Stationery-office.

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N° 1.—Papers delivered in by Mr. Hansard: I. On the general nature of the Printing Business.—II. On the particular nature of the House of Commons Printing Business.—III. On Economy and Retrenchment in the expense of Printing - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 281

N° 2.—Returns by Mr. Hansard to an Order *for* Accounts of the Number of Sheets of Paper printed as Journals of The House of Commons, of the price charged per Ream; and of the price for Printing - - - - p. 290

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N° 6.—Extracts from Messrs. Hansard's Bills for Printing in Sess. 1816, 1819, 1821, and 1822 - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 294

N° 7.—Return from Messrs. Hansard to an Order *for* A Return of the Warehouse and Miscellaneous Charges for the Parliamentary Papers, for the Years 1816, 1819, and 1821 - - - - - - - - - - p. 302

N° 8.—Returns from Messrs. Hansard to an Order *for* An Account of Printing the Irish Record Reports; and, of the number of Volumes of Irish Records printed, the Expense for Printing and Paper, and the manner in which the Volumes have been disposed of, and of the number remaining in store ibid.

N° 9.—Calculations delivered in by Messrs. Hansard, (1.) Explanatory of the Charges for printing Evidence taken before Committees day-by-day: (2.) Statements of the number of sheets and pages of Type employed by them in House of Commons printing, and the estimated weight thereof: (3.) Calculations of the Extra Capital employed in Type in Parliamentary Sessional Printing - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 305

N° 10.—Statement by Mr. Hansard on the purchase and charge of Paper - p. 307

N° 11.—Statements, from Messrs. Hansard, relative to the Rates of Wages for Printing; and likewise for Stitching and Sewing, &c. - - - - - - p. 310

N° 12.—Returns from Messrs. Nichols & Son, Printers of the Votes - - p. 317

N° 13.—Calculations, by Mr. Cox, (1.) of sundry charges in Messrs. Hansard's Printing Bills for Sess. 1816, 1819, and 1821. (2.) Estimate profit and loss on printing 500 copies of an octavo volume - - - - - - - - - p. 323

N° 14.—Brief Sketch of a Plan, by Mr. John Fowler Dove, printer, for the future execution of the Parliamentary Printing - - - - - - - p. 326

N° 15.—Letter and Estimates from Mr. A. J. Valpy, printer, on particular articles of Messrs. Hansard's printing - - - - - - - - - p. 327

N° 16.—Analysis, from Mr. William Mason, printer, of certain articles in printing p. 329

N° 17.—A similar Analysis from Mr. Edmund Hall, printer - - - - p. ibid.

N° 18.—Copy Treasury Minute dated 31 May 1822, relative to the conduct of the keeper of their Lordships' board room;—with Enclosures from Sir Robert Wilson and Joseph Hume, Esq. - - - - - - - - - ibid.

N° 19.—A Paper, intituled, "ABUSES in the existing mode of conducting the Public and Parliamentary Printing;" and "PROPOSED to be remedied by a Public Printing Establishment:" signed, "Henry Constantine Jennings." - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 331

Appendix (B.)

DOCUMENTARY PAPERS.

N° 1.—Papers delivered in by Mr. Hansard.

I.—*On the general nature of the Printing Business.*

TO those who may have been engaged in literary pursuits, much of what is here said will be familiar; but to others, unacquainted with the routine of a Printing-Office, the explanation now attempted may not be unacceptable.

When a Manuscript is put into the Printer's hands, he engages to print it in such portions as the Author may from time to time supply him with. It is the Printer's duty to set the Press correctly, and in conformity to the copy. The Proof-sheets are transmitted to the Author; who, having made his corrections, and the Printer on his part having altered the Press to agree with them, the impression of that sheet is printed off. In the progress of the work, the Author regulates the arrangement of the chapters, or other divisions of his Book: he abstracts their contents, makes the marginal references, and compiles the Index. The Printer is answerable only for the due performance of his duty, as operator in the Typographical Art. The MS. under the Author's superintendence;

If the Manuscript from any circumstance should be deprived of the advantage of the Author's superintendence, or the Book should be a compilation from other works, or a reprint or republication of other works, the employment of an Editor is customary;—whose care it is to superintend the Printing, and to make the proper arrangements, standing, in these respects, in the situation of the Author; and upon him rests the charge of producing the publication in a proper state to appear before the public. Or Editors.

In performance of the Printer's business, the setting up the presses of 4 or 5 sheets, (of 8, 16, or 24 pages each) are all that is necessary. After these have received the Author's, or the Editor's corrections, they are printed off, and the Type used in them, is again applied to succeeding sheets, and so on, till the volume is completed. By this routine, only a small quantity of Type, and incidental materials, are requisite, and consequently but a moderate Capital employed; and all the proceedings are easy, regular, and economical. The presses of but a few sheets *set up*.

The Bookseller is the Person placed intermediately between the Author and the Public; and it is through his agency, generally, that the Printer is employed; to him he looks for payment, and on him rests all the other responsibility attending publication. The Bookseller:

When the Work is completely finished, the Printer gives notice to the Bookseller;—who sends his servants to convey away the printed Sheets, or Volumes, in order to deposit them in his own warehouse: here the Printer's responsibility terminates. who sends for the Books when finished.

This is a short but correct summary of the manner of conducting the Printing Business, as connected with the general objects of Trade. When a volume is once put in hand, the Printing of it proceeds with uniformity; and if not unexpectedly interrupted, a number of Workmen, when once set agoing, continue their daily and weekly tasks till the volume is completed; and the mind of the Master is left free, for considering matters of profit, or engaging in other pursuits. The regularity of such a business.

II.—*On the particular nature of The House of Commons Printing Business.*

Having, in the preceding Paper, given some idea of the general nature of the Printing Business, it will next be endeavoured to explain,—

The Particular nature of that Business, as performed for The House of Commons;—showing, what constitutes the *difference* between it, and the Trade Business.

THE Accounts and Papers presented to The House, and printed by it's Order, are collections of separate Documents, illustrative of some particular subject; or, they consist of Correspondence with official Authorities. These require arranging under appropriate heads and titles. The Accounts containing Details of the Revenue, and other numerical Statements, calling for much care, lest they should be obscured by a want of judicious typographical arrangement.—Reports, both from Committees of The House, and from Commissioners under Acts of Parliament, demand the utmost attention, in adjusting the references to those The MS. committed to the Printer's skill.

parts of the Appendixes on which the opinions expressed in the Report are formed; and the Appendixes themselves require equal care in the disposition of the Articles of which they are composed. These Papers are committed to the Printer's care, without having undergone any previous arrangement, and were they printed in that state, would come before The House without that distinctness which method bestows, and which even mechanical art can give, to mental subjects:—Hence arises the necessity of,

(1.)—The Preparation of the MS.

The Printer arranges the MS.

This is done, by arranging and systematizing the Appendixes to Reports; or, in marking the proper divisions of the subject, in documentary or narrative Papers.—" In this, much precision and caution are requisite, when the Manuscript consists of a diversity of Papers, which have been presented to The House under different orders, or at different times, yet upon the same subject."—They must be classified under their proper heads, and their relation to the general subject distinctly pointed out.

Tables of Contents, &c.

To most of such Papers, the introductory Titling to each particular one must be abstracted from the body of the Text, and generally, even when they are found in the Original, it is necessary to curtail or alter them, for perspicuity or uniformity.—The drawing out the general Titles and Tables of Contents to the whole, must not pass without mention: These Contents are an Abbreviate of the substance of each separate Account or Document, and form a substitute for an Index to the subject of the Paper.

Marginal Titling, &c.

It will appear evident, on a little consideration of the variety combined in these Papers, that the marginal Titlings and Abbreviates placed against each individual Document, Account, or Correspondence, indicating the nature of each, must very materially assist the Inquirer. All this is the work of the Printer, or of persons under his direction; and it is a task, which in Book-printing is generally assigned to persons employed in a professed editorial capacity.

Preparation of the Copy for the Compositor.

The preparatory attentions to the Copy, previous to its being put into the hands of the Compositor, is not an immaterial part of the duty of The House of Commons Printer, but also calls for a considerable portion of his time, and the exertion of his skill; nor is it of slight consideration, in respect to uniformity in the whole mass of Papers, when finally classed into Volumes,—or, what is of more importance, in view of the ultimate amount of Expense.

Its effects compared.

The manner of Printing, if it can be called to remembrance, which prevailed *before* the adoption of the present system, will amply explain this part of the subject. To mention one or two instances, will suffice to lead the memory.—Thus, the Poor Returns of 1787 were printed page for page with the Manuscripts, each on an entire broad sheet;—and the Annual *East India* Revenue Accounts, which *now* form a compact Book of 72 pages, consecutively arranged, were formerly printed on large and open sheets, of a variety of dimensions, each Account separate!—Indeed, the Printer was not considered as authorized to deviate from the form, and hardly from the size of the Manuscript, and his Printing was expected to resemble it in form, as nearly as the size of the Paper would admit, as well as in the subject matter it detailed.

At length however, by slow degrees, this expensive and inconvenient habit was discarded, and the present economical system adopted.

The first example of the application of the new system, on a comprehensive scale, was in the instance of the Reports of the Finance Committee of 1797-1798; and since that time has been generally adopted, with the progressive improvements suggested by circumstances of time and ingenuity.

Previous arrangement tends greatly to prevent expense.

As it is evident that the Plan now pursued must have prevented the increase of bulk and expense, to an almost incalculable degree (and by consequence greatly diminish the profit) so it has materially increased the individual responsibility and labour of the Printer; for diffusive and expensive Printing would certainly be the consequence of putting the Manuscript Copy into the Compositor's hands, without such careful arrangements. The Workman knows of no other way of proceeding, than to make nearly an exact copy of the original; it becomes therefore necessary to provide him with a Scheme or Sketch how his work is to be shaped, drawn out with attention to the perspicuous arrangement of the subject: And after the Scheme has been delineated, it is frequently necessary to copy off the major part of some intricate Accounts, or closely-written papers, in order, by enabling the division of them into many hands, or to Workmen of the fittest skill, to ensure the expedition required. In fine, the Printer, in order to ensure the correct execution of his Design, must prepare Working Drawings, with specific dimensions, for the guidance of the Workmen in their operations.

Working Schemes are drawn out for the purpose.

[*Some of these Schemes were shown the Committee, see* p. 198.]

Secrecy observed.

It may be allowed here to mention, that much care and labour, and some ingenuity of arrangement, are exerted, in guarding against premature disclosure of such Papers as are desired to be kept secret, till the period of their general and aggregate delivery and circulation.

Inspection of the Volumes of Sessional Collection invited.

It is peculiarly fortunate to the Art of Printing, that it preserves the means of its own history: Thus, the mode of Printing for the House of Commons, cannot be better illustrated than by the inspection of its effects, as exhibited in the Sessional series of Volumes, preserved in The Speaker's Gallery, and in the Offices of State; which have been collected

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together, from the earliest period of Parliamentary Printing, and are annually continued.—This useful plan, while it adds to the importance, extends likewise the utility of Printing.

(ii.)—Expedition and Promptness in execution, are so essential to The House of Commons Printing, that the mere mention of them will be sufficient, without enlarging on the effects of such constant acting Principle, either in its tendency to defeat Economy, or as to the anxiety and vigilant superintendence of the Principal, which renders his personal attendance indispensable;—but it may be permitted to observe, that, from the paramount estimation, in importance, of The House of Commons Business, the Printer is precluded from engaging in such undertakings as might, by possibility, interfere with its duties in the Session, though they would employ his vacant capital and idle hands during the recess; as but few of the Trade will commit their Publications to him, with a knowledge of their subserviency to the Public Business.

Expedition indispensable.

The H. C. business prevents the Printer from making engagements with the Trade.

(iii.)—There is not any feature in The House of Commons Printing Business that distinguishes it more from all others in the Trade, than the great Amount of CAPITAL necessarily sunk, in carrying it on, greatly beyond what would be required to execute Business, to an equal amount, in the usual way in which the Trade is conducted.

Great amount of Capital sunk,

This Capital is invested,—(1.) In an extensive assortment of *Type*, of all denominations and sizes, and to an immense Amount; with Presses, Implements and Materials of all descriptions, incidentally requisite.—(2.) In *Buildings*, commensurately spacious for the employment of Workmen, and for the arrangement of those Materials and Implements, and for other purposes so peculiarly dependent upon and connected with The House of Commons Printing Business.

(1.)—To have an adequate conception of the quantity of Type, forming the Stock of our Printing Offices, and consequently of the Capital employed, it will be necessary to revert to the Statement in Memoir I. (*on the general nature of the Printing Business*) of the quantity of Type necessary to execute a volume in the usual way of Printing, and compare it with that requisite to execute a volume of similar extent of Parliamentary Printing. It is therein shown, that Type for 5 sheets (or less than 1,000 lbs. weight) would be sufficient for a volume of Book-Printing, re-using the Type for every successive 5 sheets:—But, in printing a Paper equal to such a Volume for The House of Commons, a quantity of Type sufficient for setting up the entire Presses of it (or 4 *times* the quantity of Type) is necessary: As, for instance, the Agricultural Report, with the Evidence taken before the Committee, amounting to 120 *sheets*, or 480 pages. Such a Publication as this, if executed in the manner of Book-Printing, would have required only about 1000 lbs. weight of Type; but, according to the practice of House of Commons Printing, not less than 13,000 lbs. weight* was actually employed, together with a proportionate quantity of other costly materials, incidental to setting up the Presses.

In Type.

(p. 281 ante.) and App. (B.) 9.

Compared with Book-Printing.

Sess. 1821.

Instances.

In fact, there is scarcely a Report, Paper, Account, Estimate, or Volume, printed for Parliament during the Session, but, whatever be their respective or aggregate extents, the Presses of the whole are set up, notwithstanding a great proportion of them consist of Materials† of an expensive nature, superadded to the cost of such an accumulation of Stock, and which stands in need of frequent replenishment. Without, however, entering into a tedious detail, which though interesting to us, may be fatiguing to others, it may be proper to state, that at one period of the Session (1821) there were 320 sheets, or 1,280 pages, of various Type Letter set up in Minutes of Evidence taken before the various Committees of The House then sitting, and which remained standing till the close of the Session:—viz.

The Type of the whole Presses set up.

Particularly of Minutes of Evidence.

Agricultural Minutes	99	Sheets
London Bridge Minutes	39	Sheets
Ophthalmic Minutes	62	Sheets
Welsh Judicature Minutes	7	Sheets
Foreign Trade Minutes	50	Sheets
Lords on Foreign Trade	14	Sheets
Miscellaneous Minutes	21	Sheets
Vagrants Minutes	28	Sheets
In all	320	Sheets of 4 pages
	4	
Or	1,280	Pages.

Indeed such is the accumulation of unprinted-off sheets at the close of every Session, and the consequent absorption of Material, that a considerable outlay in new Type, whatever may

* 120 sheets a' 100 lbs. weight each - - - - 12,000 lbs.
Add, for surplus and inapplicable sorts - - 1,000
13,000 lbs. weight.

† As the - - - East India Annual Revenue Accounts.
Education Digest.
The VIII Finance Accounts.

may be the existing state of that expensive article, generally becomes necessary, in order to meet the immediate emergency, and to encounter which, the Printer must be ever prepared. To this part of the Expense, must be added that of all the Materials auxiliary to the Types, which it would be difficult and unnecessary to describe.

Disproportion between the great increase of Type, and the amount of Printing.

It is presumed, that this Statement will suffice to give a tolerably correct idea of the extent of the Stock of Types and Materials, of "The Plant" employed in this Business, not as commensurate to an increase of Trade, but as peculiar to the Business engaged in, and as far exceeding any proportion that could be requisite to carry on the same extent of Business, if unattended by those circumstances, those pressures, characteristic of that of The House of Commons. For it must be obvious, that the Capital thus invested, remains half the year unemployed and unproductive; as a very great portion of the Materials are confined in their applicability to the period of the Session; or of that part which may be available to general purposes, if some be profitably used in the Recess, yet their superabundance leaves an immense Surplus unappropriated.

Extent of Buildings.

(2.)—It follows, as a necessary consequence, that the Buildings occupied in carrying on this Concern, must be co-equal with the extent of the Materials and Implements accumulated, and in fact, the Premises used, and built expressly for the Printing-Office of The House of Commons, are of the most spacious description, possessing the conveniencies of employing the greatest number of Workmen, that any emergency might require; and calculated, not only for the operative part of Printing, but also for the safe Custody and convenient Depositure of the Surplus Copies of Papers remaining unapplied, after supplying the Members, and other purposes of their immediate Publication.

Delivery and circulation of the Printed Papers.

(iv.)—A material point in which The House of Commons Business differs from that of general Printing, is, that *The Delivery* of the Work, both in its progress, and long after its completion, is incumbent on the Printer. It has before been mentioned, that, in the usual practice of the Trade, the Printer's care terminates with notifying that the Work is ready for delivery; on which, the Employer sends his own Servants to convey it away. But in this, The House of Commons Business, the Printer's care is permanent; the Work is delivered, at his cost, at sundry times, and to various places; and as long as any Copies of the Impressions exist, so long must he look to their safety, and be ready to answer demands for their appropriation. For these purposes, he is constrained to retain on his permanent Establishment, an extra number of Warehousemen, Messengers and Porters, to an extent unequalled; besides many others necessarily employed in assisting in the contingent departments of the Concern.

(v.)—The last head, under which will be noticed the Difference between the *Parliamentary* and the *Trade* Printing, is,—*The circumstance of the Printer being the Depositary of the Surplus or Store Copies of all the printed Papers.*

The Printed Papers remain in the Printer's custody;

The accumulation of printed Papers since the Union, has been far more considerable, than in any equal antecedent period; and as the Public has not provided any place for their reception, they have remained in his custody.

who has provided Warehouses for them.

The necessity of making such provision, did not, however, escape the attention and even anticipation of The House, when, in 1803, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the State of the Printed Journals*; who were instructed to consider of that subject; and accordingly in their Report recommended the erection of a commodious Building for that purpose. But as no measures have ever been adopted to give effect to this recommendation, there was no alternative but for the Printer to provide the requisite accommodation of Buildings and of Superintendents. In furtherance of which object, not only is a great part of both his Printing-Offices appropriated to the Stowage of such descriptions of them as are in more frequent request; but even these Premises, large and extensive as they are, becoming insufficient, other Warehouses have been provided, for depositing the Papers least called for, or those which are more bulky. Three distinct, substantial and spacious Buildings, are appropriated to this purpose, all situated contiguous to the two original offices, admitting of easy inspection, and amplitude of arrangement. Thus, including the portions of each Printing-Office used for this purpose, it may be reckoned, that *Five* spacious Warehouses are devoted, under the Printer's care, to the service of The House of Commons.

Arrangements to guard against Fire.

The subject of *Warehouses* cannot be closed, without noticing one circumstance, which affords great self-satisfaction;—it is, the Security, which those now described, give to the safety of the Property committed to the Printer's care. Against accidents by Fire, no wisdom can provide absolute exemption;—the Insurance of this Property, the replacing the loss of which would be at great cost, has not been considered eligible; but the plurality of Warehouses has given occasion to an arrangement, almost tantamount to it,—for, the Copies of the different Papers and Volumes are divided and distributed into the several Buildings, so that in no case is the entire Impression of any one Volume, or Paper of any importance, deposited wholly in one place, but parts of the impression of each Volume are lodged in distinct Warehouses. By this disposition, should so deplorable a calamity happen to either Warehouse, there will still be considerable portions of the Impressions, in complete sets, preserved for the public use.

The

* See Com. Journals, vol. 58, p. 655.

Order and care of the Papers deposited in the Warehouses.

THE methodical Arrangement of the Reports and Volumes, deposited in these Warehouses, becomes a matter of very serious importance, both for their preservation, and for the ease of access, to such as may be, from time to time, demanded for the use of The House. The Volumes, therefore, are properly bestowed, the Papers are packed up in convenient Bundles, numbered in ordinal sequence, labelled with appropriate Titles, and their Chronological relevancy duly preserved.

Catalogues and Indexes.

This, however, is but one step in the system.—To make it useful, it has been requisite to draw out *Catalogues* of all the Papers, pointing out their several places of deposit;—and, to give perfection to the whole, *Indexes* have been compiled, referring to every Article.

Searches for, and Collections of Papers, frequently made.

These Arrangements afford a very great facility to the seeking for, collecting, and delivering out the Papers from the Stores; which business is constantly going on during the Session, from the recurrence of subjects of a similar nature, in political deliberation, or from the revival of such as may have anteriorly undergone the discussion of Parliament.

The Stores kept in order by constant attention.

Incidental to these duties, is, the necessarily frequent removing, repiling, and re-tying-up the numerous Articles thus lodged in the different Warehouses;—in replacing the damaged Wrappers, and in restoring the obliterated Labels; for some will be injured by time, and others displaced by accident; and the Bundles themselves, by the withdrawing of Articles contained in them, become discomposed, so that the labour of putting them in order, must be reiterated.

The Printer anxious to explain the nature of the H. C. Printing.

Thus has been explained the general features, by which the Printing for Parliament, with all its peculiar circumstances, is distinguished, from that performed for the Trade. It is presumed, that the object aimed at has been attained, though, it may be feared, at the expense of some patience; for it can hardly be expected that a subject, which may be thought to involve only the interest of an individual, should engage the attention, with equal earnestness of those who may have more important and immediate objects in pursuit. It has appeared desirable to bring into one view, the extent and nature of the Duties of The House of Commons Printer,—both expressed, implied, and incidental; to convey at least his sense of the importance of his office, and to show his endeavours to fill and discharge it with efficiency.—A correct view may, it is hoped, have been given, of his labours, his risks, and of his responsibility;—and in examining his conduct, and estimating the scale of his remuneration, the judgment will have some lights to guide it, and some criterions for comparison.

III.—*Economy and Retrenchment in the Expense of Printing.*

Desire of the Printer to forward this object.

IN venturing upon this subject, the Printer to The House of Commons is fully sensible of its importance, and the need he stands in of the candour of those whom he addresses. Between the apprehension of appearing presumptuous in obtruding himself, and the fear of being deemed neglectful in not stepping forward, he would willingly have avoided bringing himself into notice; but as that portion of the Public Expenditure, of which The House of Commons Printing forms a part, has been again brought to the attention of The House, it seemed incumbent on their Printer to produce a Statement of such matters as are within his knowledge, and constitute a part of his business.

How this has been done.

That no trifling responsibility is attached to his situation, he is aware; and he will be happy to show, that the confidence placed in him has not been misused, but that, with a liberal construction put upon his endeavours, he has succeeded in the faithful discharge of the duties of his employment.

It will be the endeavour of the present Paper to show,—

i.—That Economy has been pursued in the mode of Printing, both by *avoiding* Expense, and in making actual Retrenchments.

ii.—That this has been induced, as well by the facility given to checking the Charges by the manner of detailing them, as by the method pursued in the examination of his Accounts.

iii.—That actual effects have been produced by these means, will appear, by a Statement of the progressive Reductions in the general Expenses which have taken place, and which are still in operation.

Expensive modes avoided,—

i.—To show what Expenses have been *avoided*, is a point, certainly, attended with difficulty, since the proof of it rests in calling to mind what might have been the Amount, had a less rigid conduct obtained; but the results are nevertheless of a positive, though not of so self-evident a nature. A great part of whatever has been produced in this respect, arises from the compact and compressive system of the Printing, which has been strictly persevered in, for many years past, and which was adopted on account of the increase of the Printing, and kept in action by the notice the subject has repeatedly received from Committees of The House.

By compressive Printing.

It must have been in general observation, that the extended form of many of the manuscript Accounts presented to The House, is calculated to mislead the skill of Typography, and to have a natural tendency to produce diffusive Printing, and which mode would not have met the notice of criticism, but even have appeared consistent; but it will be found

that these Manuscripts have been brought into an extremely narrow compass. Some Accounts, of great length, have, when printed, made but a small sheet or two; and some, of a multitude of folios, have been compressed into comparatively a few pages.

Economy counteracted by Expedition.

It may be proper here to observe, that the circumstances of *Expedition*, under which the Printing is executed, have an unavoidable tendency to counteract the strict rules of Economy. It is impossible, because it would frustrate Expedition, to enforce many contrivances, which in less pressing cases might be easily resorted to.

Accounts condensed, and Returns abstracted.

Without descending into trivial detail, it may be allowed to instance such voluminous Accounts, and diversifiedly-written Returns, as are drawn up in copious forms of Columns, or written with long introductory Remarks to the Facts stated. It will be found, that in many such cases, and in several similar ones, where the forms and titlings have been repeated, the superfluous columns have been suppressed, the Headings have been altered so as to comprise two or more distinct Accounts, the particular Titling to each Return has been generalized; and in many cases where long Letters have been sent as the Returns, these have been abstracted for the purpose of compression and of perspicuity in arrangement. That some of these alterations may betray a temerity of judgment is very likely,—but that judgment has been so exercised with a view to lessen the bulk of Printing; and it may be permitted to hint, that such endeavours are evidently the reverse of what would be dictated by feelings guided by a mercenary appetite.

Contrivances and improved modes of Printing.

In furtherance of these endeavours, no opportunity is omitted, of diminishing expense by the adoption of mechanical contrivances, and such improvements in manual operations as ingenuity can devise and experience justify. A method of execution has lately been put into practice, calculated to effect this object, where it can be made applicable. By an inspection of the Report on Foreign Trade, and the Hindoo Widows Papers of last Session (1821)—and the Reports on Charities of this session (1822)—this improvement will be better conceived. The cases of its beneficial applicability will be necessarily confined to voluminous Papers, and when the number of copies to be printed is considerable, the expense of which therefore is of great amount. The Saving resulting from its adoption in such instances will be equal to from 20 to 25 per cent.

Instances, by printing on double sheets.

Savings thereby.

Such endeavours will be continued.

If in a careful review of the charges hitherto made, any further Reductions are practicable, there will be no reluctance on the part of the Printer to adopt them, in conformity to the line of conduct which he has always pursued.

Examination of Accounts.

ii.—That the proper and careful examination of the Accounts for Work thus performed, and the precision of their detail, induces constant attention to the charges, will be allowed; and the general superintendence to which the Printing is subjected, tends to keep alive what good principles may be in operation: every facility is afforded to the checking of the Accounts, and every opportunity of collusion (if any were desired) is positively shut out.

See App. (B.) 6. (4.).

Every charge is particularized.

The Charges for Printing are made out in minute detail; every Article is particularized, and every item of Charge enumerated; the Rates of Charge are affixed to each, and the whole is subjected to the most exact Scrutiny.

Examination by the Clerk of the Journals;

And this is performed by the Clerk of the Journals in the first instance. He has an official knowledge of the Papers ordered to be printed, the circumstances under which they are executed, and from his superintendence of the Printing during its progress, is able to check the Charges in the Printer's Bill; and such errors as he discovers are rectified.

By the Treasury;

In the second and final instance, this examination of the Printer's Bill of Charges takes place by the Auditors and Scrutineer appointed by the Treasury. What process the Auditors pursue cannot be known by the Printer,—otherwise than that he is called upon in some points for explanation.

By a Printer.

The Scrutineer is a person engaged in the Printing Trade, and appointed by the Treasury;—to him, the whole Particulars of the Bill are submitted; such Explanations as he requires are given, and to him the ground-work of the Charges are stated, and every charge made is explained to him on the equitable principles of the Trade; regular Reports are made by him to the Treasury; and no Payment whatever takes place, till every doubt has been satisfied.

Statements of Reductions.

iii.—This Paper will be closed with a Statement of the actual effects that have been produced by the foregoing Causes; and, with an Account showing the progressive reductions that have already taken place, and are still in operation, in the general Expenses of The House of Commons Printing.

See likewise App. (B.) 6. (5.).

The Examples selected, are such Annual Accounts and Papers, as have not varied in the number of Copies printed, or in any other circumstance which might lessen the parallel;—and it must be observed, that when, in these instances, any difference in the number of Sheets, or Pages, occur, it does not arise from a diminished quantity of matter, (for that has been annually increased,) but is the effect of the compressed mode of arrangement.

First:—The English VIII Finance Accounts.

1809 N° 98. - - - 78½ Sheets - - - 1,000 Copies - - - Total Expense, £.873.

1816 N° 135. - - - 65½ Sheets - - - 1,000 Copies - - - Total Expense, £.706.

[N.B.—In the years succeeding 1809, many Accounts were added, and the former ones enlarged; but yet, by compressive Printing, the number of Sheets was reduced even *below* the amount in 1809.]

1817 N° 98. - - - 65½ Sheets - - - 1,000 Copies - - - Total Expense, £.625.

	£.
1809 - - - -	873
1817 - - - -	625
Being, since 1809, a total Reduction of - - - - -	£.248

After this year, these Accounts were increased in quantity, by the incorporation of the *Irish* Finance Accounts with them; and a greater number of copies were likewise printed.

1818 N° 147. - - - 88¼ Sheets - - - 1,750 Copies - - - Total Expense, £.1,150.

1819 N° 178. - - - 85½ Sheets - - - 1,750 Copies - - - Total Expense, £.1,060.

1820 N° 3. - - - 86½ Sheets - - - 1,750 Copies - - - Total Expense, £.1,105.

[N.B.—There was, in this Session, an increased number of Class VIII, printed separately.]

Second:—The VIII Finance Accounts of Ireland.

1809 N° 76. - - - 30 Sheets - - - 1,000 Copies - - - Total Expense, £.343.

1816 N° 110. - - - 26½ Sheets - - - 1,000 Copies - - - Total Expense, £.267.

1817 N° 99. - - - 26½ Sheets - - - 1,000 Copies - - - Total Expense, £.241.

	£.
1809 - - - -	343
1817 - - - -	241
Being, since 1809, a total Reduction of - - - - -	£.102

After this year, these Accounts were incorporated with the English Accounts.

Third Example.

1809. N° 39. Papers, America - - - 10 Sheets - - - 1,000 Copies - - - Total Expense, £.81.

1816. N° 334. Mary le-Bone New Street - - - 10 Sheets - - - 1,000 Copies - - - Total Expense, £.62.

1818. N° 283, & N° 360. A Bill - - 5 Sheets - - - - - - - - - 1,000 Copies - - - £.30. 10. 0.
10 Sheets - - - - - - - - - - - - - £.61.
- D° - - - 5 Sheets - - - - - - - - - 1,000 Copies - - - £.30. 10. 0.

1819/20. N° 12. Papers, Courts of Justice 5 Shts. - - - - - - - - 1,000 Copies - - - £.28. 15. 0.
10 Sheets - - - - - - - - - - - - - £.57. 11. 0.
1820. N° 90. Papers, Sierra Leone 5 Shts. - - - - - - - - 1,000 Copies - - - £.28. 16. 0.

Instances of Reductions in Papers when Reprinted.

SESSION.	SHEETS.	Copies printed.	COST.	REPRINTED.
1814/15. N° 133. 6 March.	6½ N.B.—A very extensive MS. which required re-copying.	1,000	£. s. d. 93. 6. 6.	1820. N° 117. 2 June. Reprinted - - £. s. d. 71. 17. 0.
1816. N° 300. 3 May.	2 Sheets	1,000	16. 8. 0.	1820. N° 37. 3 May. Reprinted - - 12. 17. 0.
ib. N° 301. 3 May.	3 Sheets	1,000	28. 16. 0.	ib. N° 38. 3 May. Reprinted - - 23. 12. 0.
ib. N° 302. 3 May.	½ Sheet	1,000	3. 7. 0.	ib. N° 39. 3 May. Reprinted - - 2. 17. 6.

In order to bring more completely before the eye, the general effect of the Retrenchments made, and making, and to corroborate the truth of these instances, it may be proper to state the *Comparative Expense* for the seven years immediately preceding them. This statement will be made under the following Heads:—

1.—Total number of Articles or Orders.
2.—Total number of Sheets, being the Aggregate of those Articles.
3.—Average number of Copies printed.
4.—Amount of the Expense of Printing, Binding, Paper, and all other Expenses, in each year:—And,
5.—Comparative Average, allowing for the increased number of Copies printed.

First Period.

YEARS.	N° of Articles or Orders.	N° of Sheets of Printing.	Average Number Printed.	TOTAL COST.
				£.
1810	373	1,787	- - -	14,065
1810/11	263	1,488	- - -	13,029
1812	378	2,289	- - -	21,001
1812/13	342	1,995	1,250	16,523
1813/14	358	1,605	- - -	14,639 *
1814/15	478	1,784	- - -	15,212
1816	529	1,956	- - -	17,512
Total aggregate N° of Sheets - -		12,824	Total aggregate Expense	111,983
Average number of Copies printed -		1,250	General average cost of the same, including all Expenses of Printing, Paper, Binding, &c. - -	£. s. d. 8 15 – * per sheet.

* The amount of these years appears greater in the Return ordered to be printed 22 May 1817, because in that Return the Engraving expenses, &c. are included.

The average Cost of every single Sheet of paper printed, being - - - - 6 farthings & $\frac{7}{10}$ths.

Second Period.

1817	513	1,885	1,260	16,008
1818	433	2,164	1,310	19,610
1819	585	2,943	1,550	24,797
1819/20	91	344	1,320	2,727
1820	320	1,728	1,542	15,894
Total aggregate N° of Sheets - -		9,064	Total aggregate Expense	79,036
Average number of Copies printed -		1,500	General average Cost of the same, including all Expenses of Printing, Paper, Binding, &c. - -	£. s. d. 8 14 – per sheet.

The average Cost of every single Sheet of paper printed, being - - - - 5 farthings & $\frac{6}{10}$ths.

* Deduct for the extra 250 printed more than during the first period - - -	1 6 –	
	7 8 –	£. s. d.
Comparative Reduction per Sheet		1 7 –

These progressive Reductions have been effected by,—

1.—Such typographical arrangement of the Manuscript Copies, as, by compression, and preventing diffusive Printing, *avoids* considerable expense.

2.—Reductions in the Cost of Labour;—And,

3.—Reductions in the Expense of Paper.

Extracts from a Letter to the Treasury in 1817, showing the Reductions then contemplated.

The probability of these Reductions were pointed out in a Paper submitted to the Committee on Public Expenditure in 1817, extracts from which are subjoined;—and the Statement now made will show, that these Plans have been in progressive and effectual operation.

Extracts of a Letter to George Harrison, Esq. dated Printing-Office, 17 March 1817.

——" In delivering in the usual Estimates for the Printing Services executing and intended to be executed by Order of The House of Commons (for the Session 1817) it has appeared incumbent upon me, to call attention to some material differences between these, and those of former years."

" Since the commencement of last Session (1816) most unremitting endeavours have been used to effect such Reductions in the Parliamentary Printing, as the nature of the business and other circumstances would allow; and it is trusted, that these efforts will not appear to have been ineffectual. Many contrivances have been had recourse to, in the previous arrangements of the Business, and in the manner of its execution, which will have a tendency *to avoid* Cost; and I have availed myself of a partial reduction of Wages in the Printing Business, to produce such a moderate Reduction in the Wages of that done for Parliament, as, while it has not pressed too hard upon the Workman, has contributed, in a considerable degree, to the object in view."

" The principal Heads or grounds of Reduction, are,

(1.)—" Such previous typographical arrangements of the Manuscript Copy, as by preventing diffusive Printing, avoids considerable Expense, and at the same time facilitates and expedites the Business:

(2.)—" A Diminution in the Rate and Charge for Printing:

(3.)—" A Reduction in the Expense of Paper."

(1.)—" To those who are acquainted with the various and extended forms of the M.S. Papers, as presented to The House, there would be no difficulty in pointing out the tendency this circumstance induces to expensive and voluminous Printing, without any culpability in the Printer; and to counteract which, great labour, instant attention, and, it is presumed, some skill, are unceasingly required:—But to those, who have not these things in their observation, such explanation would not be an easy task; for when a Paper is printed, there is often not the least remains of the *form* of the Original. There are many Papers, which would be very voluminous, were it not for the mode of compression adopted, and the typographical contrivances used, by which bulk is lessened, and perspicuous arrangements are introduced. Under this head, therefore, the Saving is *in the Expense* AVOIDED; and this must be in proportion to the opportunities afforded for improved arrangement; to make advantage of which, all vigilance shall be used, and no endeavours relaxed."

(2.)—" A Diminution in the Rate and Charge for Printing;"—which is founded on a Reduction of the Cost in labour, materials, and other expenses.

(3.)—In the head of " Paper,"—many endeavours have been made, to avoid every expense inconsistent with the nature of the Works for which it is used. Experienced Manufacturers have been consulted, and several experiments have been made. It has been thought expedient to give trial to a kind, somewhat different from the Writing Paper hitherto consumed for Sessional Work, and which from its nature is always costly. This proposed Paper is similar to that used for superior Book-Printing, and which, it is thought, may in every respect suit much of the Parliamentary Work."

" It is not very easy, nor perhaps necessary, to enumerate the variety of minor objects, which pervade the whole range of Sessional Work and Parliamentary Printing, so widely differing, in its character and its progress, from the general class of Bookwork Printing.—The various incidental Expenses, however, attendant upon the whole conduct of the Business, will be subjected to such economy and abatements, as may, in any way, be found practical."

Such have been the endeavours to promote the object of Economy; and every step that could lead to it, has been constantly pursued, up to the present period, with unabated perseverance.

Printing-Office,
April 1822.

LUKE HANSARD & SONS.

Appendix (B.)—N° 2.

Returns to Orders of the Honourable Committee on Printing and Stationery;—*for,*

1.—An ACCOUNT of the Number of Sheets of Paper printed as Journals of The House of Commons, the Denomination of the Paper, the Cost of Printing only, and the Number printed of each Sheet;—for the Years 1818 to 1821, both inclusive,—distinguishing each Year.

2.—An ACCOUNT of the Price charged per Ream of 21½ quires for such Paper, for the Journals, for these Four Years, with the Weight per Ream; distinguishing each Year,—and of the Price per Sheet for printing the same.

PRINTING:—1818.

		£.	s.	d.
JOURNAL,—Vol. 73.				
Number of Sheets	220½ sheets.			
Number of Copies printed:—7 Proofs, 3 Revises, and 18 File Copies, printed day-by-day for the use of The House;—then, with alteration of the Presses	1,750 copies.			
Cost of Printing	£.	1,480	1	9
Viz.—Journal part,—printed day-by-day; setting the Presses, printing 7 Proofs, 3 Revises, and 18 File Copies a' per sheet	£. 3. 5. 0.			
D° printing 1,750 copies, with alterations of the presses a' per sheet	1. 15. 0.			
Appendix part - - - 1,750 copies - - - a' per sheet	7. 2. 0.			
Index part - - - - 1,750 copies - - - a' per sheet	4. 0. 0.			
JOURNALS,—Vols. 47 and 48.				
Number of Sheets:—Vol. 47, 282 sheets.—Vol. 48, 259½ sheets.	541½ sheets.			
Number of Copies printed	1,200 copies.			
Cost of Printing, a' 2*l.* 14*s.* per sheet	£.	2,195	9	6
PAPER:				
For JOURNALS, Vol. 73.				
770 reams fine wove printing demy; the weight from 44 lbs. to 46 lbs. per bundle, at 31/. per ream				
3½ reams fine wove royal, a' 48/. per ream				
6½ reams common demy, a' 24/. per ream				
6½ reams fine drawing demy, a' 54/.				
1¼ writing medium, a' 80/.	£.	1,235	7	–
For JOURNALS, Vols. 47 and 48.				
1,303 reams fine wove printing demy; the weight from 43 lbs. to 45 lbs. per bundle, at the several prices of 29/6. 30/. and 28/6	£.	2,955	11	6

PRINTING:—1819.

		£.	s.	d.
JOURNAL,—Vol. 74.				
Number of Sheets	318½ sheets.			
Number of Copies printed:—7 Proofs, 3 Revises, and 18 File Copies, printed day-by-day for the use of The House;—then, with alteration of the Presses	1,750 copies			
Cost of Printing	£.	2,063	6	–
Viz.—Journal part,—printed day-by-day; setting the Presses, printing 7 Proofs, 3 Revises, and 18 File Copies a' per sheet	£. 3. 5. 0.			
D° printing 1,750 copies, with alterations of the presses a' per sheet	1. 15. 0.			
Appendix part - - - 1,750 copies - - - a' per sheet	7. 2. 0.			
Index part - - - - 1,750 copies - - - a' per sheet	4. 0. 0.			
JOURNALS,—Vols. 49 and 50. And separate and General Indexes to the 15 Volumes of Reports.				
Number of Sheets:—Vol. 49, 149½.—Vol. 50, 169,—1,200 copies at £. 2. 14. 0. per sheet.	318½ sheets			
Separate Indexes to Reports 1,200 copies a' £. 3. 3. 0. per sheet	92 sheets			
D° 1,750 copies a' £. 3. 12. 0. per sheet				
General Index to d° 1750 copies a' £. 3. 10. 0. per sheet	96 sheets			
	Sheets. 506½			
Number of Copies printed; of the 49th and 50th Journals	1,200 copies			
— of 22 sheets of Separate Indexes	1,200 copies			
— of 70 sheets of - - d° - - - - -	1,750 copies			
— of 96 sheets of General Index	1,750 copies			
Cost of Printing	£.	1,769	1	6

PAPER:

		£.	s.	d.
For JOURNALS, Vol. 74.				
1,112 reams fine wove printing demy; the weight from 44 lbs to 46 lbs. per bundle of 2 reams, a' 31/. per ream	£.	1,784	8	–
3½ reams fine wove royal, at 48/.				
10 reams common demy, a' 24/.				
12 reams fine drawing demy, a' 54/.				
2 reams writing medium, a' 80/.				
For JOURNALS, Vols. 49 and 50.				
873 reams fine wove printing demy; the weight from 43 lbs. to 45 lbs. per bundle; a' 29/	£.	1,265	17	–
Separate Indexes:—305 reams, weight 43 to 45 lbs. five wove demy, at 30/.	£.	457	10	–
General Index:—338 reams, weight 43 to 45 lbs. fine wove demy, at 29/.	£.	490	2	–

PRINTING:—1820.

		£.	s.	d.
JOURNAL,—Vol. 75.				
Number of Sheets	260 sheets.			
Number of Copies printed:—7 Proofs, 3 Revises, and 18 File Copies, printed day-by-day for the use of The House; then, with alteration of the Presses, 1,750 copies.				
Cost of Printing	£.	1,798	16	–
Viz.—Journal part,—printed day-by-day; setting the Presses, printing 7 Proofs, 3 Revises, and 18 File Copies a' per sheet	£. 3. 5. 0.			
D° printing 1,750 copies, with the alterations of presses a' per sheet	1. 15. 0.			
Appendix part 1,750 copies a' per sheet	7. 2. 0.			
Index part 1,750 copies a' per sheet	4. 0. 0.			
JOURNALS,—Vols. 51 and 52.				
Number of Sheets:—Vol. 51, 208 sheets. Vol. 52, 200½ sheets	408½ sheets.			
Number of Copies printed	1,200 copies.			
Cost of Printing, at 2*l.* 14*s.* per sheet	£.	1,170	13	6

PAPER:

		£.	s.	d.
For JOURNALS, Vol. 75.				
917½ reams fine wove printing demy; the weight from 44 lbs. to 46 lbs per bundle of 2 reams; 400 reams a' 30/. and 517 reams a' 28/.	£.	1,369	19	4
3½ reams fine hard royal, a' 64/.				
1 ream royal, a' 30/.				
11 reams fine drawing demy, a' 49/				
1¾ ream writing medium, a' 66/6				
For JOURNALS, Vols. 51 and 52.				
500 reams fine wove printing demy; the weight from 43 lbs. to 45 lbs. per bundle, a' 28/. per ream	£.	1,364	2	6
483 reams d° a' 27/6				

PRINTING:—1821.

		£.	s.	d.
JOURNAL,—Vol. 76.				
Number of Sheets	353½ sheets.			
Number of Copies printed:—7 Proofs, 3 Revises, and 18 File Copies, printed day-by-day for the use of The House; then, with alteration of the Presses, 1,750 copies.				
Cost of Printing	£.	2,256	14	–
Viz.—Journal part,—printed day-by-day; setting the Presses, printing 7 Proofs, 3 Revises, and 18 File Copies a' per sheet	£. 3. 5. 0.			
D° printing 1,750 copies, with alterations of the Presses a' per sheet	1. 15. 0.			
Appendix part 1,750 copies a' per sheet	6. 14. 0.			
Index part 1,750 copies a' per sheet	4. 0. 0.			
JOURNALS,—Vols. 53 and 54.				
Number of Sheets:—Vol. 53, 186½ sheets. Vol. 54, 196½ sheets	383 sheets.			
Number of Copies printed	1,200 copies.			
Cost of Printing, a' 2*l.* 14*s.* per sheet	£.	1,119	3	–

PAPER:

		£.	s.	d.
For JOURNALS, Vol. 76.				
1,233¾ reams fine printing wove demy; the weight from 44 lbs. to 46 lbs. per bundle, at the several prices of 28/6. 28/. and 27/6.	£.	1,783	10	–
3½ reams fine wove royal, a' 50/.				
7 reams common demy, a' 24/6.				
1 ream common royal, a' 30/.				
10 reams fine drawing demy, a' 48/.				
2 reams 1 quire writing medium, a' 66/.				
For JOURNALS, Vols. 53 and 54.				
919½ reams fine printing wove demy; the weight from 43 lbs. to 45 lbs. per bundle, at the several prices of 28/. 27/6. 27/. and 26/6.	£.	1,253	18	–

Printing-Office, 13th May 1822. LUKE HANSARD & SONS.

Appendix (B.)—N° 3.

RETURN to that part of the Order of the Honourable Committee of The House of Commons on Printing and Stationery, of 22 May 1822, as requires, in the Account thereby called for,—"that such Papers should be distinguished as are printed for "both Houses of Parliament;"—so far as relates to the Printer to The House of Commons.

Sess. 1816. - - Report of Regulations relating to Roman Catholics in Foreign Countries—(N° 501.)—500 Copies were supplied from the Commons Presses for the use of the Lords.

Sess. 1819. - - First Report of the Commissioners on Charities—(N° 83.)—500 Copies were supplied from the Commons Presses for the use of the Lords.

D° - - - Second Report on the Bank Restrictions—(N° 282.)—500 Copies were supplied from the Commons Presses for the use of the Lords.

D° - - - Report on the same subject—(N° 291.)—Communicated from the Lords:—1,000 Copies were supplied from the Lords Presses for the use of the Commons.

D° - - - Report on the Public Records—(N° 545.)—This Report was also printed by the Lords.

Sess. 1821. - - Report of the Lords Committees on Trade with the East Indies and China—(N° 476.)—Printed by the Lords, 11*th April* 1821. Communicated to the Commons, and ordered by that House to be printed 7*th May* 1821.

D° - - - Second Report of the Lords Committees on Foreign Trade.—Printed by the Lords 8th June, 1821: Communicated to the Commons on 26th June, and ordered by that House to be printed 28th June, 1821.

D° - - - Reports of the Lords Committees respecting the Peerage.—Printed by the Lords in 1819 and 1820:—Communicated to the Commons, and ordered by that House to be printed, 2d July 1821.

The Printer to The House of Commons has no knowledge of what Papers are ordered by the House of Lords to be printed;—Excepting as to those which are communicated from the Lords to the Commons, and ordered by the Commons to be printed; and as to such for which application is made by the Lords Printer for the use of the Commons Presses.

Printing-Office, 11th June 1822. LUKE HANSARD & SONS.

Appendix (B.)—N° 4.

ABSTRACT of Messrs. Hansard's Bill for Printing in Session 1821.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
THE total Amount of the Printing Bill, exclusive of Copy Money, and Miscellaneous Services, was							23,141	14	-
Of which,									
The Printing amounted to	9,831	7	6						
The Corrections - - to	299	5	-	10,130	12	6			
The Binding Expenses				2,668	4	9	23,141	14	-
The Paper				10,342	16	9			

The total Number of different Papers printed, was - - 749 Articles.

The Total Number of Typographical Sheets - - 2,955 sheets, or 11,820 pages.

The average Number of Copies of each Paper - - - - - 1,364 copies.

The average Charge for Printing, *per sheet* - - £.3. 6. 6. for such 1,364 copies,—including all Charges of what nature or kind soever;—as, setting up the whole of the Presses; printing extra Copies of Evidence day-by-day, and keeping the Presses till each Committee has concluded their inquiries, or to the very end of the Session;—and including also many other incidental expenses and duties, perhaps much easier to be conceived than here necessary to be detailed.

The Principle on which the Charges are made, is precisely the same as if the Printing for The House were the same as the regular Book-work executed for the Trade.

The smaller Articles, however, as Half-sheets and single Sheets, are relatively more expensive, on account of the incidents attending them being greater in proportion than such incidental expenses in the larger or more voluminous Papers: and these latter being charged, as in practice of the Trade, at a lower rate, bring the whole to the average before stated; *viz.* 3*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* per sheet of 4 pages, for 1,364 copies.

The Paper is purchased at six months' credit; and is charged to the Public at several rates, varying from 23*s.* 6*d.* to 27*s.* 6*d.* for the perfect ream of 21½ quires,—according to their several qualities; and the price averages at 25*s.* 6*d.* The use of the various qualities

of

of Paper are appropriated with discrimination to the different articles printed, having in view their temporary or permanent importance, the peculiar nature of the various Printing; the necessity of hard quick-drying Paper for such as are in Half-sheets and are delivered from the Press, or such as, being voluminous, may admit of a less stout Paper, and may allow more time for drying, and assuming a book-like appearance and firmness.

All the other kinds of Expenses and items of Charge are incurred, and made out, with every practicable attention to economy, and to the obtaining a reasonable and just remuneration for the expenses so necessarily and unavoidably incurred.

The gross average, per sheet, including the whole Expense of Printing, of Binding, of Paper, &c. is 7*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; which is, for every such sheet of 4 pages of printed paper, including all Expenses, 1 ¼*d.* and one-eighth of a farthing.

	£.	s.	d.	
Brought forward, Printing, Binding, and Paper,	23,141	14	–	(See ante, p. 292)
Miscellaneous	1,469	6	9	
Engraving	1,002	2	–	
Total	£25,613	2	9	

Printing-office, 9th June 1822. LUKE HANSARD & SONS.

Appendix (B.)—N° 5.

ABSTRACT of a Return by Mr. Hansard, of an Account of the Number of Copies printed and remaining in store, of all Papers which have been printed for The House of Commons, in Sess. 1816, 1819, and 1821.

IN the ANALYSIS it will be observed, that the disposal of the Number of Copies printed, and of those remaining in store, *exceeds*, in every instance, the Number ordered to be printed. This circumstance arises from the application of the perfect ream of Paper, as before noticed, of 21 ½ quires, each quire of 24 sheets, which makes the Printer's ream to contain, nominally, 516 sheets;—thus, if 1,000 copies are ordered to be printed, the two perfect reams which are used should contain 1,032 sheets of Paper. These surplus 32 sheets are allowed, in printing, in the nature of tare, to guard against miscounting at the Paper-mill, and accidental damage in its transit to the consumer; and likewise as a precaution against the greater liability of accidents in the process of Printing, to supply proof sheets, torn or rent sheets, and a variety of other incidental liabilities, which the rapidity of Printing is ever more or less subject to, and is unavoidable. For it is manifest that if a net 1,000 sheets only were supplied for the operation of printing that specific number of copies, these casualties would inevitably prevent the obtaining of the number of copies desired.

The Printer engages to produce 1,000 impressions of a given article,—half-sheet,—whole sheet,—or of a number of sheets in succession; he is paid for that number only, and is expected to make good any deficiency short of that number; but it is under the condition that he is supplied with the *surplus 32 sheets*; yet it is esteemed commendable if, by his care, a chance is afforded of producing any part of these 32 sheets as perfect impressions; and although no legal demand can be made for them, he would stand ill in his Employer's estimation, and much more so in his own conscience, if only the net 1,000 copies were delivered without some proper explanation.

The House of Commons Printer has always acted upon this principle, and has ever considered that the House of Commons should be supplied, not only in the most *prompt* manner, but also at the *wholesale* rate; and on this principle it will therefore be found, on inspection of the *Analysis*, that the Surplusses carried to account frequently amount to *ten*, to *sixteen*, to *eighteen*, to *twenty-two*, and to *twenty-five* over, or surplus copies; and that, when the numbers ordered to be printed are beyond the ordinary standard (1,000) proportionate surplusses will be found:—Thus in N° 1, of which 10,250 were printed, there is a surplus of *two hundred and forty* copies,—10,490 having been delivered from the Presses, including the remains in store; and in N° (13) Miscellaneous, folio 24, the Surplus is 500 copies; 33,350 copies only having been charged, and 33,850 delivered.*

These observations are equally applicable to the Returns of Copies printed and in store of 1816 and 1819, where it will be seen that proportionate Surplusses are brought into account.

The Analysis will be found to contain every item of the Printing Account; every Rate of Charge and Amount of Quantity are stated in forms of Columns, instead of lines. In order that this may clearly appear to be so, an exact transcript of two folios of his Account, as delivered in to the Treasury, is prefixed to the Analysis; from which the manner of making out the Analysis may be seen, and at the same time will be shown the method of stating the Account, and specifying the items of his Charges.

See pp. 294 to 305.

Printing-office, 9th June 1822. LUKE HANSARD & SONS.

* Of N° 480 (fo. 18) - - 11,000 are charged; and yet eleven thousand *two hundred and sixty-eight* were actually delivered.

Of N° 510 (fo. 16) - - - - 276 were printed *more* than charged.

Again,—Of N° 404 (fo. 13) it will be seen, that *one hundred and thirty-four* copies were printed *more* than charged.

Appendix (B.)—N° 6.

EXTRACTS from Messrs. Hansard's Bills for Printing in Sess. 1816, 1819, and 1821.

N°s	(1.)—Session 1816.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2.			
5 Feb.	Expiring Laws:		
	12 sheets, 900 copies, a' 4*l.* 13*s.* - - -	55 16 –	
	Corrections - - - - - -	5 15 –	
	Sewing up in blue covers, a' 3½*d.* each -	13 2 6	
	Paper, 21¾ reams, foolscap, at 33/6 - -	36 8 6	
			111 2 –
27.	Post-office Rebuilding:		
16 Feb.	½ sheet, 900 copies - - - - -	1 1 –	
	Folding over, &c. a' 1/ per 100 - - -	– 9 –	
	Paper, ¾ ream 3½ quires, a' 33/6 - -	1 11 6	
			3 1 6
118.	Estimate.—Commissariat:		
11 March	1 sheet, 1,000 copies - - - -	3 8 –	
	Folding over, a' 1/ - - - - -	– 10 –	
	Paper, 2 reams, foolscap, a' 33/6 - -	3 7 –	
			7 5 –
135.	Finance Class Accounts:		
14-15 March	65½ sheets, 1,000 copies, a' 6*l.* 8*s.* - -	419 4 –	
	Corrections - - - - - -	5 7 6	
	Sewing up in blue printed covers, a' 14*d.* each	58 6 8	
	Paper, 125 reams, foolscap, a' 33/6 - -	209 7 6	
	4 reams, royal, a' 53/ - - -	10 12 –	
	2 reams, demy, a' 35/ - - -	3 10 –	
			706 7 8
220.	Account relating to Transports:		
4 April	½ sheet, 900 copies - - - - -	2 – –	
	Folding over, a' 1/ per 100 - - -	– 9 –	
	Paper, ¾ ream 3½ quires, foolscap, a' 33/6 -	1 11 6	
			4 – 6
364.	Estimate of Miscellaneous Services:		
20 May	½ sheet, 900 copies - - - - -	1 8 –	
	Folding over, a' 1/ per 100 - - -	– 9 –	
	Paper, ¾ ream 3½ quires, foolscap, a' 32/ -	1 10 –	
			3 7 –
397.	Employment of Children in Manufactories:		
	Printing the Evidence day by day as taken, for the use of the Committee.		
25° April	I^st^ day - 3 sheets, 50 copies, a' 2*l.* - -	6 – –	
	Folding and stitching - -	– 6 –	
			6 6 –
26° —	II. - - 3½ sheets, d° a' 2*l.* - - -	7 – –	
	Folding and stitching - -	– 6 –	
			7 6 –
29° —	III. - - 3 sheets, a' 2*l.* - - - -	6 – –	
	Folding and stitching - -	– 6 –	
			6 6 –
30° Apr.—1° May	IV. - - 6½ sheets, 70 copies, a' 2*l.* - -	13 – –	
	Folding and stitching - -	– 10 –	
			13 10 –
30° May	V. - - 2 sheets, at 2*l.* - - -	4 – –	
	Folding and stitching - -	– 4 –	
			4 4 –
6° —	VI. - - 4 sheets, a' 2*l.* - - - -	8 – –	
	Folding and stitching - -	– 6 –	
			8 6 –

N° 6.—Extracts from Messrs. Hansard's Bills—*continued.*

		£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
397.	Employment of Children in Manufactories—*continued.*						
7° May	VII[th] day - 2 sheets, a' 2 *l.* - - - - -	4	–	–			
	Folding and stitching - - -	–	4	–			
					4	4	–
9°–10° —	VIII. - - 4 ½ sheets, a' 2 *l.* - - - -	9	–	–			
	Folding and stitching - - -	–	8	–			
					9	8	–
17° —	IX. - - 4 sheets, a' 2 *l.* - - - -	8	–	–			
	Folding and stitching - - -	–	6	–			
					8	6	–
21° —	X. - - 4 sheets, a' 2 *l.* - - - -	8	–	–			
	Folding and stitching - - -	–	6	–			
					8	6	–
22° —	XI. - - 3 ½ sheets, a' 2 *l.* - - - -	7	–	–			
	Folding and stitching - - -	–	6	–			
					7	6	–
23° —	XII. - - 4 sheets, a' 2 *l.* - - - -	8	–	–			
	Folding and stitching - - -	–	6	–			
					8	6	–
24°–27° —	XIII. - - 4 ½ sheets, a' 2 *l.* - - - -	9	–	–			
	Folding and stitching - - -	–	6	–			
					9	6	–
28° —	XIV. - - 4 ½ sheets, 70 copies, a' 2 *l.* - -	9	–	–			
	Folding and stitching - - -	–	6	–			
					9	6	–
29° —	XV. - - - 5 sheets, a' 2 *l.* - - -	10	–	–			
	Folding and stitching - - -	–	10	–			
					10	10	–
30° —	XVI. - - 4 ½ sheets, a' 2 *l.* - - - -	9	–	–			
	Folding and stitching - - -	–	6	–			
					9	6	–
31° —	XVII. - - 3 ½ sheets, a' 2 *l.* - - - -	7	–	–			
	Folding and stitching - - -	–	6	–			
					7	6	–
6° June	XVIII. - - 5 sheets, a' 2 *l.* - - - -	10	–	–			
	Folding and stitching - - -	–	8	–			
					10	8	–
7° —	XIX. - - 4 ½ sheets, a' 2 *l.* - - - -	9	–	–			
	Folding and stitching - - -	–	6	–			
					9	6	–
10° —	XX. - - 5 sheets, a' 2 *l.* - - - -	10	–	–			
	Folding and stitching - - -	–	8	–			
					10	8	–
11° —	XXI. - - 2 ½ sheets, a' 2 *l.* - - - -	5	–	–			
	Folding and stitching - - -	–	5	–			
					5	5	–
12° —	XXII. - - 2 ½ sheets, a' 2 *l.* - - - -	5	–	–			
	Folding and stitching - - -	–	5	–			
					5	5	–
13° —	XXIII. - - 1 ½ sheet, a' 2 *l.* - - - -	3	–	–			
	Folding and stitching - - -	–	5	–			
					3	5	–
14° —	XXIV. - - 2 ½ sheets, a' 2 *l.* - - - -	5	–	–			
	Folding and stitching - - -	–	5	–			
					5	5	–
15° —	XXV. - - 2 ½ sheets, a' 2 *l.* - - - -	5	–	–			
	Folding and stitching - - -	–	5	–			
					5	5	–
17° —	XXVI-XXVII. 3 sheets, a' 2 *l.* - - - -	6	–	–			
	Folding and stitching - - -	–	6	–			
					6	6	–
18° —	XXVIII. - 4 ½ sheets, 70 copies, a' 2 *l.* - -	9	–	–			
	Folding and stitching - - -	–	6	–			
					9	6	–
	99 ½ sheets—50 copies of some and 70 of others -				207	5	–
	Paper for d°, 15 reams foolscap, a' 32/ - -				24	–	–
	4 reams common, a' 18/ -				3	12	–
19° *June*	Then the Report was made; and the above 99 ½ sheets, being reduced by alterations and corrections to 96 sheets, the presses having been kept standing; and the whole impression of 1,200 copies printed off, a' 2 *l.* per sheet - - - -				192	–	–
	Corrections and alterations - - - -				27	14	–
	Sewing up in blue covers, a' 14 ¼ *d.* each -				73	15	–
	Paper, 231 reams, foolscap, a' 32/ - -				369	12	–
		£.			897	18	–

N° 6.—Extracts from Messrs. Hansard's Bills—*continued.*

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
426.	Bill respecting Coroners:		
6 June	1 sheet, 1,000 copies	2 8 –	
	Folding	– 10 –	
	Paper, 2 reams, foolscap, a' 32/	3 4 –	
			6 2 –
437.	Report from Committee on Illicit Distillation in Ireland:		
10 June	½ sheet, 1,500 copies	1 4 –	
	Folding, a' 1/ per 100	– 15 –	
	Paper, 1 ½ ream, foolscap, a' 32/	2 8 –	
			4 7 –
440.	Estimate of Thames Embankment:		
10 June	½ sheet, 900 copies	1 8 –	
	Folding	– 9 –	
	Paper, ¼ ream 3 ½ quires, a' 32/	1 10 –	
			3 7 –

(2.)—Session 1819.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
N°s. 3.	Report on Expiring Laws:		
25. Jan.	11 ½ Sheets, 900 copies, a' 4 *l.*	46 – –	
	Corrections	2 11 –	
	Stitching up in blue, a' 3 ¼ *d.* each	12 3 9	
	Paper, 20 ¼ reams, foolscap, a' 28/	29 1 –	
			89 15 9
8.	Estimates of Army Services:		
28 Jan.—13 Feb.	13 ½ sheets, 1,100 copies, a' 4 *l.* per sheet	54 – –	
	Corrections	1 2 –	
	Stitching up in blue printed covers, a' 3 *d.* each	13 15 –	
	Paper for 14 sheets, 30 reams ¼, and 29 reams, foolscap, a' 27/6	42 8 –	
			111 5 –
33.	Return of Royal Artillery:		
4 Feb.	½ Sheet, 1,000 copies	1 15 –	
	Folding, a' 6 *d.*	– 5 –	
	Paper, 1 ream, foolscap	1 7 6	
			3 7 6
34.	Account of Exchequer Bills:		
4 Feb.	½ Sheet, 900 copies	1 15 –	
	Folding, a' 6 *d.*	– 4 6	
	Paper, ¼ ream, 3 ¼ quires, foolscap, a' 27/6	1 5 6	
			3 5 –
81.	Estimates of Navy Services:		
4 March.	9 ½ Sheets, 1,100 copies, a' 3 *l.* 8 *s.*	32 6 –	
	Corrections	– 16 –	
	Stitching up in blue covers, a' 3 *d.* each	13 15 –	
	Paper for 10 sheets, 22 reams, foolscap, a' 27/6	30 5 –	
			77 2 –
178.	Finance Class Accounts:		
19 March.	85 ½ Sheets, 1,750 copies, a' 5 *l.* 8 *s.*	461 14 –	
	Corrections	9 – –	
	750 of Class 8, for separate delivery	2 5 –	
	Addenda to Class 2, 1 sheet, 1,750 copies	5 8 –	
	Sewing up in blue covers, a' 1/5 ½ each	127 12 –	
	Paper, 304 ½ reams, foolscap, a' 29/	441 10 6	
	Extra for 14 reams royal, a' 48/ (19 p^r^ r. ex.)	13 6	
			1,060 15 6

N° 6.—Extracts from Messrs. Hansard's Bills—*continued.*

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
329. 19 May.	Report on the Claim of Gen. Boyd:		
	12½ Sheets, 1,000 copies, a' 2*l.* - -	25 – –	
	Sewing up in blue covers, a' 3¼*d.* - -	15 12 6	
	Paper, 25 reams, foolscap, a' 26/6 - -	33 2 6	
			73 15 – –
371. 27 May.	Account of Exchequer Bills:		
	½ Sheet, 900 copies - - - - -	1 7 –	
	Folding over, a' 6*d.* - - - -	– 4 6	
	Paper, ¼ ream 3½ quires, foolscap, a' 27/6 -	1 5 6	
			2 17 –
558. 5 July.	Account respecting the Storekeeper General's Department:		
	½ Sheet, 900 copies - - - - -	1 5 –	
	Folding over, a' 6*d.* - - - -	– 4 6	
	Paper, ¼ ream 3½ quires, a' 27/6 - -	1 5 6	
			2 15 –
565. 7 July.	Report on Weights and Measures:		
	4½ Sheets, 1,750 copies, a' 2*l.* 17*s.* - -	12 16 6	
	Corrections - - - - - -	2 14 –	
	Stitching up in blue covers, a' 2*d.* each -	14 11 6	
	Paper, 15¾ reams, foolscap, a' 28/ - -	22 1 –	
			52 3 –
571.	Royal Burghs of Scotland:		
	Printing the Evidence day by day, as taken before the Committee, viz.		
31 May.	I^st^ day - - 3 sheets, 30 copies, a' 36/ (including folding and stitching)	5 8 –	
3 June.	II. - - 3 – - - - - - D° - - -	5 8 –	
7 —	III. - - 3½ – - - - - - D° - - -	6 6 –	
10 —	IV. - - 8 – - - - - - D° - - -	14 8 –	
15 —	V. - - 5 – - - - - - D° - - -	9 – –	
16 —	VI. - - 4½ – - - - - - D° - - -	8 2 –	
17 —	VII. - - 7 – - - - - - D° - - -	12 12 –	
19 —	VIII. - - 8 – - - - - - D° - - -	14 8 –	
23 —	IX. - - 6 – - - - - - D° - - -	10 16 –	
25 —	X. - - 5 – - - - - - D° - - -	9 – –	
26 —	XI. - - 4 – - - - - - D° - - -	7 4 –	
28 —	XII. - - 10 – - - - - - D° - - -	18 – –	
2 July.	XIII. - - 3½ – - - - - - D° - - -	6 6 –	
3 —	XIV. - - 1½ – - - - - - D° - - -	2 14 –	
	Indorsements, 3 – - - - - - D° - - -	5 8 –	
	75 sheets.		
			£. s. d.
	Paper for the above, 6 reams, a' 30/ - -	9 – –	
			144 – –
12 *July.*	Then the Report was made, with the Appendix, and the whole collected into one book; making, with the foregoing Evidence as first printed, 150 sheets, but reduced by alterations to 137½ sheets, viz.		
	137½ Sheets. { 70 Sheets of Evidence, before printed for the use of the Committee, and 2,000 copies, now finally printed, the presses having been kept standing, with 8 proofs and 3 revises, a' 2*l.* 4*s.* p^r^ sheet		154 – –
	67½ Sheets Appendix (not before printed) 2,000 copies, a' 3*l.* 8*s.* - - - -		229 10 –
	Corrections - - - - - - - -		44 6 –
	Sewing up in blue, a' 1/5½ each - - -		145 16 6
	Paper for 138 sheets, 552 reams, foolscap, a' 27/ -		745 4 –
		£.	1,462 16 6

N° 6.—Extracts from Messrs. Hansard's Bills—*continued.*

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
570. 12 July.	Bill respecting Grand Juries:		
	1½ Sheet, 1,000 copies, a' 2*l.* 5*s.* - -	3 7 6	
	Folding and stitching, a' 1/ per 100 - -	– 10 –	
	Paper, 3 reams, a' 31/ - - - - -	4 13 –	
			8 10 6
N°s 5.	(3.)—Session 1821.		
25 Jan.	Expiring Laws, Report:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	11 Sheets, 100 copies, a' 3*l.* 11*s.* - -	39 1 –	
	Corrections - - - - - -	1 18 –	
	Stitching up in blue covers, a' 3¼*d.* each -	13 10 6	
	Paper, 23 reams, a' 26/. - - - - -	29 18 –	
			84 7 6
6. 31 Jan.	Liturgy—Alterations respecting the Queen's Name:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	5 Sheets, 1,250 copies, a' 2*l.* - - -	10 – –	
	Corrections - - - - - -	2 1 –	
	Folding and stitching, a' 7/ per 100 - -	4 7 6	
	Paper, 12½ reams, foolscap, a' 26/ - -	16 5 –	
			32 13 6
87. 28 Feb.	Return respecting Illicit Distillation of Spirits:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	½ Sheet, 1,000 copies - - - -	1 – –	
	Folding, a' 6*d.* - - - - -	– 5 –	
	Paper, 1 ream, foolscap, a' - - - -	1 6 –	
			2 11 –
93. 28 Feb.	Amount of the Unfunded Debt:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	½ Sheet, 1,000 copies - - - -	1 15 –	
	Folding, a' 6*d.* - - - - -	– 5 –	
	Paper, 1 ream, foolscap, a' - - -	1 6 –	
			3 6 –
205. 9 March.	Bill; Bankrupts in Ireland:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	1 Sheet, 1,000 copies - - - -	2 5 –	
	Folding, a' 6*d.* - - - - -	– 5 –	
	Paper, 2 reams, foolscap, a' 27/6 - -	2 15 –	
			5 5 –
287. 19 March.	Account of Increase and Diminution of Salaries, in Ireland:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	7⅓ Sheets, 1,000 copies, a' 3*l.* 16*s.* per sheet	28 10 –	
	Corrections - - - - - -	– 8 –	
	Stitching up in blue covers, a' 2½*d.* each -	10 8 –	
	Paper, 16 reams, foolscap, a' 25/ - -	20 – –	
			59 6 –
294. 23–28 March.	Finance, Class Accounts:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	54 Sheets, 1,750 copies, a' 5*l.* - -	270 – –	
	Corrections - - - - - -	4 2 –	
	Sewing up in blue covers, a' 15½*d.* each -	113 – –	
	Paper, for 54½ sheets, 176¾ reams, foolscap, a' 28/. - - - - -	247 9 –	
	- - - 14 reams, royal, a' 42/ - -	29 8 –	
			663 19 –
444. 19 April.	Account; Brynhafod y Wern Quarry:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	½ Sheet, 1,000 - - - - -	1 15 –	
	Folding a' 6*d.* - - - - -	– 5 –	
	Paper, 1 ream, a' - - - - -	1 6 –	
			3 6 –

N° 6.—Extracts from Messrs. Hansard's Bills—*continued.*

668.

Agricultural Distress:

12 March.	I[st] day	- -	3	sheets	
13 —	II.	- - -	4	—	
15 —	III.	- - -	3½	—	
16 —	IV.	- - -	3½	—	
19 —	V.	- - -	3½	—	
20 —	VI.	- - -	4½	—	
22 —	VII.	- - -	4½	—	
23 —	VIII.	- - -	3½	—	
27 —	IX.	- - -	6	—	
28 —	X.	- - -	5½	—	
30 —	XI.	- - -	2	—	
2 April.	XII.	- - -	3½	—	
3 —	XIII.	- - -	2	—	
4 —	XIV.	- - -	3½	—	
5 —	XV.	- - -	4	—	
6 —	XVI.	- - -	4	—	
9 —	XVII.	- - -	2½	—	
10 —	XVIII.	- - -	3	—	
11 —	XIX.	- - -	3½	—	
12 —	XX.	- - -	4½	—	
13 —	XXI.	- - -	4½	—	
16 —	XXII. & XXIV.		6	—	
1 May.	XXV. & XXVI.		5	—	
4 —	XXVII.	- -	3	—	
8 —	XXVIII.	- -	5	—	
11 —	XXIX.	- -	4	—	

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
TOTAL - - 101½ sheets, 40 copies, a' 36/ -	182	14	–			
Paper for the above, 10 reams, a' 27/ -	13	10	–			
18 *June.* Then the Report was made, and 1,750 copies printed and circulated without the Evidence; 7 sheets, a' 2*l.* 4*s.* per sheet - - - - - -	15	8	–			
Proofs and Corrections, 4, 4, & 2 - - -	1	–	–			
Stitching up in blue printed covers, a' 2*d.* each -	14	11	8			
Paper for 7 sheets, 1,750 copies, 24½ reams, a' 25/	30	12	6			
15 *August.* Then the Minutes of Evidence were collected together, and collated with the corrected copies; and by corrections, the above enumerated 101½ sheets, were reduced to 87 sheets; which were attached to the Report of 7 sheets, and together with 26 sheets of Appendix, made in the whole 120 sheets, and 2,000 copies were printed, viz.						
Report, 7 sheets, number 2,000, a' 2*l.* 6*s.* (the presses being kept standing) - -	16	2	–			
Evidence, 87 sheets, (having been printed day by day, and the presses kept standing) number 2,000, a' 2*l.* 6*s.* - -	200	2	–			
Appendix, 26 sheets, (additional matter, not before printed) number 2,000, a' 5*l.*	130	–	–			
Corrections - - - - - - -	61	18	–			
Sewing up in blue, a' 15½*d.* each - -	129	3	4	£.	s.	d.
Paper, 480 reams, foolscap, a' 25/ - -	600	–	–			
				1,395	2	6

709.

Peerage:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
3 July. 97 Sheets, 1,000 copies, a' 2*l.* - - -	195	–	–			
Sewing up in blue, a' 14*d.* each - -	58	6	–			
Paper for 98 sheets: 196 reams, foolscap, a' 25/	245	–	–			
				498	6	–

N° 6.—Extracts from Messrs. Hansard's Bills—*continued.*

(4.)—Returns to Orders of the Honourable Committee of the House of Commons on Printing, &c.—*for*

ACCOUNTS of Printing the following PAPERS.

		£.	s.	d.
1819.	(1.)			
N° 4.	Fifth Report on Courts of Justice, Scotland;—26 Sheets, 1750 Copies, a' 3*l.* 5*s.* per sheet	84	10	6
	Corrections, 2*l.* 6*s.*——Errata, 1*l.* 1*s.*	3	7	–
	Stitching up in blue printed Covers, a' 5*d.* each copy	36	9	2
	Paper, 94 reams foolscap, a' 27/. per ream	126	18	–
		251	4	2
	(2.)			
N° 378.	Report on Grand Jury Presentments;—1 Sheet, 1,000 Copies	1	14	–
	Folding over, &c. a' 6*d.* per 100	–	5	–
	Paper, 2 reams foolscap, a' 28/.	2	16	–
		4	15	–
	(3.)			
N° 403.	Case respecting the Charges of Management of the Unfunded Debt;—2½ Sheets 900 Copies, a' 2*l.* 13*s.* per sheet	6	12	6
	Folding and stitching, a' 2/6 per 100	1	2	6
	Paper, 4½ reams foolscap, a' 27/6 per ream	6	3	6
		13	18	6
	(4.)			
N° 457.	(Ireland.) Copy Treasury Minute, licensing Stills;—1 Sheet, 900 Copies	2	–	–
	Folding over, a' 6*d.* per 100	–	4	6
	Paper, 1¼ ream and 1 quire foolscap, a' 27/6 per ream	2	9	6
		4	14	–
	(5.)			
N° 507.	(Ireland.) Miscellaneous Estimates;—2 Sheets, 900 Copies, a' 2*l.* 13*s.* per sheet	5	6	–
	Folding and stitching, a' 2/6 per 100	1	2	6
	Paper, 3½ reams foolscap, a' 27/6 per ream	4	16	–
		11	4	6
1821.	(6.)			
N° 112.	Army Estimates:—Salary of Judge Advocate;—half sheet, 1,000, and 100 Copies more	1	8	–
	Folding over, &c. a' 6*d.* per 100	–	5	6
	Paper, 1 ream 2 quires foolscap, a' 26/. per ream	1	8	6
		3	2	–
	(7.)			
N° 595.	Seeds, Report on the adulteration of;—5 Sheets, 1,000 Copies, a' 2*l.* 5*s.* per sheet	11	5	–
	Corrections	–	5	–
	Stitching up in blue printed Covers, a' 2*d.* each copy	8	6	6
	Paper, 10 reams foolscap, a' 25/. per ream	12	10	–
		32	6	6
1822.	(8.)			
N° 54.	Ilchester Gaol; Appendix to Report of Commissioners;—97 Sheets, 1,200 Copies, a' 2*l.* 11*s.* per sheet	247	7	–
	Corrections	9	18	–
	Sewing up in blue Covers, with printed Title, &c.	65	–	–
	Printing the Title on the cover	1	–	–
	Paper, 232¾ reams and 1 quire foolscap, a' 26/. per ream	302	12	6
	£.	625	17	6

Printing-Office, 19 July 1822. LUKE HANSARD & SONS.

No 6.—Extracts from Messrs. Hansard's Bills—*continued.*

(5.)—Particular Instances for Comparison of Charges, in 1816, 1819, and 1821.

	1816.	1819.	1821.
Expiring Laws Report - -	N° 2. 12 Sheets, 900 Copies - - a' per sheet - - £. 4. 13. 0. Paper, a' 33/6 per ream. Total Expense - - - £. 111. 2. 0.	N° 3. 11½ Sheets, 900 Copies - - a' per sheet - - £. 4. 0. 0. Paper, a' 28/. per ream. Total Expense - - - £. 89. 15. 9.	N° 5. 11 Sheets, 1,000 Copies - a' per sheet - - £. 3. 11. 0. Paper, a' 26/. per ream. Total Expense - - - £. 84. 7. 6.
Finance Class Accounts - -	N° 135. 65½ Sheets, 1,000 Copies - a' per sheet - - £. 6. 8. 0. Paper, a' 33/6 per ream. Total Expense - - - £. 706. 7. 8.	N° 178. 85½ Sheets, 1,750 Copies - a' per sheet - - £. 5. 8. 0. Paper, a' 29/. per ream. Total Expense - - - £. 1,060. 15. 6.	N° 294. 54 Sheets, 1,750 Copies - - a' per sheet - - £. 5. 0. 0. Paper, a' 28/. per ream. Total Expense - - - £. 663. 19. 0.
Minutes of Evidence, taken before Committees, and printed day by day - -	N° 397. From 30 to 70 Copies - - a' per sheet - - £. 2. 0. 0. Folding and stitching - - £. 0. 2. 0.	N° 571. From 30 to 50 Copies - - a' per sheet - - £. 1. 16. 0. including folding and stitching, delivery, &c.	N° 668. - - - The same.

Printing-Office, April 1822. LUKE HANSARD & SONS.

Appendix (B.)—N° 7.

Return to so much of the Order of 22d May 1822, of the Honourable Committee of the House of Commons on Printing and Stationery, as calls *for*,

A RETURN of the Warehouse and Miscellaneous Charges for the Parliamentary Papers, for the years 1816, 1819, and 1821; distinguishing each year, under separate heads.

None.

Printing-office,
9th June 1822.

LUKE HANSARD & SONS.

Appendix, (B.)—N° 8.

Return to an Order of the Honourable Committee of The House of Commons on Printing and Stationery, dated the 12th day of June 1822;—*for*,

A RETURN, from the Printer, of the Number of Volumes of the Irish Records printed, and the Expense for Printing and Paper for the same; and an Account of the manner in which the same have been disposed of, distinguishing to whom delivered, and what Number are now on store:—So far as regards the Printer to The House of Commons.

	(1.)	£.	s.	d.
1813—1815.	(Began Printing in 1813,—and finished in 1815.) Reports from the Commissioners on the Public Records of Ireland; 1810—1815: Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be printed, 14 July 1813;—finished June 1815.			
Sheets.				
110½	of the general Text matter; viz. Sheet A to 4 P; 5 H to 5 M; 5 X to 6 L; and 6 Y to 7 F ½ sheet.—1,500 copies, a' £.4. 18. per sheet - - - - - - - - - -	541	9	–
	[*N. B.*—The Types or Presses of these 110½ sheets were set up in portions or divisions of about 25 sheets or 100 pages at a time, for the purpose of being sent over to Ireland for examination.]			
16½	"Index to Returns,"—column and rule or line work; viz. 4 Q to 5 G, and *5 G and †5 G ½.—1,500 copies, a' £.10. 2. per sheet	166	13	–
	[*N. B.*—The Presses of all this Index, viz. 66 pages, were set up, and remained so for several months while under examination.]			
8	"Digest of Returns,"—intricate column and intersected rule and linework; viz. 5 N to 5 U.—1,500 copies, a' £.10. 10. per sheet	84	–	–
	[*N. B.*—All the Presses, viz. 32 pages, were set up, and like the preceding, kept a long while under examination.]			
10	Catalogue of Maps of the County of Down Survey; 6 M to 6 X, column and rule work.—1,500 copies, a' £.7. 18. per sheet -	79	–	–
	[*N. B.*—All the Presses, viz. 40 pages, were set up.]			
145	Sheets - - - - - - - - - - - - -	871	2	–*
	* In this Sum is included the expense of £.72. 9. paid for cutting Punches, and for striking Matrices of Fac Simile Record Types.			
	[*N. B.*—In addition to the 1,500 copies printed for The House of Commons, 500 copies were printed off from our Presses, by permission of The Speaker, for the King's Printer.]			
	6 Proofs of the whole as the work proceeded, upon writing medium paper, to mark corrections; also 4 Revises of d° - - -	80	–	6
	Corrections, Alterations, Additions, and frequent changing, shifting, and transposing the Presses in consequence, and re-examination of Proofs - - - - - - - - -	226	12	–
	Cancels, 1½ sheet.—1,500 copies, a' £.4. 18. 0. per sheet - -	7	7	–
	Labels, Receipts, &c. - - - - - - - - -	3	–	–
	Expense of transmitting 300 copies to Ireland, for the Commissioners; 21 boxes, packing, carriage, &c. - - - - -	28	6	9
	Binding in boards, 1,500 copies, a' 5*s.* 1¼ *d.* each copy, including tissue Paper for interleaving, &c. - - - - - -	382	16	3
	Tying up each copy in brown Paper, with Label printed thereon, a' 2*l.* per 100 - - - - - - - - -	18	15	–
	Carried forward - - - - - £.	1,617	19	6

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	Irish Records Volume, 1810—1815 - - brought forward				1,617	19	6
	Shts. Rms.						
1819—1821.	Paper for 145½; 1,500 copies 438 } Rms.						
	D° for Extra Proofs - - 5 } 447½ fine wove demy						
	D° for Cancel - - - 4½ } a' 36/. per ream £. 805 10 –				802	16	–
	Abate for cancelled Paper - 2 14 –						
	Engravings:						
	Plates I. to VIII. a' £. 21. each - - -	168	–	–			
	— IX. to XI. - - d° - - - -	63	–	–			
	— XII. - - - - - - - -	31	10	–			
	— XIII. - - - - - - - -	21	–	–			
	— XIV. - - - - - - - -	84	–	–			
	— XV. XVI. XVII. a' £. 26 5 s. each -	78	15	–			
	— XVIII. - - - - - - - -	21	–	–			
	— XIX. - - - - - - - -	42	–	–			
	— XX. - - - - - - - -	26	5	–			
	— XXI. - - - - - - - -	21	–	–			
	Copper, 144 lbs. a' 4/. - - - - -	28	16	–			
					585	6	–
	Printing 1,500 Impressions of each:						
	Plate I. to XI. - - - a' 14/. per hundred	115	10	–			
	— XII. - - - - - - a' 30/. — -	22	10	–			
	— XIII. - - - - - - a' 14/. — -	10	10	–			
	— XIV. - - - - - - a' 52/6. — -	39	7	6			
	— XV. XVI. XVII. - a' 36/. — -	81	–	–			
	— XVIII. - - - - - - a' 16/. — -	12	–	–			
	— XIX. - - - - - - a' 20/. — -	15	–	–			
	— XX. and XXI. - - a' 36/. — -	54	–	–			
	20 Proofs of Plates 12 to 17, and 20 and 21 -	10	10	–			
	15 d° of Plates 1 to 11; and 13, 18, and 19 -	7	17	6			
					368	5	–
	Paper:— Rms.						
	For Plates VIII. XI. XII. & XIII. 7½ drawing royal, a' 120/. per ream	45	–	–			
	— I. to VII. & IX. X. XVIII. XIX. XX. } 19½ plate medium, a' 95/. —	92	12	6			
	— XVI. & XVII. - 6 plate royal - a' 105/. —	31	10	–			
	— XXI. - - - - - 3 drawing elephant, a' 168/. —	25	4	–			
	— XIV. & XV. - - 6 super royal, - a' 157/6. —	47	5	–			
					241	11	6
	Colouring Plates VIII. & XI. - a' 50/. per 100 - - - - -	75	–	–			
	— XIII. & XXI. a' £. 5. per 100 - - - - -	150	–	–			
					225	–	–
	Exemplars for the 13 Fac Similes; 13 half sheets printed on one side only - - - - - - - - - - -	31	16	–			
	Paper, 19½ reams superfine plate medium, a' 74/. per ream - -	72	3	–			
					103	19	–
				£.	3,944	17	–

	Disposition of the Copies, Number 1,500.		
1815.			
August 28.	The Right honourable The Speaker - - - -	2	copies
	W. Shaw Mason, Secretary to the Record Commissioners	1	—
Sept. 1.	G. Whittam, Esq. Clerk of Journals - - - -	3	—
	J. Hatsell, Esq. - - - - - - - - -	2	—
	J. Dyson, Esq. - - - - - - - - -	1	—
	J. H. Ley, Esq. - - - - - - - - -	1	—
	J. Rickman, Esq. - - - - - - - -	1	—
	E. Phillips, Esq. The Speaker's Secretary - -	2	—
	The Right honourable The Chancellor of the Exchequer	2	—
	The First Lord of the Treasury - - - -	1	—
	The Right honourable C. Arbuthnot - - -	1	—
	S. R. Lushington, Esq. - - - - - -	3	—
	G. Harrison, Esq. 1; J. Alcock, Esq. 1 - - -	2	—
	Solicitor to the Treasury - - - - -	1	—
	Sessional sets - - - - - - - - - -	25	—
	His Majesty's Library - - - - - - -	1	—
	The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Ireland - -	1	—
Sept. to Oct.	The Irish Record Commissioners forwarded to Ireland in 21 boxes - - - - - -	300	—
Sept. 20.	The English Record Commissioners - - -	200	—
	Carried forward - - - - - -	550	copies.

1815.	Disposition of the Copies, brought forward - -	550 copies.
Sept. to Nov.	The Vote Office - - - - - -	800 —
	The Treasury, for examination of Account - -	1 —
	W. S. Mason, Esq. Sir T. E. Tomlins, and G. Whittam, Esq. in sheets from the press - -	5 —
	Delivered by Orders from the Speaker :	
Oct. 17 & 23.	W. King, Esq. - - - - - - -	3 —
1816. Jan. 1.	F. Freeling, Esq. - - - - - -	1 —
July 20.	Committee Rooms, House of Commons - - -	2 —
Mar. 6.	Archdukes of Austria - - - - - -	2 —
1818. Feb. 23.	Mr. Mitchell (to complete a Member's set) - -	1 —
1819. Jan. 12.	Mr. Bull, Assistant Clerk of Journals - - -	1 —
Mar. 26.	Mr. Stewart, M. P. - - - - - -	1 —
April 3.	Hon. C. Butler, M. P. - - - - -	1 —
	Mr. Crawfurd, M. P. - - - - - -	1 —
April 7.	Lord Mount-Charles - - - - - -	1 —
	Delivered - - -	1,370 —
	In store - - -	141 —
		1,511 copies

(2.)—Irish Records:—1819 to 1821.

		£.	s.	d.
	(Began in Sess. 1819, finished October 1821.)			
	The Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Reports of the Commissioners on the Public Records of Ireland.			
	166 sheets; 1,500 copies, a' £.5. 6. per sheet - - - -	879	16	–
	Corrections, Alterations, Additions, and the making up the Presses	137	8	6
	3 Proofs and 2 Revises of the whole - - - - -	12	9	–
	[*N. B.*—The Presses of 83 sheets (or 332 pages) were set up, and sent out in Proof, at *one period*; and 64 sheets (or 256 pages) of same Letter Press, remained standing or dormant, for *one whole year*, before their progress was resumed.]			
	Binding in boards 1,500 copies, at 4/3. each - - - -	318	15	–
	Labels, &c. - - - - - - - -	–	15	–
	Tying up each copy in brown Paper, with Label printed thereon	15	–	–
	Paper :			
1819.	100 reams fine wove demy, a' 29/. - - - 145 – –			
	100 - - d° - - a' 31/6. - - - 157 10 –			
1820.	100 - - d° - - a' 32/. - - - 160 – –			
	100 - - d° - - a' 29/. - - - 145 – –			
1821.	100 - - d° - - a' 28/. - - - 140 – –			
	500 reams (including for extra Proofs, &c.).	747	10	–
	Engravings :			
	Plates I. IV. V. - - - a' £.15. 15. each - 47 5 –			
	— II. III. VI. VIII. - a' £.10. 10. each - 42 – –			
	— VII. & IX. - - - a' £. 7. 7. each - 14 14 –			
	— X. - - - - - - - 8 8 –			
	Copper for d° - - - - - - - 9 2 –			
	Sundry alterations - - - - - - 1 11 6			
		123	–	6
	Printing 1,520 Impressions of the above :			
	Plate I. & IV. - - - a' 18/. per hundred - 27 7 –			
	— II. III. V. & VI. a' 16/. - — - - 48 13 –			
	— VII. - - - - a' 12/. - — - - 9 2 3			
	— VIII. IX. X. - a' 16/. - — - - 36 9 9			
	Proofs - - - - - - - - - 1 10 –			
		123	2	–
	Paper:—15 reams 4 quires plate medium, a' 90/. - - -	68	8	–
	A Wood Engraving (p. 60) - - - - - - -	1	–	–
	£.	2,427	4	–

Disposition of the Copies, Number 1,500.

1821 : Dec. 13.	The Right honourable the Speaker	2	copies.
	The Chancellor of the Exchequer	2	—
	The First Lord of the Treasury	1	—
	The Right honourable C. Arbuthnot	1	—
	S. R. Lushington, Esq.	3	—
	J. Alcock, Esq. 1 J. Alcock, Esq. jun. 1	2	—
	J. H. Ley, Esq. 1 W. Ley, Esq. 1	2	—
	J. Rickman, Esq. 1 J. Dyson, Esq. 1	2	—
	G. Harrison, Esq. 1 Edw. Bullock, Esq. 1	2	—
	His Majesty's Library	1	—
	The Treasury Library	1	—
	The Solicitors of the Treasury	1	—
	The Speaker's Secretary	2	—
	George Whittam, Esq.	2	—
	The Treasury Examiner of Account	1	—
Dec. 21.	The Vote Office	800	—
22.	For Sessional Sets	33	—
1822 : May 22.	H. Brougham, Esq. (The Speaker's Order)	2	—
Feb. 5.	The Irish Record Commissioners 150	300	—
March 2.	D° D° 150		
	W. Shaw Mason, Esq. Secretary, sheets from the Press	2	—
	The honourable Committee on Printing and Stationery	1	—
	Delivered	1,163	
	In Store	347	
		1,510	copies.

Appendix (B.)—N° 9.

My Lord, Printing-office, 17th July 1822.

I BEG permission to send your Lordship, for the information of the Committee on Printing,—

(1.)—CALCULATIONS explanatory of the Charges for printing Evidence taken day by day before Committees of the House, and for keeping the Presses standing:

(2.)—STATEMENT of the Number of Sheets, and Quantity of Type, now set up and kept standing, in Evidence taken before Committees;—and also, The Amount of Type employed in the several other Parliamentary Works now in progress;—

—trusting I may be excused for giving this trouble, and hoping your Lordship will have the goodness to lay these Papers before The Committee,—

I remain, with great respect,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

The Right Honourable Lord Binning, &c. &c. &c. LUKE HANSARD.

(1.)—CALCULATIONS explanatory of the Charges for printing Evidence taken before Committees day by day.

Committee on Foreign Trade.

July 1822.

					£.	s.	d.
Number of Sheets now set up				186 sheets, or 744 pages.			
at 100 lbs. weight of Type for each sheet				100			
				18,600 *lbs.*			
Add, for redundant and extraneous sorts inapplicable				1,400 *lbs.*			
Total weight of Type sunk				20,000 *lbs.*			
Which, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. (including small letter intermixed) amounts to					2,500	—	—
186 Sheets of Iron Chases, and Furniture, at 12*s.* 6*d.* per sheet					116	5	—
Total value of Materials				£.	2,616	5	—
Deduct amount of Type required in the usual mode of Printing,—1,500 lbs. at 2*s.* 6*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*				
	187	10	—				
D° 12 Sheets of Iron Chases, and Furniture, at 12*s.* 6*d.*	7	10	—		200	—	—
And for Incidents	5	—	—				
Total net Value of Capital employed in the Evidence of this Committee on Foreign Trade, above what would be necessary in the usual mode of the Printing Business				£.	2,416	5	—

In the calculation of N° 571. Sess. 1819, and in others of 1820 and 1821 (a description of work similar to the above), it will be seen, on referring to our Bills, that the charge for keeping the Presses standing was 16*s.* per sheet; which sum was added to the ream-work, and charged on the final working-off the Impressions.

On the same principle there will be a like Charge on the aforesaid *one hundred and eighty-six Sheets.* But

These *one hundred and eighty-six Sheets,* however, when finally printed, will be reduced probably, by alterations and compressions, to one-tenth less,=168 sheets,
which at 16*s.* per sheet = - - - - - - - - - - - £. 134 8 -

Amount of Extra Capital brought forward - - £. 2,416.
5 ½ per cent thereon is - - - - - - - - £. 132 16 -

So that the Charge for keeping the Presses standing is only from five to six per cent on the amount of the Extra Capital sunk in the purchase of the Type employed for that purpose.

It must be observed, that by far the greatest portion of the Type used in these extensive Settings-up of the Presses, lies dormant during the recess of Parliament. And of this very Evidence on *Foreign Trade,* about one-eighth (24 sheets, or 96 pages) has remained standing ever since the close of the Report of last Session, for which no charge has yet been made, beyond that for printing the Committee Copies. And it is expected that a great part of the *one hundred and eighty-six Sheets* must be kept standing till the next Session of Parliament.

(2.)—STATEMENT of the Number of Sheets and Pages of Type employed by The House of Commons Printer, in the Parliamentary Printing. July 1822.

IN MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,
Kept standing during the sitting of the Committees:

	Sheets.	
On Public Accounts - - - - - - - -	26	
Agriculture (Accounts not reported) - - - -	12	
Orphans' Fund - - (D°) - - - - - -	9 ½	
Foreign Trade - - - - - - - -	186	
Sewers - - - - - - - - -	13	
Linens - - - - - - - - -	29	
Printing - - - - - - - - -	3	
Holyhead Roads - - - - - - - -	76 ½	
Total Evidence matter kept standing - - -		355 Sheets.
In other Parliamentary Works:		
Public Bills - - - - - - - -	131	
Report on Charities - - - - - -	50	
D° - Courts of Justice - - - - -	26	
Population Returns - - - - - -	26	
Sundry Sessional Papers - - - -	306	
Civil Offices - - - - - - - -	18	
New South Wales - - - - - - -	27	
Public Defaulters - - - - - - -	16	
		600
		955 Sheets, or 3,820 Pages.

Total estimated Weight nearly - - - - 100,000 Pounds.

Amount of Stock of Type remaining for current use 125,000 Pounds.

Total amount of Type applicable to Parliamentary Business - - - - - - - - 225,000 Pounds weight.

(3.)—CALCULATIONS of Extra Capital employed in Type, in Parliamentary Sessional Printing, beyond what would be required to do the same quantity of Work in the usual way of carrying on the business of the Trade.

THIS Calculation is made on the Finance Class Accounts of Sess. 1821; which was charged at 5*l.* per sheet for 1,750 copies, on the same principle as if it were a volume printed for the wholesale Trade.

Any additional Capital employed must therefore be considered as justifying an addition to that sum in compensation of that Capital; or, if not added, as operating as an abatement from the price per sheet charged in comparison with the price chargeable by the practice of the Trade.

There was in this, as in every Parliamentary work, a very considerable extra Capital employed, which would have justified an addition of 15*s.* 8*d.* to the sum of 5*l.* per sheet; but which addition was not made.

The following is the Calculation on which this Statement is founded:

The Finance Class Accounts made 54 sheets; the whole of the Presses of which were set up, and which, at the weight of 100 *lbs.* per sheet, is				5,400 *lbs.*
Add, for redundant and inapplicable sorts				600 *lbs.*
Total weight of Type employed				6,000 *lbs.*
			£. *s.* *d.*	
Which, on an average of Long Primer and Brevier, at 3*s.* per *lb.* is			900 – –	
Add, for 54 sheets of chases and furniture, at 12*s.* 6*d.*			33 15 –	
Total value of Capital employed			933 15 –	
Deduct, the amount of Capital in Type requisite in the usual way of printing:—*viz.*				
5 Sheets at 100 *lbs.*	500 *lbs.*			
Add for redundant sorts	60 *lbs.*			
Total weight of Type	560 *lbs.* at 3*s.*		84 – –	
5 sheets of chases and furniture, at 12*s.* 6*d.*			3 2 6	
Total Capital requisite in the usual way				87 2 6
Leaving an Extra Capital employed in printing the Finance Classes, of			£.	846 13 6

Five per cent on this sum is 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; which divided by 54, the number of Sheets of the Finance Classes, gives the sum of 15*s.* 8*d.* above stated, as being the allowance due for Extra Capital.

The Principle of this Calculation is applicable to all Parliamentary Sessional Printing.

Printing-office,
19th July 1822.

LUKE HANSARD & SONS.

Appendix (B.)—N° 10.

Statement on the purchase of, and charge for, Paper.

(1.) *Description of Paper used for the House of Commons Sessional Printing.*

Description of Paper used.

THE Paper used for Sessional Printing is of the description termed foolscap, but is considerably larger than the size of the kind known in the market by that appellation. This particular kind is used in order to admit of the extended size of the pages, and has all the advantages of a much larger size, without the disadvantages and inconvenience. Of course the additional size must be borne in mind, on any comparison of price, which occasions a proportionate increase of cost. The difference in weight is from 1 ½ lb. to 2 lbs per ream.

Difference of size.

(2.) *Manner of Purchasing.*

The Paper made to specific order, not being in the market.

From this peculiarity of size, the paper used for the Parliamentary Printing must be made expressly for that purpose; the markets therefore cannot be relied upon to supply the demand at the moment it may be required for use, and during the urgency for Parliamentary business; it is therefore necessary to make specific engagements, so that a supply is always at hand equal to any expected sudden consumption.

Mode of making purchases.

These engagements are chiefly entered into in Summer, or early in the Autumn, preceding the Session of Parliament in which the paper is expected to be used. For as Parliament sometimes meets in November and sometimes in January, it is necessary to have a supply ready for any emergency, as paper cannot be made safely or properly during the winter months, and, as is before observed, the market could not supply the kind demanded. From these circumstances, a stock nearly equal to the expected sessional consumption is necessarily always kept on hand, or in preparation.

The contracts are made with full reference and consideration of the state of the market, and the kind and quality of the article to be supplied.

Different kinds used.

The kinds and qualities are of eight different descriptions, and of various prices. In applying these to use, an arrangement is made admitting the appropriation of one kind of paper to the nature of the article printed, so that the cost is suited to the purpose or importance of the service. An advantage is likewise thus derived by bringing into consumption a greater variety of material, and opening a larger field of supply, which would be shut out if one kind only were exclusively used, and which would throw the supply into one or two hands, rendering the business liable to interruptions from accidents to which the manufacturers are exposed. In the mode of business now adopted, six or eight respectable stationers, and many paper makers connected with them, are engaged, comprising the principal houses in the trade.

(3.) *Journals.*

Demy used for the Journals.

Although the demy paper used for the Journals is a kind of which the markets afford a more certain supply than can be found in them of the foolscaps just described, yet it has been deemed expedient to make some preparation of this kind also, in order that a sort may be used assimilating with the paper of the preceding volumes, which uniformity it might be difficult to ensure if the run of the market for the whole supply were entirely depended on.

(4.) *Mode of Charge.*

Rate of credit on purchases.

See pp. 290, 291, 294, 304, *ante.*

All our purchases of paper are made at six months credit. In making engagements with the dealers, the lowest price that can be effected is agreed on, consistent with all circumstances, and with ensuring a paper of good quality, and uniform in size and appearance. Every practical care is taken to ascertain the general market price, and if, at any subsequent period, a fall of prices should take place, any further quantity that may be required for the consumption of the season, is procured at the reduced price, and at the same moment an equal reduction is made to the public.

Denominations of Ream.

The Ream of paper as received from the maker, contains 20 quires, each quire of 24 sheets. Two of these 20 quires are "outsides" or defective quires, one placed at the top and the other at the bottom, to protect the 18 inside quires. Now $18 \times 24 = 432$ sheets the net amount of the ream, the "outsides" being inapplicable to printing purposes, and this is called a "ream imperfect" or the maker's ream. The ream of paper used for printing, contains 21 quires and ½ "insides" or perfect quires, each quire of 24 sheets, which is $21\frac{1}{2} \times 24 = 516$ sheets. This is called a "ream perfect" or the printer's ream. The surplus 16 sheets is an allowance or provision by way of tare, for miscounting at the mill, and accidental damage at the press; so that one such perfect ream may, after the process of printing with all its unavoidable accidents, produce full 500 net copies.

Commission charged.

Upon the purchase prices, a Commission has been usually charged of from 5 to 7 ½ per cent. This is to compensate for—1. Capital employed, 2. Responsibility and skill in the purchase, 3. Insurance, 4. General risk, &c.

(5.) *FOOLSCAP PAPERS USED FOR SESSION* 1821.

These were purchased and charged at the several Prices (according to the kinds before described) as stated in the following

TABLE.

KIND.	WATER MARKS.	Description.	Appropriation.	STATIONERS.	Weight.	Purchase Price.	Charged.
N° 1. a.	KG I.S.	Writing laid Paper.	Bills. This Paper will bear writing upon, for Amendments, &c.	Key & Brothers. Bowles & Gardiner.	*lbs.* 16 ½	Per Ream. *s.* *s.* 26/. 27/. perfect.	*s. d.* 27/6.
2.	G. 1.	Fine Yellow-wove.	Important Accounts.	D°	17 ½	26/6. 25/6. perfect.	27/.
3.	G. 2.	Yellow-wove.	Reports from Commissioners.	D°	16 ¼	25/6. 24/6. perfect.	26/.
4.	C.	Hard sized Yellow-wove.	Miscellaneous Accounts; delivered wet from the Press.	Curtis & Son.	16 ¼	24/. perfect.	26/.
* 5.	Cut, or Machine made, no mark.	Good Printing Paper.	Voluminous Papers, and dried before delivery.	Longman & Dickenson.	16 ½	24/. perfect.	25/6.
6.	G. 3.	D°	Reports from Committees.	Bowles & Gardiner.	16 ½	24/. 23/6. perfect.	25/.
7.	K. 1.	D°	D°	Key & Brothers.	16	23/. perfect.	25/.
* 8.	Cut, or Machine made, no mark.	D°	Voluminous Reports.	The Maker.	16 ½	21/. perfect.	23/6.

* The Papers numbered 5 and 8, are Double Foolscaps. Those numbered 2. 3. 4. and 6. 7. with Water-marks in them, are made expressly and solely for the House of Commons Printer.

(6.) *DEMY PAPERS USED FOR JOURNALS.*

These were purchased and charged at the several Prices stated in the following

TABLE.

CURRENT JOURNAL, Vol. 76.—Sess. 1821.

Quantity.	Purchase Price.	Charged.	Stationers.
	s.	*s. d.*	
500 Reams - - -	a' 27/	28/6	Key & Brothers.
500 — - - - -	a' 26/6	28/	Keys; Curtis; Bonsor.
233¼ — - - - -	a' 26/	27/6	Curtis & Son.
1,233¼			

REPRINT JOURNALS, Vols. 53 and 54.

Quantity.	Purchase Price.	Charged.	Stationers.
Vol. 53. - - 80 Reams -	a' 26/6	28/	Curtis & Son.
— - - 200 — -	a' 26/	27/6	Magnay & Sons.
— - - 100 — -	a' 25/	26/6	D° - - D°.
— - - 67¼ — -	a' 25/6	27/	Bowles & Gardiner.
447¼			
Vol. 54. - - 243¾	a' 26/	27/6	Key & Brothers. also, Bonsor.
— - - 228	a' 25/6	27/	Bowles & Gardiner.

Current Journal and Reprint, &c. Papers differ.

It will be observed, that the Paper used for the current Journals is somewhat more expensive than that used for the reprint Journals: This small additional expense is incurred for two reasons, (1.) That the current Journal is of more heavy and costly printing, the dimensions of the pages more extended, and the type in many cases smaller and more compacted, than in the reprinted volumes; and (2.) The recent volumes being in more frequent use than the remote ones, require paper of a superior texture.

(7.) THE Quantity used of each kind of the Foolscap Papers for the Sessional Printing is not equal; little more than one-seventh of the whole consisting of the higher priced paper, and the largest proportion of the remaining six-sevenths consisting of that class of paper which is at the lower prices; by this means the expense is very considerably reduced, and at the same time a kind of paper is used, adapted, as we confidently assume, to each particular description of the whole and diversified range of Sessional Printing, and yet with so little variance of colour or size, that when these diversities of Sessional Papers are collected together and bound in sets of volumes for preservation, no incongruous difference is perceptible, but they constitute one uniform whole.

Risks by wetting Paper.

In conclusion, it is proper to state, that very considerable loss frequently occurs from the necessity of keeping large quantities of paper always wetted, and it is uncertain what portion of it may be wanted. Any interruption which may take place in public business, or any sudden stoppage in the return of proofs for printing off, suspends the opportunity of using this wetted paper; which in consequence by the process of fermentation (accelerated by change of weather) becomes mildewed, and therefore useless. This loss has been borne by the Printer, and is a deduction from the Commission charged. The minute divisions in which a very large portion of the paper is used, considerably adds likewise to the trouble, and to the risk of loss.

Uniformity of Commission to be charged.

It has been stated that the rate of commission charged, has varied from five to seven and half per cent on the purchases. If an uniform amount of Commission should be thought more conducive to regularity, it is hoped, that seven and half per cent cannot be considered as more than equivalent to the capital employed, the risk encountered, and the skill exerted in conducting this part of the printing, especially as the utmost endeavours are made to consult the interest of the Public, and as the cost of paper has been considerably diminished by such endeavours.

LUKE HANSARD & SONS.

Appendix (B.)—N° 11.

STATEMENTS

Relative to the Rates of Wages, and Charges, for Printing;—called for by the Honourable Committee of the House of Commons, on Printing and Stationery.

(a.)—RATE OF WAGES PAID TO COMPOSITORS FOR PARLIAMENTARY WORK:

Plain matter	6½ *d.* per 1,000 letters
Table matter	13 *d.* per d°

(b)—RATE OF WAGES PAID TO PRESSMEN:

		If Brevier,
For 250	a' 6 *d.*	6½ *d.*
500 to 750	5½ *d.* per 250	6 *d.*
1,000	a' 5 *d.* per 250	5½ *d.*
For every Token of 250 above the first four	4½ *d.*	5 *d.*

If column matter, the lines of which read from the last page of one sheet to the first page of the next following, one halfpenny per 250 extra is paid, as a compensation for the care of printing the sheets, so that the lines read correctly opposite to each other.

(c.)—GROUND-WORK OF CHARGE:

This is formed on the amount of Wages paid for Composition, for Reading or Examination of the Proofs, and for Press-work.

1.—As to COMPOSITION and READING:

The following is the mode of Calculation; N° 1,000 Copies:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*	
Suppose the Composition	a'	16	–	per sheet.
the Reading and Examination	one-fourth	4	–	—
		1	–	–
Wear and Tear, Profit and Loss		–	10	–
2.—PRESS-WORK, 2 Reams, a' 8 *s.*		–	16	–
	£.	2	6	–

When Brass rule is used for the column lines in Table-work, an addition is made to the result of the calculation of 5 per cent, for the extra consumption of that material.

Calculation applied to the smaller Articles of Half-sheets and Single Sheets:

		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Half-sheet	Composing	–	11	6
	Reading, &c.	–	2	10½
		–	14	4½
	Profit and Loss	–	7	2¼
		–	3	7
	1 Ream (for 1,000)	–	8	–
		1	13	1¼
	Brass Rule	–	1	10¼
		£. 1	15	–

(d.)—RATE OF CHARGE FOR REAM-WORK:

When the Rate of Wages paid is	The Charge is
4½ *d.* per 250, or Token	7 *s.* per Ream
5 *d.*	8 *s.*
5½ *d*	9 *s.*
6 *d.*	10 *s.*
6½ *d.*	11 *s.*

SCALE OF PRICES FOR FOLDING AND STITCHING; SEWING; &c.

(e.)—Scale of Prices for Folding and Stitching; as charged in the Bill for 1821.

Sheets.	Charge p. 100.
Half-sheets & 1 sheet	a' 0*s.* 6*d.*
1½	a' 1. 0.
2	a' 1. 6.
2½	a' 2. 0.
3 & 4	a' 5. 0.
5 & 6	a' 7. 6.
7 & 8	a' 9. 6.
9 & 10	a' 11. 6.
11 & 12	a' 13. 6.
13 & 14	a' 15. 6.
15 & 16	a' 17. 6.
17 & 18	a' 18. 6.
19 to 25	a' 20. 6.
26 to 30	a' 22. 6.

(f.)—Scale of Prices for Stitching up in Blue Covers.

Sheets.	per Copy.
1 to 5	2½*d.*
6 to 9	3*d.*
10 to 15	4*d.*
16 to 21	5*d.*
22 to 30	5½*d.*
31 to 40	6*d.*
41 to 45	6½*d.*
46 to 50	7*d.*

(g.)—The following are the instances of Sewing up in blue Covers; and the Charges for the same;—occurring in the Printing Bill for Sess. 1821.

Sheets.	Charged	
11½	a' 0*s.* 7¼*d.* each	with a Map having several folds.
27½	a' 0. 11¼.	with 3 very large folding plates.
28	a' 0. 7½.	
43	a' 0. 8½.	
47	a' 0. 9.	
53	a' 0. 9.	
54	a' 1. 3½.	with several broadside folding sheets.
61	a' 0. 10¼.	
64	a' 0. 11¼.	1,200 copies.
68	a' 0. 10½.	1,500 copies.
85	a' 1. 1¼.	2,000 copies.
97	a' 1. 2.	1,000 copies.
105	a' 1. 3.	
120	a' 1. 3½.	
175	a' 1. 10.	

Printing-Office,
14 July 1822.

LUKE HANSARD & SONS.

Appendix (B.)—N° 11.

(h.1.)—Typographic Scale by which the Compositors Work is measured.

English.	PICA.	Small Pica.	Long Primer.	Bourgeois.	Brevier.	—1822.—	Brevier.	Bourgeois.	Long Primer.	Small Pica.	PICA.	English.
1 m	1 m	1 m	1 m	1 m	1 m		m 1	m 1	m 1	m 1	m 1	m 1
2 m	2 m	2 m	2 m	2 m	2 m		m 2	m 2	m 2	m 2	m 2	m 2
3 m	3 m	3 m	3 m	3 m	3 m		m 3	m 3	m 3	m 3	m 3	m 3
4 m	4 m	4 m	4 m	4 m	4 m		m 4	m 4	m 4	m 4	m 4	m 4
5 m	5 m	5 m	5 m	5 m	5 m		m 5	m 5	m 5	m 5	m 5	m 5
6 m	6 m	6 m	6 m	6 m	6 m		m 6	m 6	m 6	m 6	m 6	m 6
7 m	7 m	7 m	7 m	7 m	7 m		m 7	m 7	m 7	m 7	m 7	m 7
8 m	8 m	8 m	8 m	8 m	8 m		m 8	m 8	m 8	m 8	m 8	m 8
9 m	9 m	9 m	9 m	9 m	9 m		m 9	m 9	m 9	m 9	m 9	m 9
10 m	10 m	10 m	10 m	10 m	10 m		m 10	m 10	m 10	m 10	m 10	m 10
11 m	11 m	11 m	11 m	11 m	11 m		m 11	m 11	m 11	m 11	m 11	m 11
12 m	12 m	12 m	12 m	12 m	12 m		m 12	m 12	m 12	m 12	m 12	m 12
13 m	13 m	13 m	13 m	13 m	13 m		m 13	m 13	m 13	m 13	m 13	m 13
14 m	14 m	14 m	14 m	14 m	14 m		m 14	m 14	m 14	m 14	m 14	m 14
15 m	15 m	15 m	15 m	15 m	15 m		m 15	m 15	m 15	m 15	m 15	m 15
16 m	16 m	16 m	16 m	16 m	16 m		m 16	m 16	m 16	m 16	m 16	m 16
17 m	17 m	17 m	17 m	17 m	17 m		m 17	m 17	m 17	m 17	m 17	m 17
18 m	18 m	18 m	18 m	18 m	18 m		m 18	m 18	m 18	m 18	m 18	m 18
19 m	19 m	19 m	19 m	19 m	19 m		m 19	m 19	m 19	m 19	m 19	m 19
20 m	20 m	20 m	20 m	20 m	20 m		m 20	m 20	m 20	m 20	m 20	m 20
21 m	21 m	21 m	21 m	21 m	21 m		m 21	m 21	m 21	m 21	m 21	m 21
22 m	22 m	22 m	22 m	22 m	22 m		m 22	m 22	m 22	m 22	m 22	m 22
23 m	23 m	23 m	23 m	23 m	23 m		m 23	m 23	m 23	m 23	m 23	m 23
24 m	24 m	24 m	24 m	24 m	24 m		m 24	m 24	m 24	m 24	m 24	m 24
25 m	25 m	25 m	25 m	25 m	25 m		m 25	m 25	m 25	m 25	m 25	m 25
26 m	26 m	26 m	26 m	26 m	26 m		m 26	m 26	m 26	m 26	m 26	m 26
27 m	27 m	27 m	27 m	27 m	27 m		m 27	m 27	m 27	m 27	m 27	m 27
28 m	28 m	28 m	28 m	28 m	28 m		m 28	m 28	m 28	m 28	m 28	m 28
29 m	29 m	29 m	29 m	29 m	29 m		m 29	m 29	m 29	m 29	m 29	m 29
30 m	30 m	30 m	30 m	30 m	30 m		m 30	m 30	m 30	m 30	m 30	m 30
31 m	31 m	31 m	31 m	31 m	31 m		m 31	m 31	m 31	m 31	m 31	m 31
32 m	32 m	32 m	32 m	32 m	32 m		m 32	m 32	m 32	m 32	m 32	m 32
33 m	33 m	33 m	33 m	33 m	33 m		m 33	m 33	m 33	m 33	m 33	m 33
34 m	34 m	34 m	34 m	34 m	34 m		m 34	m 34	m 34	m 34	m 34	m 34
35 m	35 m	35 m	35 m	35 m	35 m		m 35	m 35	m 35	m 35	m 35	m 35
36 m	36 m	36 m	36 m	36 m	36 m		m 36	m 36	m 36	m 36	m 36	m 36
37 m	37 m	37 m	37 m	37 m	37 m		m 37	m 37	m 37	m 37	m 37	m 37
38 m	38 m	38 m	38 m	38 m	38 m		m 38	m 38	m 38	m 38	m 38	m 38
39 m	39 m	39 m	39 m	39 m	39 m		m 39	m 39	m 39	m 39	m 39	m 39
40 m	40 m	40 m	40 m	40 m	40 m		m 40	m 40	m 40	m 40	m 40	m 40
41 m	41 m	41 m	41 m	41 m	41 m		m 41	m 41	m 41	m 41	m 41	m 41
42 m	42 m	42 m	42 m	42 m	42 m		m 42	m 42	m 42	m 42	m 42	m 42
43 m	43 m	43 m	43 m	43 m	43 m		m 43	m 43	m 43	m 43	m 43	m 43
44 m	44 m	44 m	44 m	44 m	44 m		m 44	m 44	m 44	m 44	m 44	m 44
45 m	45 m	45 m	45 m	45 m	45 m		m 45	m 45	m 45	m 45	m 45	m 45
46 m	46 m	46 m	46 m	46 m	46 m		m 46	m 46	m 46	m 46	m 46	m 46
47 m	47 m	47 m	47 m	47 m	47 m		m 47	m 47	m 47	m 47	m 47	m 47
48 m	48 m	48 m	48 m	48 m	48 m		m 48	m 48	m 48	m 48	m 48	m 48
49 m	49 m	49 m	49 m	49 m	49 m		m 49	m 49	m 49	m 49	m 49	m 49
50 m	50 m	50 m	50 m	50 m	50 m		m 50	m 50	m 50	m 50	m 50	m 50
51 m	51 m	51 m	51 m	51 m	51 m		m 51	m 51	m 51	m 51	m 51	m 51
52 m	52 m	52 m	52 m	52 m	52 m		m 52	m 52	m 52	m 52	m 52	m 52
53 m	53 m	53 m	53 m	53 m	53 m		m 53	m 53	m 53	m 53	m 53	m 53
54 m	54 m	54 m	54 m	54 m	54 m		m 54	m 54	m 54	m 54	m 54	m 54
55 m	55 m	55 m	55 m	55 m	55 m		m 55	m 55	m 55	m 55	m 55	m 55
56 m	56 m	56 m	56 m	56 m	56 m		m 56	m 56	m 56	m 56	m 56	m 56
57 m	57 m	57 m	57 m	57 m	57 m		m 57	m 57	m 57	m 57	m 57	m 57
58 m	58 m	58 m	58 m	58 m	58 m		m 58	m 58	m 58	m 58	m 58	m 58
59 m	59 m	59 m	59 m	59 m	59 m		m 59	m 59	m 59	m 59	m 59	m 59
60 m	60 m	60 m	60 m	60 m	60 m		m 60	m 60	m 60	m 60	m 60	m 60
61 m	61 m	61 m	61 m	61 m	61 m		m 61	m 61	m 61	m 61	m 61	m 61
62 m	62 m	62 m	62 m	62 m	62 m		m 62	m 62	m 62	m 62	m 62	m 62
63 m	63 m	63 m	63 m	63 m	63 m		m 63	m 63	m 63	m 63	m 63	m 63
64 m	64 m	64 m	64 m	64 m	64 m		m 64	m 64	m 64	m 64	m 64	m 64
65 m	65 m	65 m	65 m	65 m	65 m		m 65	m 65	m 65	m 65	m 65	m 65
66 m	66 m	66 m	66 m	66 m	66 m		m 66	m 66	m 66	m 66	m 66	m 66
67 m	67 m	67 m	67 m	67 m	67 m		m 67	m 67	m 67	m 67	m 67	m 67
68 m	68 m	68 m	68 m	68 m	68 m		m 68	m 68	m 68	m 68	m 68	m 68
69 m	69 m	69 m	69 m	69 m	69 m		m 69	m 69	m 69	m 69	m 69	m 69
70 m	70 m	70 m	70 m	70 m	70 m		m 70	m 70	m 70	m 70	m 70	m 70
71 m	71 m	71 m	71 m	71 m	71 m		m 71	m 71	m 71	m 71	m 71	m 71
72 m	72 m	72 m	72 m	72 m	72 m		m 72	m 72	m 72	m 72	m 72	m 72
73 m	73 m	73 m	73 m	73 m	73 m		m 73	m 73	m 73	m 73	m 73	m 73
74 m	74 m	74 m	74 m	74 m	74 m		m 74	m 74	m 74	m 74	m 74	m 74
75 m	75 m	75 m	75 m	75 m	75 m		m 75	m 75	m 75	m 75	m 75	m 75
76 m	76 m	76 m	76 m	76 m	76 m		m 76	m 76	m 76	m 76	m 76	m 76
77 m	77 m	77 m	77 m	77 m	77 m		m 77	m 77	m 77	m 77	m 77	m 77
English.	PICA.	Small Pica.	Long Primer.	Bourgeois.	Brevier.	—1822.—	Brevier.	Bourgeois.	Long Primer.	Small Pica.	PICA.	English.

N. B.—From about 1762 till the following Scale of Prices was arranged, the PICA Letter of 6 lines to an inch or 72 to a foot, was considered the medium and regulating Standard; and hence it was that the Pressman's Scale was regulated by PICA m's.

L. H.

(h. 2.)—Trade Scale of Prices, for Compositors and Pressmen.

SCALE OF PRICES FOR COMPOSITORS' WORK,

Agreed upon at a General Meeting of Master Printers, held at Stationers' Hall, April 16, 1810; *and altered as to* Reprints *in* 1816.*

ART. 1. ALL Works in the English language, common matter, *with space lines*, including English and Brevier, to be cast up at 5½*d.* per 1000; if in Minion 6*d.* per thousand; in Nonpareil 6¾*d.* *Without space lines*, including English and Brevier, 6*d.* per 1000; in Minion 6¼*d.*; in Nonpareil 7*d.*; in Pearl, *with or without space lines*, 8*d.*; Heads and Directions, or Signature lines, included. A thick space to be considered an [n] in the width, and an [n] to be reckoned an [m] in the length of the page: and where the number of letters amounts to 500—1000 to be charged; if under 500, not to be reckoned: and if the calculation at per 1000 shall not amount to an odd threepence, the odd pence to be suppressed in the price of the work; but where it amounts to or exceeds threepence, there shall be sixpence charged. [m] and [n] quadrats, or whatever is used at the beginning or end of lines, to be reckoned as an [m] in the width.

2. Works printed in Great Primer to be cast up as English; and all works in larger type than Great Primer, as half English and half Great Primer.

3. All works in foreign languages, though common type, *with space lines*, including English and Brevier, to be cast up at 6¼*d.* per 1000; if in Minion 6¾*d.*; Nonpareil 7½*d.* *Without space lines*, including English and Brevier, 6½*d.*; Minion 7*d.*; Nonpareil 7¾*d.*; and Pearl, *with or without space lines*, 8¾*d.*

4. English Dictionaries of every size, *with space lines*, including English and Brevier, to be paid 6¼*d.*: *without space lines* 6½*d.* (In this article are not included Gazetteers, Geographical Dictionaries, Dictionaries of Arts and Sciences, and works of a similar description, except those attended with extra trouble beyond usual descriptive matter.) Dictionaries of two or more languages, of every size, *with space lines*, including English and Brevier, to be paid 6½*d.*; *without space lines*, 6¾*d*; if smaller type than Brevier, to take the proportionate advance specified in Article 1.

5. English Grammars, Spelling Books, and works of those descriptions, in Brevier or larger type, *with space lines*, to be paid 6*d.* per 1000; *without space lines*, 6¼*d.*: if in two languages, or foreign language, *with space lines*, 6¼*d.*; *without space lines*, 6½*d.*

6. Small-sized Folios, Quartos, Octavos, and works done in Great Primer or larger type (English language), which do not come to seven shillings when cast up at the usual rate, to be paid as follows: English, and larger type, not less than 7*s.*; Pica 8*s.* 6*d.*: English 12mo. to be paid not less than 10*s.* 6*d.*; and Pica not less than 11*s.* 6*d.* per sheet.

7. Reviews, Magazines, and works of a similar description, consisting of various sized letter, if cast up to the different bodies, to be paid 2*s.* 6*d.* per sheet extra.

8. Pamphlets of five sheets and under, and parts of works done in different houses, amounting to not more than five sheets, to be paid 1*s.* per sheet extra; but, as it frequently occurs that works exceeding a pamphlet are often nearly made up without a return of letter, all such works shall be considered as pamphlets, and paid for as such.

9. Works done in Sixteens, Eighteens, Twenty-fours, or Thirty-twos, on Small Pica and upwards, to be paid 1*s.* 6*d.* per sheet extra; if on Long Primer or smaller type, 1*s.* per sheet extra. Forty-eights to be paid 2*s.* per sheet extra, and Sixty-fours 2*s.* 6*d.* per sheet extra.

10. Works requiring an alteration or alterations of margin, to be paid, for each alteration, 1*s.* per sheet to the Pressmen if altered by them, and 6*d.* to the Compositor, as a compensation for making up the furniture; if altered by the Compositor, then he is to be paid 1*s.* for the alteration, and the Pressmen 6*d.* for the delay.—— This article to be determined on solely at the option of the employer.

11. Bottom Notes consisting of twenty lines (or two notes, though not amounting to twenty lines), and not exceeding four pages in every ten sheets, in quarto or octavo:—one page (or two notes, though not amounting to one page), and not exceeding six pages, in twelves:—two pages (or two notes, though not amounting to two pages), and not exceeding eight, in eighteens or above, to be paid 1*s.* per sheet; but under the above proportion no charge to be made. Bottom Notes, consisting of ten lines (or two notes, though not amounting to ten lines) in a pamphlet of five sheets or under, and not exceeding two pages, to be paid 1*s.* per sheet extra. Quotations, Mottos, Contents to Chapters, &c. in smaller type than the body, to be considered as Notes. [Where the Notes shall be in Nonpareil or Pearl, in twelves, the number of pages to be restricted to four; in eighteens, to five pages.]——This article is intended only to fix what constitutes the charge of 1*s.* per sheet for Bottom Notes: all works requiring a higher charge than 1*s.* for Bottom Notes are to be paid for according to their value.

12. Side Notes to Folios and Quartos, not exceeding a broad quotation, if only chap. or date, and not exceeding three explanatory lines on an average in each page, to be paid 1*s.* per sheet; in Octavo, if only chap. or date, and not exceeding three explanatory lines on an average in each page, 1*s.* 6*d.* per sheet. Cut-in Notes, in smaller type than the body, to be paid for in a similar manner.——Side and Bottom Notes to many, particularly historical and law works, if attended with more than ordinary trouble, to be settled between the employer and journeyman.

13. Greek, Hebrew, Saxon, &c. or any of the dead characters, if one word and not exceeding three lines in any one sheet, to be paid for that sheet 1*s.* extra; all above to be paid according to their value.

14. Greek

* At a Meeting of the Masters, held at the Globe Tavern, Jan. 16, 1816, the following Modification took place in the Compositors' Scale of Prices of 1810, as far as regards REPRINTS:—"All Reprinted Works to be paid Three Farthings per Thousand *less* than the Scale of 1810. All Manuscript "or Original Works shall be continued to be paid for as at present."

14. Greek *with space lines*, and without accents, to be paid $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ per 1000; if with separate accents, $10d.$: *without space lines*, and without accents, $8\frac{3}{4}d.$; with accents, $10\frac{1}{4}d.$; the asper not to be considered an accent. [If Dictionary matter, to take one halfpenny advance.]

15. Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, &c. to be paid double: Hebrew with points to be cast up as half body and half points doubled.

16. Music to be paid double the body of the sonnet type.

17. Index matter, though but one measure, to be paid 2*s.* per sheet extra.

18. Booksellers' Catalogues (in whatever language) to be cast up at $7d.$ per 1000, not including the numbering.

19. Night-work to commence and be paid for, from ten o'clock till twelve, 1*s.*; all after to be paid $3d.$ per hour extra till six.—Morning-work, commencing at four o'clock, to be paid 1*s.* extra.—Sunday-work, if not exceeding six hours, to be paid for 1*s.*; if for a longer time, $2d.$ an hour.

20. Jobs of one sheet or under (except Auctioneers' Catalogues and Particulars) to be cast up at $7d.$ per 1000; if done in smaller type than Brevier, to take the proportionate advance specified in Article 1; if in foreign language, of one sheet or under (except Auctioneers' Catalogues), to be cast up at $8d.$ per 1000; if done in smaller type than Brevier, to take the proportionate advance specified in Article 1.

21. Where two pages only are imposed, either opposite to or at the back of each other, they shall be paid for as two pages; but if with an indorse, or any other kind of matter constituting a third, then to be paid as a sheet, if in Folio; a half-sheet, if in Quarto, and so on.

22. Broadsides, such as Leases, Deeds, and Charter Parties, above the dimensions of crown, whether table or common matter, to be paid the double of common matter; on crown and under, to be paid one and one half common matter. The indorse to be paid one-fourth of the inside page, as common matter.

23. All Corrections to be paid $6d.$ per hour.

24. The Imprint to be considered as two lines in the square of the page.

25. Different volumes of the same work to be paid for distinctly, according to their value.

ABSTRACT OF THE SCALE.

		COMMON	FOREIGN.	DICTIONARIES.		GRAMMARS, &c.		GREEK.	
				English.	2 Languages or Foreign.	English.	2 Languages or Foreign.	Without Accents.	With Accents.
		d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
MANUSCRIPT.—1810.	ENGLISH to BREVIER. *leaded.*	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	6	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	10
	ENGLISH to BREVIER. *solid* . .	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$
	MINION . . . *leaded.*	6	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	7				
	MINION . . . *solid* . .	$6\frac{1}{4}$	7	7	$7\frac{1}{4}$				
	NONPAREIL . *leaded.*	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$				
	NONPAREIL . *solid* . .	7	$7\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$	8				
	PEARL . *leaded or solid*	8	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	9				
REPRINT.—1816.	ENGLISH to BREVIER. *leaded.*	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$
	ENGLISH to BREVIER. *solid* . .	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	6	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	8	$9\frac{1}{2}$
	MINION . . . *leaded.*	$5\frac{1}{4}$	6	6	$6\frac{1}{4}$				
	MINION . . . *solid* . .	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$				
	NONPAREIL . *leaded.*	6	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	7				
	NONPAREIL . *solid* . .	$6\frac{1}{4}$	7	7	$7\frac{1}{4}$				
	PEARL . *leaded or solid*	$7\frac{1}{4}$	8	8	$8\frac{1}{4}$				

Notes constituting the charge of One Shilling per Sheet.—See Article 11.

4to. and 8vo. . 20 Lines or 2 Notes } in 10 sheets. || 18mo. or above 2 Pages or 2 Notes, in 10 Sheets.
12mo. . . . . 1 Page or 2 Notes } || Pamphlets . . 10 Lines or 2 Notes, in 5 Sheets.

(*h.* 3.)—SCALE OF PRICES FOR PRESS-WORK,

Agreed upon at a General Meeting of Master Printers, held at Stationers' Hall, Feb.* 8, 1810; *with the Alteration agreed on in* 1816, *and as specified in the Fourth Column annexed.*

* At a Meeting of the Masters, held at the Globe Tavern, Jan. 16, 1816, the following Modification took place in the Pressmen's Scale of Prices, as far as regards all Numbers exceeding the first Thousand:—"Every Token above the first Four Tokens to be paid One Halfpenny per Hour *less* than the Scale of 1810."

	1810.			1816.
	250	500 and 750	1,000	Every Token above the first Four.
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
FOLIOS:—ON MEDIUM OR DEMY.				
Not exceeding 52 Pica Ems, [in the width of the page] upon Small Pica and upwards	6	5½	5	4½
If on Long Primer, Bourgeois, or Brevier	7	6	5½	5
All above 52 Pica Ems, upon Small Pica and upwards	7	6	5½	5
If on Long Primer, Bourgeois, or Brevier	7	6½	6	5½
Long Primer and upwards, on Copy or Crown	6	5½	5	4½
QUARTOS:—ON MEDIUM OR DEMY.				
Not exceeding 40 Pica Ems, upon Long Primer and upwards	6	5½	5	4½
If on Bourgeois or Brevier	6	5½	5½	5
All above 40 Pica Ems, and not less than Long Primer	7	5½	5½	5
If on Bourgeois or Brevier	7	6	6	5½
Brevier and upwards, on Copy or Crown	6	5½	5	4½
OCTAVOS:—ON MEDIUM OR DEMY.				
Not exceeding 24 Pica Ems, upon Small Pica and upwards	6	5½	5	4½
If on Long Primer, Bourgeois, or Brevier	7	5½	5	4½
All above 24 Pica Ems, on Brevier or upwards	7	6	5½	5
If less than Brevier	8	6½	6	5½
Brevier and upwards, on Copy or Crown	6	5½	5	4½
TWELVES:—ON MEDIUM OR DEMY.				
Not exceeding 21 Pica Ems, upon Long Primer and upwards	7	5½	5	4½
If on Bourgeois or Brevier	7	6	5½	5
All above 21 Pica Ems, upon Long Primer and upwards	8	7	5½	5
If on Bourgeois or Brevier	8	7	6	5½
Long Primer, Bourgeois, or Brevier, on Copy or Crown	7	5½	5	4½
EIGHTEENS.				
If not less than Small Pica	7	5½	5	4½
If on Long Primer, Bourgeois, or Brevier	7	6	5½	5
If less than Brevier	8	7	6	5½
TWENTY-FOURS AND THIRTY-TWOS.				
If not less than Small Pica	7	6	5½	5
If on Long Primer, Bourgeois, or Brevier	8	7	6	5½
If less than Brevier	9	8	6½	6
POCKET BOOKS.				
OCTAVO.—Post or Crown, 21 Pica Ems wide, 35 long	7	6	5	4½
TWELVES. Pot, such as Lady's and Christian Lady's. Table Part, 6mo, 35 Pica Ems wide, 26 long	7	6	5	4½
Miscellany Part, 16 ditto wide, 26 long	7	6	5	4½
Copy, Christian Gentleman's, 26 wide, 35 long	7	6	5	4½
SCHOOL BOOKS.				
TWELVES.—Copy or Crown, not exceeding 17 Pica Ems wide, 31 long, nor less than Brevier	7	6	5	4½
OCTAVO.—Copy or Crown, not exceeding 21 Pica Ems wide, nor less than Long Primer	6	5½	4¾	4¼

N. B.—School Books on Copy or Crown are defined to be, Palairet's French Grammar, Chambaud, Salisbury Spelling Book, Fox's Lessons, Ward's Latin Grammar, and all of a similar description.

ALMANACKS.	*d.*
Royal Broadsides	7
Demy Ditto, Size Wing or Cambridge	5½
Goldsmith, Calendar Form	5½
Ditto, Prog.	5
Twelves Demy, 19 Ems wide, 34 long, Calendar	5½
Ditto, Prog.	5
Ditto, Crown, Size Rider	5
Octavo Foolscap, 20 Ems wide, 34 long, Cal. & Prog.	5

BILLS IN PARLIAMENT.	*d.*
From N° 4 inclusive, to any N° under 100	4½
If 100, and under 200	5
If 200 or 250	5½
Above 250, and under 400	4½
If 400 or 500	5
If above 500 and under 700	4½
If 700 or 750	5
All above 750	4½

N. B.—Side Notes to be reckoned in the Width; Bottom Notes not to be regarded.

Works on Royal Paper to be paid One Halfpenny per hour more than the above Prices.—Ditto on Foolscap or Pot, not less than 1,000 Number, and wrought at one pull, 4½ *d.*—Ditto in Square Pages (like Entick's Dictionary) and Works for the Public Offices, to be advanced One Halfpenny per hour on the Scale of 1800.—Fine Paper of the same Size, if included within the Token, not to be charged extra; but, if of a larger Size, then to be paid according to the Scale.

Three or more Proofs pulled at one time, to be charged 4 *d.* per Form; and, if made ready, to be charged as a Token.

Cards, large or small, to be paid 6½ *d.* per 100.—Jobs without points to be paid 4½ *d.* an hour.

Double Crown or Royal Broadsides, not exceeding 100 Number, to be paid 1 *s.* 6 *d.* if more than 100, to be paid 1 *s.* per 100.—Demy Broadsides, not more than 100, to be paid 1 *s.*; above 100, and not exceeding 500, to be paid 10 *d.* per 100; if above 500, to be paid at the rate of 1 *s.* 9 *d.* per Token.—Broadsides requiring three pulls to be paid one-third more.—No Form to be deemed a Broadside that comes in at one pull at the Common Press.

Night-work to commence and be paid for, from Ten o'clock till Twelve, 1 *s.*; all after to be paid 3 *d.* an hour extra till Six.—Morning work, commencing at Four o'clock, to be paid 1 *s.* extra.—Sunday work, if not exceeding 6 hours, to be paid for 1 *s.* if for a longer time 2 *d.* an hour.

It is to be distinctly understood that no Advance shall take place on any Works but those which are paid by the Scale.

Appendix (B.)—N° 12.

Papers delivered in by Messrs. Nichols & Son.

(1.)—An Account of the Number of Sheets of Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons, the Number printed of each Sheet, the Quantity of Paper used, the Denomination of the Paper, and the Cost of Printing only, for the Sessions 1818, 1819, 1819-20, 1820, and 1821.

	Number of Sheets.	Number Printed.	Quantity of Sheets used.	Quantity of Reams.	Denomination of the Paper.
SESSION 1818.					
Votes and Proceedings	89	1,000	89,000	21 q. & ½ to the ream.	—
Appendix to Votes (Addresses and Petitions)	85	1,000	85,000	—	—
Used for Tables of Customs, Orders of the Day, Revises of various Votes, for use of the House of Commons, &c.	Various small numbers.		8,500	—	—
			182,500	365	Foolscap.
Used for Proofs for Offices of House of Commons	—	—	1,500	3	Thick writing Demy.
Cost of Printing only	—	—	—	£.	1,193 17 6
[For particulars *see* separate Paper.]					
SESSION 1819.					
Votes and Proceedings, N° 1 to 10	12½	1,000			
D° N° 11 to 39	36	1,050			
D° N° 40 to 112	97	1,100	171,850	—	—
Supplement to Votes	5½	1,100			
State of Order Book for the next week	8	1,100			
Appendix to Votes (Addresses and Petitions)	143½	1,000	143,500	—	—
Used for Tables of Customs, Orders of the Day, Revises of various Votes, for use of the House of Commons, &c.	Various small numbers.		11,650	—	—
			327,000	654	Foolscap.
Used for Proofs for Offices of House of Commons, and for List of Controverted Elections, &c.	—	—	3,000	6	Thick writing Demy.
Cost of Printing only	—	—	—	£.	2,147 9 6
[For particulars *see* separate Paper.]					
SESSION 1819-1820.					
Votes and Proceedings	35	1,175	41,713	—	—
State of Order Book for the next week	3½	1,175			
Appendix to Votes (Addresses and Petitions)	16½	1,000	16,500	—	—
Used for Orders of the Day, Revises of various Votes, &c.	Various small numbers.		3,787	—	—
			62,000	124	Foolscap.
[*Memorandum.*—The Printers, by mistake, have only charged	—	—	—	104	
Used for Proofs for Offices of House of Commons	—	—	500	1	Thick writing Demy.
Cost of Printing only	—	—	—	£.	400 12 —
[For particulars *see* separate Paper.]					

N° 12.—Account of the Number of Sheets of Votes and Proceedings, &c.—*continued.*

	Number of Sheets.	Number Printed.	Quantity of Sheets used.	Quantity of Reams.	Denomination of the Paper.
SESSION 1820.					
Votes and Proceedings	90½	1,175	114,563	—	—
D° reprinted	1	1,175			
State of Order Book for the next week	6	1,175			
Appendix to the Votes (including Tables of Customs) Addresses and Petitions	86½	1,000	86,500	—	—
Used for Orders of the Day, List of Controverted Elections, Revises of Votes for Office use, &c.	Various small numbers.		15,437	—	—
			216,500	433	Foolscap.
Used for Proofs for Offices of House of Commons, and for List of Controverted Elections	- - -	- - -	2,000	4	Thick writing Demy.
Cost of Printing only	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - £.	1,297 17 –
[For particulars *see* separate Paper.]					
SESSION 1821.					
Votes and Proceedings	141	1,175	179,775	—	—
State of Order Book for the next week	12	1,175			
Appendix to the Votes (Addresses and Petitions) including Tables of Customs, and 1 sheet and 1½ reprinted by order	165½	1,000	165,500	—	—
Used for Orders of the Day, Revises of Votes, Reprinting 1 sheet of Votes by order, &c.	Various small numbers.		25,225	—	—
			370,500	741	Foolscap.
Used for Proofs for Offices of House of Commons, for List of Controverted Elections, &c. &c.	- - -	- - -	3,500	7	Writing Demy.
Cost of Printing only	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - £.	2,290 8 –
[For particulars *see* separate Paper.]					

(2.)—An Account of the Paper used in Printing the Votes of the House of Commons, the Price charged per Ream of 21 quires and a half, and the Weight of the said Ream, in Sessions 1818, 1819, 1819-20, 1820, and 1821.

		Price per Ream.	Average Weight.
SESSION 1818	365 Reams Foolscap	32/	15½ lbs.
	3 Reams Superfine thick Writing Demy	65/	27 –
— 1819	654 Reams Foolscap	31/	15½ –
	6 Reams Demy	63/	27 –
— 1819-1820	104 Reams Foolscap	30/	15½ –
	1 Ream Demy	60/	27 –
— 1820	433 Reams Foolscap	30/	15½ –
	4 Reams Demy	60/	27 –
— 1821	741 Reams Foolscap	29/	15½ –
	7 Reams Demy	57/6	27 –

(3.)—Particulars of the Expense of the Printing only, of the Votes of the House of Commons.

SESSION 1818.

	£.	s.	d.
Printing Votes and Proceedings, 89 sheets, (1,000 copies printed) at 6*l.* 6*s.* a sheet	560	14	–
Addresses extra	6	6	–
Printing Revises of various Votes for office use, from 8 to 20 copies; and reprinting 1,000 Orders, N° 64	11	12	–
Attendance of Men when the House sat late, including Time occupied by Alterations in the Press, 131 hours, at 18*s.*	117	18	–
Preparing for various Numbers (in anticipation of Reports of Supply, &c.) in the course of the preceding day	28	–	–
Printing Orders of the Day, (N° 6 on whole sheets, and 2 for files) 79 Numbers, at 10*s.*	39	10	–
Printing Appendix to the Votes, (Addresses and Petitions) 85 sheets, (1,000 copies printed) at 4*l.* 4*s.* a sheet	357	–	–
Extra on 12½ sheets of Tables of Customs, at 1*l.* 1*s.* – – – 13 2 6			
Printing 250 extra copies of ditto – – – – – – 6 5 –	19	7	6
Corrections, Sunday and Night-work on the Appendix	53	10	–
£.	1,193	17	6

SESSION 1819.

	£.	s.	d.
Printing Votes and Proceedings: N° 1 to 10, (1,000 copies) 12½ sheets, at 6*l.* 6*s.*	78	15	–
N° 11 to 39, (1,050 copies) 36 sheets N° 40 to 112, (1,100 copies) 97 sheets } 133 sheets at 6*l.* 11*s.*	871	3	–
Printing Supplements to Votes, (1,100 copies) 5½ sheets, at 4*l.* 9*s.*	24	9	6
Addresses extra	6	6	–
Printing State of Order Book for the next Week, (from Easter) 1,100 copies, 8 sheets, at 4*l.* 9*s.*	35	12	–
Printing Revises of Votes for office use, 8 to 20 copies	16	2	–
Printing List of Controverted Elections, Table-work, 1 sheet, number 12, 6, 25, and 1,025 copies	8	8	–
Printing another List of D°, 6, 8, 8, and 1,075 copies	8	8	–
Attendance of Men when the House sat late, including Time occupied by Alterations in the Press, 337 hours, at 18*s.*	303	6	–
Preparing for various Numbers (in anticipation of Reports of Supply, &c.) in the course of the preceding day	17	2	–
Printing Orders of the day, 68 Numbers, 6 on whole sheets, and 2 for files, at 10*s.* 68 Numbers – – – – – – – – 34 – –			
Printing – D° – – – 42 Numbers, at 12*s.* 6*d.* 6 on whole sheets, 2 for files, and 30 for Members' use – – – – – 26 5 –	60	5	–
Printing Appendix to Votes, (Addresses and Petitions) 1,000 copies printed, 130½ sheets, at 4*l.* 4*s.*	548	2	–
Printing Consolidated Customs Schedule, 13 sheets, 1,000 copies, Table-work, at 5*l.* 5*s.* – – – – – – – 68 5 –			
Printing 250 extra D°, for use of the Treasury – – – – 6 10 –	74	15	–
Corrections, Sunday and Night-work, on Appendix, Supplement and Notices	94	16	–
£.	2,147	9	6

SESSION 1819–20.

	£.	s.	d.
Printing Votes and Proceedings, (1,175 copies printed) 32 sheets, at 6*l.* 11*s.* a sheet	209	12	–
Addresses extra	6	6	–
Printing State of Order Book for the next week, (1,175 copies printed) 3½ sheets, at 4*l.* 9*s.*	15	11	6
Printing Revises of various Votes for office use, 8 to 20 copies	5	5	–
Attendance of Men when the House sat late, including Time occupied by Alterations in the Press, 64 hours, at 18*s.*	57	12	–
Preparing for various Numbers (in anticipation of the Reports of Supply, &c.) in the course of the preceding day	4	8	–
Printing Orders of the Day, 35 Numbers, 6 copies on whole sheets, 2 for files, and 30 for Members' use, at 12/6.	21	17	6
Printing Appendix to Votes, (1,000 copies) 16½ sheets, at 4*l.* 4*s.* a sheet	69	6	–
Corrections, Sunday and Night-work, on Appendix and Notices	10	14	–
£.	400	12	–

continued.)

(3.)—Particulars of the Expense of Printing the Votes—*continued*.

SESSION 1820.

	£.	s.	d.
Printing Votes and Proceedings, (1,175 copies printed) 90½ sheets, at 6*l.* 11*s.* a sheet	592	15	6
1 Sheet reprinted by order	4	4	–
Addresses extra	6	6	–
Printing State of Order Book for the next week, (1,175 copies printed) 6 sheets, at 4*l.* 9*s.*	26	14	–
Printing Revises of various Votes for office use (from 12 to 20 copies)	10	7	–
Printing List of Controverted Elections, 1 sheet of table work (number 6, 25, and 1,000 copies)	8	8	–
Printing another Ditto (number 6, and 1,000 copies)	8	8	–
Attendance of Men when the House sat late, including time occupied by alterations in the press, 162 hours, at 18/	145	16	–
Preparing for various numbers in anticipation of Reports of Supply, &c. in the course of the preceding day	20	10	–
Printing Orders of the Day, 60 numbers (6 on whole sheets, 2 for files, and 30 for Members' use) at 12/6.	37	10	–
Printing Appendix to Votes, Addresses and Petitions, (1,000 copies) 70 sheets, at 4*l.* 4*s.* a sheet	294	–	–
Printing Consolidated Customs Schedule, Tables, 16½ sheets, 1,000 copies, at 5*l.* 5*s.*	86	12	6
Corrections, Sunday and Night Work on Appendix and Notices	56	6	–
£.	1,297	17	–

SESSION 1821.

	£.	s.	d.
Printing Votes and Proceedings (1,175 copies printed), 141 sheets, at 6*l.* 11*s.* a sheet	923	11	–
Addresses extra	6	6	–
Printing State of Order Book for the next week, 1,175 copies, 12 sheets at 4*l.* 9*s*	53	8	–
Printing Revises for office use, 12 to 30 copies	3	5	–
Printing List of Controverted Elections, 1 sheet of Tables, number 6 and 1,000 copies	8	8	–
Printing another List of ditto, half sheet, number 6 and 1,000	4	4	–
Printing Formulary of the Votes and Proceedings for office use, number 33 and 25, 5 sheets (£. 21 – –)	27	16	–
Corrections and Alterations in ditto (6 16 –)			
Attendance of Men when not fully employed during the late sittings of the House, including time occupied by alterations in the press, 419 hours at 18/.	377	2	–
Preparing for various numbers (in anticipation of the Reports of Supply, &c.) in the course of the preceding day	21	4	–
Printing Orders of the Day, 113 numbers, 6 on whole sheets, 2 for files, and 30 for Members' use, at 12/6.	70	12	6
Printing Appendix to the Votes, Addresses and Petitions (1,000 copies printed) 145½ sheets, at 4*l.* 4*s.*	611	2	–
Reprinting 1½ sheet, by order	6	6	–
Printing Appendix, Consolidated Customs and Timber Duties, Table Work, 18½ sheets (1,000 copies printed) at 5*l.* 5*s.*	97	2	6
Corrections, Sunday and Night, on the Appendix and Notices	80	1	–
£.	2,290	8	–

(4.)—Expense of Printing the Votes of the House of Commons, for the Session 1821.

	£.	s.	d.
Printing Votes and Proceedings of House of Commons (1,175 copies printed on foolscap paper) 141 sheets at 6*l.* 11*s.*	923	11	–
Addresses extra	6	6	–
Printing State of Order-Book for the next Week, 1,175 copies, 12 sheets at 4*l.* 9*s.*	53	8	–
Printing Revises for office use, 12 to 30 copies	3	5	–
Printing List of Controverted Elections, 1 sheet of Tables, number 6 and 1,000 copies	8	8	–
Printing another List of ditto, half sheet Tables, number 6 and 1,000	4	4	–
Printing Formularies of Votes of Proceedings, for office use, number 33 and 25, 5 sheets (£. 21 – –)	27	16	–
Corrections and Alterations in ditto (6 16 –)			
Attendance of Men when not fully employed during the late sittings of the House, including time occupied by alterations in the press, 419 hours at 18/	377	2	–
Preparing for various numbers (in anticipation of the Reports of Supply, &c.) in the course of the preceding day	21	4	–
Printing Orders of the Day, 113 numbers, 6 on whole sheets, 2 for files, and 30 for use of Members applying at Vote Office, at 12/6.	70	12	6
Printing Appendix to Votes, Addresses and Petitions (1,000 copies on foolscap paper) 145½ sheets, at 4*l.* 4*s.*	611	2	–
Reprinting 1½ sheet, by order	6	6	–

(4.)—Expense of Printing the Votes of the Session 1821—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
Printing Appendix, Consolidated Customs Schedule and Timber Duties, table work, 18½ sheets, (1,000 copies) at 5*l.* 5*s.*	97	2	6
Corrections, Sunday, and Night, on the Appendix and Notices	80	1	–
	2,290	8	–
Paper:—741 reams foolscap, 29/. £.1,074 9 – 7 reams writing demy, 57/6. 20 2 6	1,094	11	6
Paid Porterage	20	14	–
Payment of usual Allowances to the Clerk, at the rate of 10*s.* 6*d.* per day, in part of expense of compiling	57	15	–
Payment of usual Allowance to the Serjeant, at the rate of 7*s.* per day	38	10	–
Payment to the Clerks in the Journal office, in consideration of their being obliged to remain in the office till a late hour of the night, for the purpose of compiling the Vote and correcting the Press, in order that the Votes and Proceedings may be delivered to the Members at an early hour the next day	250	–	–
Payment to a Clerk in the Journal Office, for compiling a Manuscript Index to the Votes from day to day, for the use of the House	160	–	–
Allowance to Messrs. Nichols, the printers, for personal superintendence every night till a late hour	75	–	–
Fees at the Treasury and Exchequer, upon the receipt of the amount of the account of the preceding Session	69	9	3
	4,056	7	9
Deduct, received of Mr. Mitchell, of the Vote Office (Votes sold to the Public)	351	12	–
£.	3,704	15	9

(5.)—Particulars of the several Fees paid at the Treasury and Exchequer, on receiving the Sum of One Thousand Four Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds Eleven Shillings and Four-pence, being the Balance of the Bill of John Nichols and Son, for printing the Votes of the House of Commons for Session 1819:

Also,—Particulars of the several Fees paid on receiving the Sum of One Thousand and Eighty-one Pounds Sixteen Shillings, for printing the Votes of the House of Commons for Session 1819-20.

Balance of Account for Session 1819.

1820:	£.	s.	d.
Oct. Paid Fees at the Treasury	8	6	–
Fees at the Exchequer:			
Pell Office	14	19	6
Teller's Fee at same Office	16	1	–
Fee at Teller's Office	5	7	–
Stamp at Exchequer	–	10	–
£.	45	3	6

For Session 1819–20.

1820:	£.	s.	d.
Oct. Paid Fees at the Treasury	8	6	–
Fees at the Exchequer:			
Pell Office	11	11	–
Teller's Fee at same Office	12	3	6
Fee at Teller's Office	4	1	2
Stamp at Exchequer	–	10	–
Stamps for Messrs. Hatsell, Seymour, and Whittam	–	6	6
£.	36	18	2

	£.	s.	d.
Session 1819	45	3	6
Session 1820	36	18	2
£.	82	1	8

MIDDLESEX, *(to wit.)* JOHN BOWYER NICHOLS, of Parliament-street, Westminster, Printer, maketh Oath, and saith, That the above are just and true Accounts unsatisfied and due to this Deponent and to his Father, his Partner in trade.

J. B. NICHOLS.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of November 1820,
at Queen-square, Westminster. *W. A. A. White.*

(6.)—Paper supplied for the Votes of the Honourable House of Commons.

			£.	s.	d.
SESSION 1810	563 reams Foolscap - - - - - at 31/ - - -		872	13	–
	1 ½ — Royal - - - - - - at 126/ - - -		9	9	–
	6 — Demy - - - - - - at 72/ - - -		21	12	–
			903	14	–
—— 1811	390 reams Foolscap - - - - - at 31/ - - -		604	10	–
	1 — Royal - - - - - - at 126/ - - -		6	6	–
	5 ½ — Demy - - - - - - at 72/ - - -		19	16	–
			630	12	–
—— 1812	475 reams Foolscap - - - - - at 31/ - - -		736	5	–
	7 — Demy - - - - - - at 72/ - - -		25	4	–
	1 ½ — Royal - - - - - - at 126/ - - -		9	9	–
			770	18	–
—— 1813	577 reams Foolscap - - - - - at 31/ - - -		894	7	–
	8 — Demy - - - - - - at 72/ - - -		28	16	–
	1 ½ — Royal - - - - - - at 126/ - - -		9	9	–
			932	12	–
—— 1814	499 reams Foolscap - - - - - at 31/ - - -		773	9	–
	8 — Demy - - - - - - at 72/ - - -		28	16	–
	1 ¼ — Royal - - - - - - at 126/ - - -		7	17	6
			810	2	6
—— 1815	496 reams Foolscap - - - - - at 31/ - - -		768	16	–
	8 — Demy - - - - - - at 72/ - - -		28	16	–
	1 ½ — Royal - - - - - - at 126/ - - -		9	9	–
			807	1	–
—— 1816	512 reams Foolscap - - - - - at 30/ - - -		768	–	–
	7 ½ — Demy - - - - - - at 68/ - - -		25	10	–
	1 ¼ — Royal - - - - - - at 120/ - - -		7	10	–
			801	–	–
—— 1817	355 reams 4 quires Foolscap - - at 30/ - - -		532	15	–
	3 — 9 — finer D° - - at 32/ - - -		5	9	6
	5 — Demy - - - - - - at 68/ - - -		17	–	–
	½ — Royal - - - - - - at 120/ - - -		3	–	–
			558	4	6
—— 1818	365 reams Foolscap - - - - - at 32/ - - -		584	–	–
	3 — Writing Demy - - at 65/ - - -		9	15	–
			593	15	–
—— 1819	654 reams Foolscap - - - - - at 31/ - - -		1,013	14	–
	6 — Demy - - - - - - at 63/ - - -		18	18	–
			1,032	12	–
1819—1820	104 reams Foolscap - - - - - at 30/ - - -		156	–	–
	1 — Demy - - - - - - at 60/ - - -		3	–	–
			159	–	–
—— 1820	433 reams Foolscap - - - - - at 30/ - - -		649	10	–
	4 — Demy - - - - - - at 60/ - - -		12	–	–
			661	10	–
—— 1821	741 reams Foolscap - - - - - at 29/ - - -		1,074	9	–
	7 — Demy - - - - - - at 57/6 - - -		20	2	6
		£.	1,094	11	6
—— 1822	The Prices of the present Session are,—				
	Foolscap - - - - - at 26/.				
	Demy - - - - - - at 52/6.				

All the above Paper supplied by Messrs. Chapman & Co. Basinghall-street.

J. Nichols & Son,
Printers of the Votes.

Appendix (B.)—N° 13.

Papers delivered in by Mr. Cox.

Calculate of sundry Charges in Messrs. Hansard's printing Bills, for the Sessions 1816, 1819, and 1821.

SESSION 1816.

N° 2.—Expiring Laws - - - - 900 Copies - - - - 12 sheets.

	£.	s.	d.	
Case-work - - - - - - - -	1	14	–	- - - Mixed Tables.
Reading - - - - - - - - -	–	8	6	
	2	2	6	
	1	1	3	
	–	10	7½	- - - No extra charge for Brass rules.
Press-work, 2 reams, 9s. - - -	–	18	–	
	£.4	13	–	

N° 135.—Finance Accounts - - - 1,000 Copies - - - - 65½ sheets.

	£.	s.	d.	
Case - - - - - - - - - -	2	8	–	- - - Average of 25 castings.
Reading - - - - - - - - -	–	12	–	
	3	–	–	
	1	10	–	
	–	15	–	
Press, 2 reams, 9s. - - - - -	–	18	–	
	6	3	–	
	–	5	–	- - - Extra Press-work for broadsides and brevier.
	£.6	8	–	

N° 397.—Minutes of Evidence on Manufactories - - - - 50 Copies.

	£.	s.	d.	
Case - - - - - - - - - -	–	15	6	
Reading - - - - - - - - -	–	4	–	
	–	19	6	
	–	9	9	
	–	4	10½	
Press, ½ ream - - - - - - -	–	5	–	
	–	–	10½	- - - Extra deliveries and messengers. (Stitching charged extra.)
	£.2	–	–	

Re-made up, and 1,200 Copies printed:—

	£.	s.	d.	
Case - - - - - - - - - -	–	10	6	- - - Matter compressed, additions, and loss on keeping Presses standing.
Reading - - - - - - - - -	–	2	7½	
	–	13	1½	
	–	6	8	
Press, 2½ reams, 8s. - - - -	1	–	–	
	£.2	–	–	

N° 220.—Account of Transports - - 1,000 Copies - - - - Half-sheet.

	£.	s.	d.	
Case - - - - - - - - - -	–	12	9	
Reading - - - - - - - - -	–	3	3	
	–	16	–	
	–	16	–	
Press, 1 ream - - - - - - -	–	8	–	
	£.2	–	–	

Calculate of sundry Charges in Messrs. Hansard's printing Bills—*continued.*

SESSION 1819.

N° 3.—Expiring Laws - - - - - 900 Copies - - - - - 11 ½ sheets.

	£.	s.	d.	
Case - - - - - - - - - -	1	11	6	
	–	7	10½	
	1	19	4½	
	–	19	8½	
Press, 2 reams - - - - - - -	–	16	–	
	3	15	1	
	–	4	11	- - - Brass rules.
	£. 4	–	–	

N° 178.—Finance Accounts - - - 1,750 Copies - - - - - 85 ½ Sheets.

	£.	s.	d.	
Case - - - - - - - - - -	1	18	–	- - - Average.
	–	9	6	
	2	7	6	
	1	3	9	
Press, 3½ reams, 9*s.* - - - -	1	11	6	
	5	2	9	
	–	5	3	- - - Brass rules.
	£. 5	8	–	

N° 571.—Minutes of Evidence - - - - - - - - - - - 30 Copies.

	£.	s.	d.	
Case - - - - - - - - - -	–	13	–	
	–	3	3	
	–	16	3	
	–	8	1½	
	–	4	–½	
Press - - - - - - - - - -	–	5	–	
	–	2	7	- - - Extra deliveries, &c. and stitching.
	£. 1	16	–	

Re-made up, and 2,000 Copies printed:—

	£.	s.	d.	
Case - - - - - - - - - -	–	8	6	- - - Matter compressed, and loss by keeping
	–	2	1½	Presses standing.
	–	10	7½	
	–	5	4	
Press, 4 reams, 7*s.* - - - - -	1	8	–	
	£. 2	4	–	

New Matter added:—

	£.	s.	d.	
Case - - - - - - - - - -	–	19	6	
	–	4	10½	
	1	4	4½	
	–	12	3	
Press, 4 reams - - - - - -	1	8	–	
	£. 3	4	7½	
	–	3	4½	- - - Brass rules.
	£. 3	8	–	

Calculate of sundry Charges in Messrs. Hansard's Printing Bills—*continued*.

N° 81.—Navy Estimates - - - 1,100 Copies - - - - 9 ½ sheets.

	£.	s.	d.	
Case - - - - - - - - - -	1	5	–	
	–	6	3	
	1	11	3	
	–	15	7 ½	
Press, 2 reams, 8 *s.* - - - -	–	16	–	
½ ream, 7 *s.* - - - - -	–	3	6	
	3	6	6	
	–	1	6	- - - Brass rules.
	£. 3	8	–	

N° 329.—General Boyd's Claims - 1,000 Copies - - - - 12 ½ sheets.

	£.	s.	d.	
				Reprint.
Case - - - - - - - - - -	–	13	–	
	–	3	3	
	–	16	3	
	–	8	1 ½	
Press, 2 reams - - - - - -	–	16	–	
	£. 2	–	–	

SESSION 1821.

N° 5.—Expiring Laws - - - - 1,000 Copies - - - - 11 sheets.

	£.	s.	d.	
Case - - - - - - - - - -	1	7	–	- - - Average.
	–	6	9	
	1	13	9	
	–	16	10 ½	
Press, 2 reams - - - - - -	–	16	–	
	3	6	7 ½	
	–	4	4 ½	- - Brass rules.
	£. 3	11	–	

N° 294.—Finance Accounts - - - 1,750 Copies - - - - 54 sheets.

	£.	s.	d.	
Case - - - - - - - - - -	1	14	–	- - - Average.
	–	8	6	
	2	2	6	
	1	1	3	
Press, 3 ½ reams - - - - -	1	11	6	
	4	15	3	
	–	4	9	- - - Brass rules.
	£. 5	–	–	

N° 709.—Peerage Reports - - - 1,000 Copies - - - - 97 ½ sheets.

	£.	s.	d.	
				Reprint.
Case - - - - - - - - - -	–	13	–	
	–	3	3	
	–	16	3	
	–	8	1 ½	
Press, 2 reams, 8 *s.* - - - - -	–	16	–	
	£. 2	–	–	

(2.)—Estimate Profit and Loss on printing 500 copies of an Octavo Volume.

TOTAL CHARGE for printing 500 copies of an Octavo Volume, consisting of 26 sheets (or 416 pages) at 39*s.* per sheet - - - - - £. 50. 14. 0.

	£.	s.	d.	
CALCULATE:—Casework - - - - - -		–	16	–
Reading - - - - - -		–	4	–
		1	–	–
Add - - - -		–	10	– - - Profit and Loss.
Presswork, 1 ream - - - -		–	9	–
	£.	1	19	– - - per sheet.

ANALYSIS:

	£.	s.	d.	
Paid Compositors - - - - -		–	16	–
Reading and Overseers - - - - -		–	4	–
		1	–	–
Add 50 per cent. - - - - -		–	10	– - - To cover Cost, and wear and tear of Types and other Materials used for the Work, Rent, Taxes, and incidental Expenses, Interest on Capital employed, and Profit.

Charged for one ream Presswork 9*s.*—*viz.*

	£.	s.	d.	
Paid 2 Pressmen, 4 hours each at 5½*d.* - - - - - -		–	3	8
Warehouse-work * - - - - -		–	–	11
		–	4	7
Add difference - - - - - -		–	4	5 - - To cover cost of Ink, wear and tear of Presses, Rent, Taxes, and incidental Expenses, Interest on Capital employed, and Profit.
		–	9	–

Charge for Profit and Loss:—

	£.	s.	d.	
At Case - - -		–	10	–
At Press - - -		–	4	5
		–	14	5 per sheet, which on 26 sheets amounts to - - £. 18. 14. 10.

Of this sum not more than one-third can be reckoned as actual profit, which is £. 6. 5. on the 500 Volumes (=3*d.* each) and gives about 12 per cent on the total charge.

JOHN LEWIS COX.

Appendix (B.)—N° 14.

PAPERS delivered in by Mr. DOVE.

To the Honourable the Printing Committee of the House of Commons.

BRIEF SKETCH of a Plan for the future execution of the Parliamentary and Public Printing.

THAT a substantial building be found, sufficiently capacious for executing the whole of the Public Printing.

That the present Printers be offered a fair price for their materials.

That journeymen be engaged at certain salaries, payable quarterly, the *number* of *regular hands* to be settled when the office is finally arranged; and, during the sittings of Parliament, temporary assistance to be procured.

That all printers furniture, brass rule, &c. required for the office, be made on the premises, by persons employed for that purpose; regular accounts of which to be kept.

That the Printing for all the Public Offices be executed under the same roof, and with the same materials; care being taken to reserve as much of it as possible, for the Parliamentary vacations, when the regular hands would be at liberty to undertake such employment.

That

* Taking in and stowing the Paper; wetting down the Paper; hanging up, after printed off, for drying; taking down, smoothing and pressing; laying on the gathering boards; gathering, collating, and putting into portions for delivery to the Bookseller or Binder, &c.

That one, two, or three gentlemen (being persons of business) be appointed to investigate the affairs of the establishment; [it is presumed that the salaries required for such appointments could be no object, compared with the expected savings; besides, without them, the manager's situation might be considered of too great a responsibility; these gentlemen might also regulate the purchase of papers for the use of the public offices, and could avail themselves of manager's knowledge of paper; instead of contracting for a length of time, sample sheets might be procured from different stationers or paper makers, and the best and cheapest chosen for a certain quantity. It is presumed, that the saving on the paper would cover the whole expenses of printing.]

That manager be required to keep accounts, precisely the same as he would supposing the establishment his own, in order that the savings might clearly appear, by comparing the supposed master's charges with the real expenditure.

That manager give security for his integrity.

That manager also give security, that in the event of government not choosing to continue the establishment, manager would take the whole upon himself, provided the Printing was secured to him for a certain term, the charges for which to be regulated by two reputable printers, appointed by government.

That manager be found a house, rent free, and an annual salary of £. 1,000, which salary should remain for four years; and in the event of manager not doing his duty, the salary and situation to be forfeited.

To enumerate all the savings likely to arise from adopting this plan, would take up much time.

Executed as the Parliamentary Printing now is, both masters and men are interested in expanding the work unnecessarily, which is a double loss, as more paper must, of course, be consumed; the best workmen would cheerfully accept of permanent employ at less than £. 2 per week; and by regulating the times for executing the Printing for the Public Offices, permanent employ could easily be given the regular hands.

Respecting my capability to manage such a concern, I beg to state, that I have been in business more than ten years; and, for the last four, have employed above one hundred persons; this statement I hope will be satisfactory, and prove that needy circumstances have not induced me to apply for the appointment; it would certainly be the height of my ambition to become manager of the Public Printing.

I beg to state, that I consider it almost impossible that the Parliamentary Printing can be done by contract; on account of its peculiarity, variation, uncertainty of quantity required, &c. &c.

Should the present Printers refuse to sell their materials at a fair valuation, manager could readily find type-founders, who would supply materials at the lowest prices; payment for which would not be required till the amount was saved by manager.

I have been thus concise to save time; if, however, the Committee think proper to order a more minute plan, I will, as speedily as possible, forward one.

I have now the pleasure to state, that Sir W. Middleton, Baronet, of Shrubland Park, near Ipswich, and the Marquis of Exeter, have kindly offered to become my sureties.

St. John's-square
July 17, 1822. JOHN FOWLER DOVE.

Appendix (B)—N° 15.

PAPERS delivered in by Mr. VALPY.

LETTER and ESTIMATES, from A. J. Valpy, printer, on particular articles of Messrs. Hansard's Printing.

Red-Lion Court, 16 July 1822.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

ACCORDING to your request, I have estimated the volume, and have given the particulars on Paper (A). I have, of course, made no allowance for keeping the materials standing, (by which I mean, obliging the printer, for instance, to compose and set up the *whole* of a volume before even one sheet is worked off, *i. e.* printed), which would subject any volume to a higher charge, inasmuch as it is usual to print off the first sheet, the materials of which will serve for the fifth or sixth sheet, and so on: this latter being the regular mode of printing, so large a stock of materials is not required, and therefore our charge is easily made; but if it is required that a volume shall be composed or set up altogether, without distributing even one sheet, and shall then perhaps be kept standing (*i. e.* not available for any other immediate work) for weeks or months, an extra charge per sheet must be made accordingly. As this, however, has never happened to myself, I can in no way determine what that charge should be, but there are many in the trade who have that kind of business; I can only estimate the matter given to me as if I were to print it in the usual mode, and as such have estimated it. If I were asked what is the most economical mode of proceeding in very large concerns, I have no hesitation in confessing

that it should be thrown open to competition every three or five years; this would at once satisfy all inquiries, and lead *directly* to that result, which I presume it is the object of your Honourable Committee to attain. I might here perhaps state, that this has been done lately in some offices connected with government, but in such a manner as to defeat its own purpose; for instance,—it has been demanded, that before you could *even give in* your tender, you were obliged to show your securities for 5,000*l.*; this, I maintain, no respectable individual would do. It is surely quite sufficient to say, that the *successful* contractor should find such or such security.

If I am asked whether nothing could be saved, I should say, much,—and this by contracting the half-titles, contents, &c. &c. and placing them at the top of page 1 of the text: much also might be saved by printing in a smaller sized type, or at least a broader and longer page than at present, and by closing up all the endless breaks. This, however, is liable to one objection—that elderly persons cannot see or read small type so well.

I would also recommend, as a mode of saving 25 per cent on the press work, to have the sheets worked or printed as *double foolscap*, so that each sheet would be eight pages instead of four, and the volume would be quarto instead of folio, but this would make *no* difference to the size or form of the volume to the eye. I have myself long adopted this mode, and find it answer in every respect; other printers too, have adopted these larger sized presses.

I know of no other plan to which I could direct your attention,—and am,

Your very humble servant,

A. J. Valpy.

Paper (A.)—Estimate for printing the Finance Accounts I—VIII. (1821, N° 294), including tables, rules, &c. for 500 copies, the volume making fifty-four sheets, foolscap folio.

£.252.

Every 250 copies afterwards, would cost 4*s.* per sheet.

It should be observed, that if I was in the habit of printing many of such volumes annually, the charge would, of course, be much less; say, 30*l.* because, in such case, the great mass of numerals, 1, 2, 3, &c. would do for other works; whereas, if only one book is so printed, *most* of those numerals would afterwards become useless.

I cannot speak as to night work, as I have estimated the volume merely in the *common* way of business.

16 July 1822, A.J.V.

Fifth Report.—Courts Justiciary.
(1819. N° 4.)

s.	
16	The plain work—folio = 4 pp. = 1 sheet, as page 5 to 29, for instance; say,
4	for 500 copies, 2*l.* per sheet for the printing and folding; but if the office and
1 –	the men are kept up all night, then their extra charges, besides wear and tear,
10	being very great, I should not think 2*l.* 7*s.* too high, unless, indeed, there were
8	many sheets to print, and that oftentimes, then 2*l.* 5*s.* would be ample; I mean,
2	above ten sheets.
2*l.*	

It is impossible to state exactly off-hand what table and rule work should be charged, but I should recommend that it be charged only as it occurs: for example—pages 54 to 61, would be double in the compositor's charge, *i. e.* 15*s.* per sheet would be added to the 2*l.* As to pp. 81 to 87, I cannot state, without consulting the regular scale of prices.

These extras of course do not affect the press work.

For every 250 after, 4*s.* should be charged.

6.—Further Report. Charities.

Would be subject to the above, the whole being plain work.

Appendix (B.)—N° 16.

ANALYSIS, from Mr. William Mason, of certain small Articles in Printing.

	£.	s.	d.
A Compositor would compose 6 Members Addresses in one hour, consequently 1,356, divided by 6, would take 226 hours, at 6*d.* per hour -	5	13	-
8 would be worked at each pull, which would reduce 63,000 to 8,000 pulls, or 170 different forms, at 1*s.* per form - - - - - - - -	8	10	-
	14	3	-
Cutting and tying up in 1,356 different parcels, at - - - - - -	2	2	-
	16	5	-
100 per cent profit - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	16	5	-
	£. 32	10	-

For 9,900 (601 different sorts) and on the above calculation and profit £. 14.

21, Clerkenwell Green. WILLIAM MASON.

Appendix (B.)—N° 17.

ANALYSIS, from Mr. Edmund Hall, of certain small Articles in Printing.

63,000 Members Addresses, and 1,356 Alterations,
(according to specimen.)

	£.	s.	d.
Composition for 1,356 Addresses, calculating a man to compose 8 per hour, at £. 1. 16*s.* per week (17 days work) - - - - - - - - -	5	2	-
Presswork, 8 printed at a time, and 92 copies for each Member, at 1*s.* each working - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	8	10	-
	13	12	-
100 per cent on ditto - - - - - - - - - - - - -	13	12	-
	£. 27	4	-

9,900 Members Addresses on the same scale as the above, 601 different sorts (17 copies to each Member) £. 11. 16*s.*

If 250 copies ordered for each Member, the expense would be no more than the above calculations.

16, Clipstone-street, Fitzroy-square. EDMUND HALL.

Appendix (B.)—N° 18.

Copy TREASURY MINUTE, dated 31 May 1822; with Enclosures from Sir R. Wilson and Joseph Hume, Esquire.

MY Lords read again the Letter from Mr. Jennings of the 25th June 1821, wherein he states, that "T. Ready, keeper of their Lordships' board-room, has been in the habit of "selling Stationery, the property of the King (from the Stationery-office), to a very large "amount;—that Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Peter Moore, Mr. Hume, and others, have been "largely supplied from this source;—that the articles he supplies are of a very superior "quality, and much under manufacturing price; post, foolscap paper, red and black wax, "red tape, blotting paper, pens, wafers, ink, &c.; and that the amount of Stationery "supplied to the above gentlemen has been very great."

My Lords have before them a Statement of the Stationery of every description provided for the use of their Lordships' board-room in the four quarters, commencing from the 10th October 1820; from which it appears, that it has amounted to the sum of 62*l.* 7*s.* 4½*d.* and which is the only Stationery in Ready's custody, or to which he could have access.

My Lords advert to the representations of Mr. Jennings of the 12th, 15th, and 19th of July, and 3d of August 1820, and to a statement of Mr. Jennings, contained in the first of those representations, wherein he states that the expense of printing, including the paper, of the forty offices in his list, amounted to 81,000*l.* My Lords also advert to a Report of the Comptroller of the Stationery-office of the 19th of August 1820, on the said representations; wherein it is stated, that out of the forty departments comprised in Mr. Jennings's statement, the printing-work of thirty-three only was performed through the Stationery-office; the seven other departments, with the exception only of the Mint, not being government offices, and the expenses of their printing not being defrayed out of any government funds; allowing that the expenses of these seven departments are of a proportionate amount to that of the thirty-three connected with the Stationery-office, the sum

of 81,000*l.* would be reduced to 64,000*l.* as the annual expenditure under this head for the public offices. Deducting the proportionate value of paper, *viz.* 8,000*l.* there would remain 52,000*l.* for the expense of printing only, according to Mr. Jennings's statement. The Comptroller, however, states, that by the accounts for one year, ending the 1st of July 1820, that the different sums paid for printing within the year (and which might be considered as a fair average), so far from amounting to 52,000*l.* as Mr. Jennings computes, amounted precisely to the sum of 10,493*l.*; and if to this be added the amount of salaries and other expenses, at the rate of six per cent, that being the rate of charge for the whole establishment of the Stationery-office, it will be found that the whole expenses of printing for the government offices (excepting the Lords and Commons) did not exceed the annual amount of 11,120*l.*

Ready, the person charged by Mr. Jennings, having positively denied that he has sold any articles of Stationery, other than such small and casual quantities as have come into his hands either as his usual allowance, amounting within the above period to 3*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.* or as left unused on the board-room table after each day's board; and my Lords deeming it impossible that gentlemen of the character and station in life of those named in Mr. Jennings's representation of the 25th of June 1821, could have availed themselves of the opportunity "*of purchasing large quantities of Stationery, of a superior quality, much under "the manufacturing price,*" which must imply a knowledge that such Stationery was improperly obtained; and adverting to the palpable mis-statements of Mr. Jennings in the representations of the year preceding, as to the expense of printing in the public departments, my Lords did not feel that they could be justified in giving credence to Mr. Jennings's statement. But as it appears that Mr. Jennings, in his letter of the 15th of June 1821, states, that Mr. Hume has obtained certificates respecting his character, talents, and conduct; and as my Lords understand that Mr. Jennings has been recently employed by Mr. Hume in his investigations into the Stationery office, my Lords feel that it is due, in justice to Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Peter Moore, and Mr. Hume, that they should be apprized of the statement made by Mr. Jennings; and my Lords are therefore pleased to direct, that a copy of this Minute be transmitted to each of those gentlemen for their information.

Sir,—I feel obliged to the Lords of the Treasury for the communication of the Minute, although I regret I was not made acquainted with the statement of the accuser when it was first delivered in. But, in justice to Mr. Ready and myself, I affirm, upon my honour, that I never had any dealings with that individual, and that the charge is in every particular false, as far as I am concerned.

My paper and stationery has always been bought of Mr. Ridgway, with the exception of a ream, which Mr. Hopkinson, Regent-street, let me have last year, of the same quality of paper as that on which I am writing, and which they procured, and which I have since procured, of Messrs. Gray & Fell, 60, Piccadilly, at 19*s.* the ream. 'Till I read the Minute, I did not know such a person as Mr. Ready was in existence; and if Mr. Ready thinks proper to prosecute Mr. Jennings for defamation, I shall certainly appear as a witness to give testimony to the effect above stated, if such should be his wish.

I remain your obedient Servant,

Regent-street, May 31, 1822. (Signed) R. Wilson.

Geo. Harrison, Esq. &c. &c.
Treasury.

York-place, 31st May 1822, 12 P.M.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of this day, transmitting, by command of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, a Minute of this day's date, respecting the correspondence of Mr. Jennings in the year 1821, about Stationery; and I request you will inform their Lordships, that I consider their proceedings, at the present time, when the subject is under inquiry before a Committee of the House of Commons, as extraordinary and unprecedented, and having a tendency to embarrass the proceedings before that Committee, to injure the character of Mr. Jennings, and to prevent that fair exposition of truth which it is the duty of their Lordships to promote.

If any error or mistake has taken place in any of Mr. Jennings's statements, I have that opinion of him, that I believe he is capable of giving a satisfactory explanation at the proper time and place. I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) Joseph Hume.

P.S. For the satisfaction of their Lordships, this letter and the cover is part of the paper alluded to by Mr. Jennings. J. H.

To G. Harrison, Esq. &c. &c.
Treasury.

Appendix (B.)—N° 19.

ABUSES	PROPOSED
In the existing mode of conducting the Public and Parliamentary Printing.	*To be remedied by a Public Printing Establishment.*
1. THAT many of the printers save as much of the *government paper* (supplied by the Stationery-office) as pays them for the work, without any other profit; and it can be proved, by sample and evidence, that they use this *surplus paper* for *private work*.—Capable of proof.	1. WOULD be remedied, inasmuch as no private work would be done in the ESTABLISHMENT; and the disposition to waste would be checked by the interests of the principals.
2. The printers, obtaining contracts, have many means of taking enormous advantages (and yet keep within the letter of their contracts). These means are comprised in their not sending the numbers charged, except to such offices as check them (of which we find only two); and in charging the composition over again, even where the press is kept standing, on every large and small number in the same job.—Capable of proof.	2. This would be obviated by making it the interest of the principals, &c. to save composition, press-work, corrections, &c. &c. &c. thereby removing any inducement to practise fraud, or seek undue advantage.
3. The whole of the printing charges, as they exist by contract, &c. are much too high, when compared with the regular trade charges, where allowances for bad debts, long credit, &c. are always taken into the calculation.	3. In this Establishment every description of work would be executed at prime cost, there being no profits—materials and wages being the only charges. The difference arising from this circumstance alone, would be 75 *per cent* on the whole work executed.
4. The printing is generally executed in a most expensive way, from the inefficient control exercised by persons in office over the printers, who, in many cases, sacrifice paper, &c. wantonly, by large margins, extra-sized type, large spaces, &c. whereby the paper is uselessly expended.	4. This profusion would be avoided, as the principals being interested in the *saving*, would execute every job on such size paper as would admit of the least waste; and the type for the work would be arranged according to required circumstances, and no arrangement, unconnected with utility, sanctioned.
5. Much parliamentary and government work is executed merely to swell the printers' accounts (in which many parties appear interested). The papers so printed are sold for waste paper.—Capable of proof.	5. The printing of any unnecessary quantity of parliamentary and other papers, would, on this Establishment, be completely prevented by the interest of the conductors, whereby a material *saving* would be effected. If there should be any waste surplus papers, the returns of sales for such should be accounted in credit.
6. Many Journals, and other works, of the Lords and Commons are reprinted, but no proper abatement is made in the charge, to correspond with the diminution of wages, &c. usual in re-prints.—Capable of proof.	6. Under this article will result a considerable saving in the wages of compositors who work from printed copy.
7. Many of the parliamentary and government works, Journals, &c. *which cannot be waste*, are found in great abundance in shops, having been sold as waste paper.—Capable of proof.	7. The printed property of government being at present exposed to the depredations of many individuals (both public and private) would, on the contemplated Establishment, be entirely secured, and those papers, now sold for *waste paper*, would be preserved for the Members of Parliament, the public offices, &c. and thereby prevent much expense in re-prints.
8. The mass of Government Printing is done in a very inferior manner to the commonest work in the trade. This fact can be proved.	8. The work would be executed in a superior manner—at present it is disgraceful. No work is done more *common*, or with *worse materials*, than the *government papers* generally are. It is *contract work* in every sense.
9. It is impossible to effect any considerable saving, or perfection of the work, under the existing system of contracts, whilst those forms, customs, and usages of the trade are complied with, which cannot be evaded or violated by contractors. It would be impossible for any individual printer (had he the talents requisite) to effect such a revolution in the established rules and peculiarities of his profession, as he could not command compositors and pressmen, and the whole trade would combine against the innovation.	9. All these evils would be entirely remedied, and the profits, now made by the trade, would devolve to the public, and the work would be superior.
10. The paper, on the contract system, has been very inferior, and there is no manner of check on expenditure.—Capable of proof.	10. The paper would be purchased at a different market, and would be much superior in quality, at a considerably less expense.
11. The allowances and particular indulgences afforded to some of the printers, are sources of profit *to them*, and an unnecessary expense to the country.	11. All these allowances would be saved; therefore the public would gain every advantage, and the journeymen be benefitted and satisfied.

ABUSES.	PROPOSED REMEDY.
12. The present contracts are only *nominally*, not in fact, 41 ½ *per cent* under the former charges. This can be proved by the bills and by evidence.	12. The proposed Establishment would do away with the necessity of *contracts*, and all the pernicious consequences attending them, both to government and the inferior classes of the trade.
13. The printing has been of late years, in some degree, under the control of the Stationery-office, but without any essential or evident benefit; and the officers of that department could not, on the present system (even were they *regular-bred printers*, as, they say, they are *regular-bred stationers*)* produce any sensible curtailment in the expenditure: it has been, consequently, for many years, a source of strong animadversion in both Houses of Parliament, and a great drain on the public finances. The evidence adduced before the Committee of the House of Commons (*vide* Ninth Report, 1810) for examining into the Printing and Stationery expenditure, is marked by a general absence of truth, and was a successful attempt to deceive and mislead that Committee. It appears that the principal persons examined were materially interested in the subject of inquiry, and could not be expected to give evidence against themselves; and, as the members of the Committee were unacquainted with the theory and practice of printing, they could discover no grounds for dissatisfaction on the matter detailed. It is, indeed, unfair to expect or demand of any printer to give up the art and mystery of his business, to which he is bound by the strongest ties that interest, partiality, association, and habit can form; and which he must have purchased from the community by the usual servitude, experience, and pecuniary sacrifice.	13. This can be demonstrated from the Ninth Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, on Printing and Stationery in the year 1810, and by an examination of the work and charges therein alluded to. No committee of that House can ever arrive at a correct estimation of the abuses connected with Printing and Stationery, if they are not assisted by practical and scientific persons not immediately interested in the existing abuses, or bound by the *esprit du corps* of profession. It may be proper to remark in this place, that the government of France have long had a Public Printing Establishment; and various individuals and public bodies, in this country, have availed themselves of the saving and convenience, which arise from the practice of printing their own documents.
14. The extravagance and abuse in the copper-plate press-work is equally profuse, and, if any thing under less control.	14. This part of the work would be equally under the inspection and control of the proposed Establishment, and would share in the contemplated reformation.
15. There exists a TAX on the Members of both Houses of Parliament for delivering of public papers, &c. which, in some cases, precludes the due circulation of parliamentary documents.	15. The delivery would be effected by the messengers of the Establishment, and would generally benefit the country, by a more extensive circulation of *public papers* and documents.
16. There is an unnecessary and important augmentation of copy-money expense, which it would be desirable to diminish as far as justice and reason demand; as, on the present system, a great quantity of the matter, to be composed, exists in printed copy, and is actually extracted from the Votes, Reports, &c. by the compositors only, at the expense of a great deal of time and trouble, which is also charged in the printers' bills.	16. As much of the copy is extracted from printed Reports, &c. this expense would be saved by the Establishment, the same being performed in the Establishment, and only the necessary amount of written copy allowed, after the usual manner in private work. This would curtail much unreasonable expense, and save unnecessary trouble to the clerks of the House of Commons; and much time and labour to the compositors.
17. The journeymen, at particular times in the year, can earn very large sums of money per week, from the peculiar nature and arrangement of the trade; and are, oftentimes, during the remainder of it, nearly unemployed.	17. This would be entirely remedied on the proposed Establishment, as the government *work* does not come in at one particular, but at various times, whereby the men would be kept in *regular* employ, for as soon as one species of work was finished, they would be placed on another. Their wages would be regular, differing only in the ratio of their respective talents, and they would always remain on the Establishment, subject to their good behaviour.
18. There is, in the present system of printing, much influence thrown into the Stationery-office, through the extensive division of the public work; and it is affirmed, very generally in the trade, that this influence is made subservient to the private interests of individuals in that office; at any rate, the impunity which the present mode of executing and charging the work affords to partial contracts, and unrestrained charges, is very dangerous and detrimental to the public.	18. The *Printing* is at present executed by the following persons:—Messrs. Strahan, Hansard, Nichols, Clowes, Thorowgood, Graves, and Hartnell, most of whom have realized immense fortunes, and some have been many years in the enjoyment of the *enormous profits* alluded to; and much printing is executed by other printers under the authority of the clerks in public offices, supposed to be to their personal advantage, on account of the secret manner in which it is done.
19. On the present system, the journeymen are kept in strict attendance in the offices (under the penalty of forfeiting future employment) whether there be work or not, and without wages, when not	19. The severe, immoral, and mischievous tendency of this arrangement is manifest, and would be entirely done away on the proposed Establishment.

* *Vide*, the Ninth Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, for examining into the Expenditure of Printing and Stationery, June 1810.

ABUSES.	PROPOSED REMEDY.
actually employed; the consequence of this arbitrary practice is, that from the uncertainty of the work and pay, a great number of men are collected together in a state of want and idleness, which in some degree, accounts for the dissolute habits peculiar to this class, and all others subject to great fluctuation in pecuniary resources.	
20. The contract printers, under the present plan, are obliged to have a large stock of type, &c. and a great many presses, which are only in action for about two or three months in the year (except a very little occasional work) unless their private work becomes so pressing and abundant as to require their use.	20. This Establishment would require not more than two-thirds of the materials now in use, for the *type* that was used for one job, would be broken up, except in permanent work, as soon as done with, and used for another, so that the type would be always in circulation. The presses would also be in constant and regular operation.
21. The very nature of contract printing is defective, since it is, perhaps, the only species of work which does not admit of the ordinary means of surveying, as practised in manufactories, &c. where quantity, quality, and value are brought to some comparative standard, and are governed by established rules. The printing, paper, work, and matter of every kind may be surveyed, or analysed, *respectively*; but to do this under the present system would require an office of itself, which might oftentimes give a severe verdict against the printer, who, perhaps, made his charges under peculiar disadvantages, limited by some unforeseen occurrence; and open a constant source of partiality and corruption.	21. The Establishment of a Government Printing-office, will at once discharge all the present evils; and indeed, this article needs but to be stated, to carry the most entire conviction of the disadvantages, resulting to the country, from the existing *contract system* of *Printing*, and it may not be impertinent to remark, that it has been long a subject of wonder among the disinterested part of the Profession, that Government have not had recourse to this simple remedy.
22. The enormous expense of carriage of printed papers, to different parts of the country, is matter for attention.	22. Not knowing the mode of conducting this portion of the expense, it would be impossible to offer any suggestion on the subject; but it is hardly possible to relieve the mind from some degree of suspicion, that the enormous expense, under this head, is connected with some petty interest, or is uncontrolled by a proper attention to economy and method. If this duty devolves to the Establishment, it will be to the interest of the principals to make such an arrangement as would ensure safety, despatch, and economy.
23. Orders for printed papers are sent from different public offices and departments, both in London and the country, to the Stationery-office, from whence these orders are transmitted with the requisite quantity of paper for the work to the printers. When the work is executed, the printers do not return it to the Stationery-office, but send it to the respective offices; by this means all check is impossible as to number, execution of work, and improper substitution of inferior paper. In this way the most serious depredations, in paper and work, are constantly practised. The saving of paper, &c. under this system, has been a great source of profit to the contractors, and much loss to the country.—Capable of proof.	23. As the orders would be sent from, and executed on the Establishment, under the control of the principal, deputies, and their inspectors, this abuse would be impossible; and the *saving* arising from this reformation only, is not capable of calculation, unless the *whole of the frauds* practised were known.—See N° 1.
24. There is a description of work sometimes executed for the Lords and Commons (such as evidence in divorce bills, &c.) which, from its indelicate and immoral tendency, it would be desirable to withhold from public curiosity (not being connected with the public interest) and which now gets into circulation.	24. These papers would be composed, corrected and printed by the confidential hands; and, the copies required, would be kept in that department of the office allotted to the confidential documents.
25. There has been practised an interchange of work between the two Parliamentary Printers (Strahan and Hansard) whereby the *composition* is only *done once* but charged twice.—Capable of proof.	25. There being no interest operating in this Establishment, adverse to that of the public, this evasion would be a practical source of saving.
26. The existing charges for stitching and binding of printed works, are very high when compared with the trade prices, or with the sums actually paid per thousand, &c.	26. These expenses, in common with the general course of charges in the office, would be reduced to a fair remuneration for time and materials employed, and would alone effect a considerable saving.
27. There is a very considerable quantity of printing executed at the various provincial and sea-port towns, which must necessarily create a very great addition to the expenses of printing for government, there being no efficient check upon the charges.	27. The proposed Establishment would completely remedy this part of the present expense (as it respects the regular work of the different departments) and be a material saving to the country, for it frequently happens that there is not more than one printer (consequently no competition) in a provincial or a sea-port town.

ABUSES.	PROPOSED REMEDY.
28. Messrs. Strahan and Eyre enjoy certain privileges in printing (under a patent) of which eight years remain unexpired; but these privileges do not extend to the exclusive right of printing the Journals, Bills, and Reports of the House of Lords.	28. There would always be much saved, if the Journals, &c. of *both* Houses of Parliament were executed in one Establishment, particularly if the circumstance alluded to in No. 25, still exists. On the contemplated Establishment, the *saving* would be extended to every distinct article of charge.
29. A great condensation of matter and reduction of numbers might be effected without injury to the work, and which is now a source of great and unnecessary expense.	29. The bare attention to this article alone, would produce an immense annual saving. It is worthy of remark, that a reduction of *this nature* did take place prior to 1808 (*vide*, Ninth Report, June, 1810;) and such a *reduction* as would have struck the Committee with astonishment, had they possessed any degree of practical knowledge on the subject of inquiry!!!
30. There are large sums annually charged, by the Clerk of the Journals of the House of Commons, for making out Indexes, &c. to the Journals, which are extravagant in proportion to the nature of the work.	30. The Indexes may be made out by the printer and his assistants, during the progress of the work through their hands, and would not cost one-twentieth part of the amount now paid under this head.
31. The money for correcting proofs, paid to the Clerk of the Journals of the House of Commons, is very considerable and unnecessary; besides the enormous sums for copy money, alluded to in No. 16.	31. This expense may be curtailed so as to bear some relation to the work to be executed: and to relieve the Clerks of the House of Commons.
32. There are several immense stores of printed Parliamentary Papers, the magnitude and expense of which defies the power of computation; and the greater part is at once a mass of useless matter; but which (with what has been sold yearly from Mr. Hansard's, and other places) must have cost this country many thousands of pounds. And this one circumstance proves the absolute necessity of an alteration in the system.	32. The principal stores that have, at present, come to my knowledge, are Mr. Hansard's, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-Inn Fields; Feather's Court, Holborn; King's Street, Drury Lane; Parker's Lane, Little Queen Street; and Little Wild Street, Drury Lane; also at Mr. Whittam's House, 32, Abingdon Street, Westminster.* The only remedy for this immense unnecessary accumulation will be, *not to print more than is really wanted*; and to annihilate those petty interests of certain individuals, who, to put a few hundreds of pounds annually into their own pockets, do not hesitate to put the Country to many thousands of pounds expense.
33. Many papers are re-printed for both Houses of Parliament, although such papers exist already printed in the stores of Parliamentary Papers.	33. The officers of the contemplated Establishment would have no inducement to practise this abuse.

* This latter establishment appears useful, so far as it gives the Clerk of the Journals a very large house, free of all expense; and is one of the many great emoluments which that gentleman has, for many years, derived from the Public.—*Vide* Hansard's Return of Printing for the House of Commons, 9th March 1821.

*** Bibles, Prayer-Books, and Testaments might be printed, on the Establishment, for the two Universities, whereby the Public would derive a material advantage, as the Sacred Scriptures could be circulated at about one-half of the present prices.

THIS System could be introduced and established, and in complete operation in *Four Months*, without producing any public inconvenience or dangerous innovation. Its expense would be amply covered by an imprest on the yearly amount of each offices expense in printing—(Security for its proper application, and an accompt, in detail, being given, by the principal and deputy.) These sums would pay every expense of the Establishment itself, and of paper, labour, ink, &c. for the *first year;* and, after the *first year*, would produce a clear *saving* of above *One Hundred Thousand Pounds* per annum, that is to say—the first year will pay all expenses of erection, type, presses, paper, labour, ink, and all other incidental expenses without incurring any further demand on the public. And the *second year* would afford a *clear saving* of, at least, 85 *l. per cent* on the composition and labour; and 65 *l. per cent* on the paper and all other expenses, taking into the amount the *saving* produced by economizing *paper, composition,* and *labour;* and the careful judicious introduction of the scientific improvements which time and genius are always producing. The whole Establishment, would, in fact, derive every possible advantage that the present improved state of the philosophy and practice of Printing affords; and it could never descend into a system of fraud and abuse (either public or private) whilst conducted on the principles here laid down, and governed by a *public report*, in detail, of its acts and expenditure, at the expiration of every current quarter of the year; but would, on the contrary, in a very short time, afford a demonstration of its *utility* and *economy;* and add another remarkable instance of what may be achieved by individual talent,* when cherished by an intelligent Legislature.

* Witness our Post Office and Mail Coach system.

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Strahan's Return for Printing, by Order of Parliament, 1821—For the year 1819	39,949	14	6
Mr. Hansard's Ditto	40,316	13	7½
(Not accounted for in Messrs. Strahan's and Hansard's Accounts for the above Year)	24,748	6	10½
Mr. Nichols's Ditto	3,625	11	4
Printing, through the Stationery Office, for some of the Public Offices - - Ditto	9,982	4	4
Supposed Amount for the Paper used for the Stationery Office Printing	20,000	—	—
Ditto Printing done for Public Offices and for the Public Service, not through the Stationery Office	35,000	—	—
	£.173,622	10	8

6, *Nottingham Street, Nottingham Place.* HENRY CONSTANTINE JENNINGS.

FURTHER PAPERS

Relating to Parliamentary Printing and Stationery;

VIZ.

I.—OBSERVATIONS on the Scheme for a National Printing Office; as proposed in a Petition presented to The honourable House of Commons by H. C. Jennings, 12 July 1820.

II.—On COMPETITION Printing:—And,

III.—A COMPARISON (by Messrs. Hansard) of the Estimates given to the Committee by Messrs. Brooke, Tilling, Hall, Barnard, and Valpy.

IV.—General INDEX to the Whole.

I.—*Observations on the Scheme for a National Printing-Office, proposed in a Petition presented to the House of Commons, by H. C. Jennings,* 12 *July* 1820.

THE notice of the House of Commons having been courted to the subject of Printing for the Public, by the Projector of a scheme for effecting, according to his promises, extraordinary advantages to the State, it might be thought remiss in the Printer to The House, were he to appear regardless of the statements made in support of this project, or were he to omit making such remarks as obviously arise from propositions interfering with his own duties, or as challenged by the principles of a scheme, in its proposed universal application to the general Printing for the Public Departments. With these feelings, the following Observations have been written.

The H. C. Printer called upon to notice this Scheme, as affecting his welfare.

In reflecting on this Scheme, the attention is first called to its nature and general character. A little consideration will show the first to be that of creating a new and extensive National Establishment, for the purpose of executing all the Printing required for the Public service;—and the second, to be that of constituting Government their own *Tradesmen*, instead of having the Public demands supplied through the instrumentality of individuals employing their own capital, and remunerated by the profits derived from its application in the exercise of their skill.

Character of the Scheme.

A new Establishment must be created.

Government would become their own Tradesmen.

It cannot be expedient to enter into the details of forming an establishment of this description; but it may be proper to take a general view of its necessary magnitude, in Buildings, Machinery, and Materials; the Capital required; the description of Persons to whom the direction of it must be confided, and the number of Subordinates to be employed. In taking this view, it is not assuming too much to urge the difference in the nature of the Printing-Business, and that of Manufacturing Trades. The latter, certainly, afford opportunity for the exertion of much enterprize; but it must be considered that the Printing-Business partakes as much of intellectual exertion, as of mechanical occupation.

The Printing business differs from manufacturing trades.

The magnitude of the Buildings required by such an establishment, may be inferred from the extent of those now appropriated to the Printing for The House of Commons only, they consisting of Two spacious Edifices, besides Three distinct Buildings used as Warehouses. To Buildings equal to these, must be added others sufficiently extensive, not only for executing the Printing for the other House of Parliament, but likewise the Printing for all the other Departments of the State;—for the proposed Scheme is of this comprehensive description, and the Projector rests its merits on that comprehensiveness. The Machinery and Materials must be commensurate, not less than equal to the aggregate of what is accumulated in the various Establishments wherein these services are now performed. As the Capital required would be supplied by the Public, its amount would not, as to extent, be an object of importance, any otherwise than as raising a question on the wisdom of using the Public purse, to the exclusion of Private Capital.

Buildings required for the new Establishment.

Its extensiveness

Machinery and Materials necessary.

Capital must be supplied by the Public.

The direction of such a stupendous Establishment must be confided to persons, not inferior in skill, experience, and responsibility, to the Principals conducting the concerns now occupied in the Public Printing; and the subordinates, with the Compositors and Workmen to be employed, would comprize perhaps one-third of the whole number engaged in the Printing-Business. Provision must likewise be distinctly made for the custody of the Printed Papers, &c. now preserved in Warehouses under the Printer's care; and by systematic arrangement, keeping them in constant readiness to answer the demands of authority. These duties must, in the formation of the proposed Establishment, constitute a separate department, with

The management of Establishment must be placed under proper directors:

With many subordinates and workmen.

The custody of the printed papers must form a separate establishment.

Luke Hansard & Sons,
near Lincoln's Inn-Fields, London: 1822.

In public establishments, the persons employed will confine themselves to particular duties.

with Principals, Clerks, Warehousemen and Labourers: for it must be remembered, that, in the organization of Public Establishments, the abilities of the subordinates are not, as in private concerns, convertible to different employments, but the individuals will attend to that employment only for which they are specifically engaged.

Correctors of the press must be employed permanently.

Compilers of Contents and Indexes.

Besides this part of the Establishment, there must be added to it, persons who are not permanently attached to the present printing concerns, their talent being only occasionally called in aid of the usual means of the Printing-Office; persons, capable of correcting the Press of Papers in foreign languages, and accustomed to form Tables of Contents to Collections of Papers, and to compile Indexes. For as it would be beneath the dignity of a National Establishment of the Press, to have recourse to occasional assistance, a selection of such persons must form part of the efficient Staff of the Establishment. It is meant to contend, that such an Establishment must contain, within itself, the entire means of performing what is accomplished, either immediately by, or under the direction and responsibility of, the several Principals to whom the business is now confided by Parliament and by Government.

Proposed advantages not resulting from any new principle or discovery in Printing.

Let it now be inquired, what Advantages can be derived from this Apparatus?—The Projector does not propose to execute the Printing art in any new way; he offers no new plan of Machinery for abridging labour, or economizing expense; no new-discovered process for simplifying difficult operations, but adopts the mechanical contrivances in general use, and pursues the track long beaten, or deviates from it, only to be lost in costly magnificence. He professes no wonderful discovery in the art of Printing, as a pretext for his Plan, or as a groundwork for its superstructure.

Stipendiary workmen not economical.

He would persuade, that, by his plan, the cost of wages, and the amount of all other expenses, would be less. But how is this to be accomplished, even in appearance? for he declares his intention of using no other than the present mode of operations, disclaiming all use of the attempted saving by machinery. Nor can it be for a moment conceived, that, forming a numerous establishment of Compositors, at high stipendiary salaries, will lessen the cost of wages!—a mode of payment which must eventually increase the amount.—For

From the uncertainty of employment, the men would frequently be receiving pay without work.

Stipendiaries will not exert themselves equal to Task-paid men.

on such an establishment, there must be a number of men sufficient for every emergency, as it would be impossible to secure the expeditious performance of a sudden influx of public orders, by obtaining additional men from other engagements, but at high rates of wages.—At other periods, when the tide of public business has ebbed, these stipendiary men would be unemployed, and receiving pay for idleness. Besides, this very mode of stipendiary payment has, of itself, a tendency to require more men to do a given quantity of work; for such has been the invariable effect, whenever that mode has been adopted, even under the sharp-sighted controul of a master tradesman; and the circumstance of the men being employed in a Public establishment, is not likely to diminish such a tendency.—In the Printing

All work done by the H. C. Printer, is by task.

concerns conducted on Private risk, these evils are avoided; the interest of the Proprietors will not allow of the employment of men, more than are requisite for doing the business in hand; they are paid *pro ratâ* for what they do, and their skill and industry are the measure of their reward. Various engagements and connexions in trade, enable the Proprietors to

Private trade enables the employment of men in reserve.

keep, at their disposal, many hands, as a kind of reserve, ready to augment the force at any required point, who are paid while so engaged on that service, and no longer; and when done, resume their accustomed occupations. This is a convenience, which a Public establishment cannot have; for no printing business can be carried on by it, but for the Public; no transactions for the Trade must interfere with its duties; and its means must be proportioned to the instant execution of whatever occurs, with the chance of those means being at intervals unemployed. Indeed the projector enumerates the private business of the Parliamentary Printers, as one of the great evils which his scheme would remedy.

Economical results delusive.

The sole benefit promised by this Scheme is Economy; but there does not appear the least likelihood of obtaining it. There is nothing proposed that would give it any advantage over the manner in which The Public is at present served. No new process is to be substituted for any of the old ones in use: Buildings must be erected, and Printing Materials must be as amply provided; and the Cost of Labour is likely to be greater.—Where, then, is the

The expected advantage can only be derived from the profits (if any) of the present tradesmen reverting to the public.

source of benefit?—It can only be found in the scheme of constituting the State, Tradesmen on their own account, and transferring to the Public purse, that profit which is now divided among the Printers employed by the Public, as a remuneration for their Capital, Skill, and Industry; or, more properly speaking, such part of that Profit as may exceed the increased expenses of the proposed National Establishment. This is the only source of benefit. The State will stand in the place of the present Printers, carrying on their business in the aggregate, and taking the aggregate profit.

Probability of these profits being absorbed by the expense of the establishment.

But, admitting that these profits would be an object of saving, worth the setting in motion such a scheme, is it positive that the advantages thus promised to be appropriated to the State, would be equal to the aggregate of the profits now accruing to the persons employed? Is it not more than probable that these profits would be absorbed, by the cost of erecting National Buildings,—in the expense of constructing Machinery,—in the encouraging scientific improvements,—in an ample provision of Materials,—and in a liberal apportionment of Salaries to the persons superintending the Establishment, and to the numerous stipendiaries employed in the various departments?—Or rather, is it not manifest, that, if Economy be the object, it is not possible to be obtained by the State becoming its own Tradesmen?—

Would not the extinction of individual skill be an evil? And of private capital?

Such attempts can never be followed by pecuniary advantages equal to the detriment which the Public must suffer, in the extinction of individual skill, industry, enterprize, and capital, excited into action by the prospect of wealth, and controlled by the fear of competition.

The

The Observations hitherto made are directed to the Principle on which the proposed Scheme is founded. It does not seem necessary, minutely to comment on the Details of the estimated means of carrying it into effect: But a few Remarks will suffice to show the *absolute incompetency* of these means to the proposed end; and the total deficiency of the Projector, in the knowledge requisite to form so important an Establishment. For Example: The portion of *one* kind of Type, estimated as fully necessary for all the purposes of Public Printing for which that particular kind is used, barely equals the amount of that kind of Type at this moment actually engaged in *a single Work** printed last Session! exclusive of what is in use for many other works in progress of printing: yet the quantity mentioned in the Estimate, is proposed to answer all the demands of Printing,—not only for The House of Commons, but for The House of Lords, and all the other Public Departments! In a word, the aggregate Amount of Type, *of all kinds*, estimated as sufficient to carry on this Universal Printing Establishment, *scarcely equals* ONE-FOURTH PART *of that actually employed by The House of Commons Printer, in performance of the Services in which he is engaged.*

Projector incompetent to his undertaking.

Inadequacy of his estimates, shown by examples.

The Annual Cost of replenishing the Stock of Types of this Grand Establishment, is estimated at £.500; what then can be thought of the accuracy of this Schemist's Statements, when it is averred, that the annual Cost, upon an actual average of eight years, of replenishing the Stock of Types of The House of Commons Printer, amounts to £.1,707! exclusive of Cases or Boxes to hold the Types, and of expenses necessarily incident to new founts of Type, making this sum not less than £.2,000.

Actual wear and *tear* compared with his *estimates*.

These Observations shall be closed by stating some objections, which may be esteemed of weight, but are not connected with the technicalities of the subject. May it not be thought that the interference of this Scheme with the Printing for The House, might affect the official character of the Papers printed by its Order, and of the Journals, which are now printed by the authority of The Speaker, and under the control of the officers of The House? And is it not likely that considerable inconvenience might arise from congregating in one Establishment, contiguous to the seat of Legislation, so great a number of Workmen, as this Scheme will necessarily require?

Objections not technical.

As affecting the official character of Printing.

As to the bringing together a concourse of workmen.

In making these Remarks, it may be thought that too much consequence has been attached to the Project that has given rise to them; yet, total silence might have induced an inference in favour of its feasibility, and conclusive of the weakness of the opposing arguments. If too much has been said, the only excuse is the important light which the Printer to The House of Commons must always view whatever is connected with, or likely to affect, the Services committed to him, in the discharge of the Duties of his situation.

The H. C. Printer's apology.

House of Commons Printing-Office,
August 1820.

LUKE HANSARD & SONS.

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* The Type denominated *Long Primer*,—used in printing the Digest of Returns relative to Education. See the Projector's Estimate circulated with his Petition in 1820.—The Petition is as follows:

"A PETITION of *Henry Constantine Jennings*, was presented, and read, setting forth, That the Petitioner has long been employed in framing and digesting an Establishment, which he proposes to Parliament, for the purpose of printing their Acts, Bills, and other Documents, and also for executing the Whole of the printing of the Public Offices, the expense of which he has ascertained to be much above 116,000*l. per annum*, including the amount of Parliamentary Printing; the Petitioner prays the most grave and serious attention of the House to a printed Estimate of the expense of the projected Establishment, (annexed to his Petition) in which a more than liberal allowance has been made under every head, much below the present charge of public printing, and he pledges himself to prove, that the amount he has named is far below the real expense endured by the Country; the Petitioner does not contemplate the use of the steam-engine in this Establishment, as it would be the means of throwing a great number of men out of work, though it would much reduce the expense; and he begs to state, that the work would be much better executed, and much more speedily; and the saving which would result would in the first year clear the expense of the Establishment, and on the second would save at least 50,000*l*, and much above that sum in every following year; and the Petitioner begs to represent to the House, that the Government of *France* have long had a similar institution to the one he proposes, to which they were driven by the enormous amount of Printing expenses; as this work cannot be done by contract, the Petitioner refrains from any comment on the difference which will arise in the expense and superiority of the work, and only begs to add, that the present time appears, to his judgment, peculiarly favourable to the introduction of such an important and necessary Institution."—Journal, Vol. 75, p. 411.

II.—*On Competition Printing.*

Importance of the subject to the Printer.

IT will not seem extraordinary, that the Printer to the House of Commons should enter on this subject with no small degree of anxiety, as the mooting of it presupposes the contemplation of a change, involving the destruction of his interests.

His competitors should be subject to the same circumstances, and perform the same duties.

But in competition cheapness only considered.

If his Competitors, be they whom they may, be constrained to execute the Parliamentary Printing under the like circumstances as he has executed it, and are called upon to discharge the like duties; if they are to encounter the same responsibilities, and embark the like Capital; he may venture boldly to challenge Competition. But it must be remembered that in competition or contract Prices, all considerations are made to bend to the sole object of *cheapness*; no duties are exacted beyond the simple execution of the work, and no responsibility entailed beyond that of delivering the goods when finished according to the stipulated price and quality.

A contract for Printing would leave many duties to be provided for.

If a Competition-price is to be formed on the latter principle, it must operate as a complete revolution of the existing system. In fact, it would provide but for *half* the business incidental to the House of Commons Printing; and the remainder must be provided for by distinct arrangement, and additional and specific expense.

Competition seldom attempted in trade work.

And that only of the simplest kind.

Before it is considered how the system of Contract or Competition could be applied to the Parliamentary Printing, it may be proper to remark that, by the trade of Booksellers, with whom economy as tradesmen is of course a necessary object, no attempt is made to have their printing done by Contract, unless it is of such works, which from their nature are free from the complexity attending *original* or manuscript works.

In manufacturing trades, application of the contract plan practicable.

If the Parliamentary Printing were reduced to equal simplicity, if it were possible to assimilate that business to the wholesale productions of articles of manufacture, the system of Contract-work might be adopted. In the latter description of trade, the Contractor knows before-hand, and with precision too, the kind of articles he is to produce, with invariable certainty; he can apportion his Capital with the strictest economy to the object, and when he has delivered the produce of his Contract at some given depôt, agreeable to the specification of his agreement, his responsibility terminates.

The complexity of the Parliamentary Printing, inconsistent with that plan.

How different from this is the case of the Parliamentary Printer? He can form no previous idea of the nature of any portion of his work; it is as ever varying as the demands for information need must be; and his responsibility never ends. His Capital must be at the command of the increasing exigences of the Public Affairs; he can never oppose economy to the urgency of Public Business,—the object must be attained in the shortest time possible, without reference to the *cheapest mode*. When the subject of his labours are completed, there is no public depôt where he can send them, and rid himself of all further care; and such as are not required for immediate use, are still in his custody, and the charge of their preservation, and the thought for their future request, still rests on him.

Inconvenience likely to follow from a perpetual change of Printers.

In order to execute the Parliamentary Printing, a Competitor must lay out a Capital equal to that now employed, for it is not to be supposed that the peculiarities of the Business would be dispensed with for *his* benefit; and the experience and skill in its duties, which have been the acquirement of many years, cannot be attained in an instant. If the system of Competition is to be kept in action, the first successful Competitor, in a short time, would be liable to dispossession by a cheaper rival; or is the *first* Adventurer, or successful Overturner of the present Possessor, to be secured in an exemption from future Competition? and to enjoy a better perpetuity than the Proprietor of the existing establishment? It must be clear, that such a system would tend only to the ruin of those concerned, both in the present establishment and in any new undertaking, and be productive of uncertainty and confusion in the performance of the business in which it would be employed.

Unless the first adventurer is to enjoy a security from future competition.

An explanation of the Parliamentary Printing already given in Appx. B. p. 281, *et seq.*

To form a correct judgment of the applicability of the Competition system to the Parliamentary Printing, an attentive perusal of the Papers, already submitted, on the peculiar character of the business performed for The House becomes necessary; it would be needlessly tedious therefore to enter now into any detail. As far however as such a system must interfere with that peculiar character, it may be proper to point out.

The House of Commons Printer hitherto considered a public officer.

The public business thereby promoted.

Would be changed by a contract plan.

The House of Commons Printer has hitherto been esteemed a permanent and responsible officer, acting in obedience to the orders of The House, under the authority of The Speaker, and subject to the superintendence of its officers. The official character of the printed Papers is in some measure supported by this order, and the convenience of the Public Business greatly promoted, it is presumed, by the settled methods of conduct resulting therefrom, and from the facility of reference afforded by the degree of knowledge acquired of the numerous printed documents belonging to Parliament. It is evident a Contract-system would extinguish the Printer as a permanent and responsible officer; he would have no interest beyond the mere performance of his Contract, and the delivering the articles printed; he would be reduced merely to a tradesman making the best bargain he could, and executing his work with the least expense to himself. As he would have no certain expectation of a continuance of his employment, there would be little stimulus to

He would become a tradesman, with no other consideration than his immediate interest;

his

his interesting himself in promoting a future convenience; an Outlay of Capital for present emergency, which in the Printing business can only be repaid by slow and continued use, could never be expected; for a mere adventurous Competitor might dispossess him of his employment, and seal his ruin, by reducing him to a situation, with his fortune sunk in buildings and materials inapplicable to beneficial purposes, and a new Officer, unacquainted with his duties, would be imposed on the Public.

as a new competitor might dispossess him.

Positive cheapness, however desirable, is not always obtained by Competition or Contract. A supposed cheapness may be counteracted by endless contrivances which interest will devise, and the Contractor will watch for advantages, which a person who is permanently employed will have no incitement to pursue, because his credit and character would lose by the practice. Enjoying his employment on that credit and character, an exorbitancy of attention to his mercenary interest would defeat his end; but he would rather be inclined, in many cases, to make sacrifices of his immediate interests, in the hopes of a remuneration from the permanency of his prospects.

Contract cheapness often defeated by contrivance and ingenuity.

Admitting the possibility, by some skill of arrangement beyond the writer's comprehension, of applying the system of Contract or Competition to the Parliamentary Printing, still the other duties attached to the Printer's office, would be unprovided for. Special officers must be appointed to superintend the Contracts, to arrange the form of Printing, to ascertain their due performance, and to controul the attending expenditure.—Warehouses must be provided as depôts for the printed Papers, and officers appointed for their custody; Warehousemen and labourers for issuing them out, and arranging them in order; and Clerks for keeping the Accounts, and compiling Catalogues and Indexes. Let it be considered whether, whatever cheapness might be nominally obtained by a change of system, it would not be counterbalanced by the expense of such necessary arrangements and special Establishments; all which, it must be fully understood, now form part of the Printer's duties, in the existing system, and the expenses attending are comprized in his charges.

Other duties to be provided for, besides the mere Printing.

See p. 281, *et seq.*

Warehouses and officers would be necessary.

The expenses would counterbalance the benefits.

It is not necessary, in this Memoir, to show that the portion of Public Expenditure committed to the Printer, receives from him the utmost practicable attention to economy, and that the Charges for the business executed by him, are just and reasonable. This has been shown, in the Papers already referred to. It is the applicability of the principle of Competition to this peculiar business, that is here combated.

The subject of economy not neglected.

See p. 282.

One point alone remains to be mentioned. No notice has yet been taken, of the sacrifice any change must demand, of the interest of the long-established Printer to The House.—His fortune is sunk in the Capital, Buildings, and Materials engaged in the Public service, and his present and future prospects are centered in the continuance of the favours he has long, and he hopes not unworthily enjoyed.

Existing interests sacrificed by a change.

LUKE HANSARD & SONS.

Printing-Office,
19 April 1822.

III.—COMPARISON OF THE DIFFERENT

ESTIMATES of Printing sundry selected Papers, as delivered into the Committee by the several Printers whose names they bear;—with,

The ACTUAL CHARGES made for the same by Messrs. Hansard.

1. ESTIMATES By Mr. BROOKE, Paternoster-row.

FINANCE ACCOUNTS, Sess. 1822, N° 112, 54 Sheets:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1,000 Copies (*see* p. 242)	239	10	6			
Add for 750 more, to equalize with the number actually printed; a' 4*s.* per 250—54 sheets a' 12*s.*	32	8	–			
Mr. Brooke's Estimate				271	18	6
Actual Charge by Messrs. Hansard, for 1,750 copies				259	4	–

N. B.—Mr. Brooke says, no allowance is made for any "expense attending the copy, night-work, messengers, &c."—He says his Estimates are at *Trade Prices.*

N. B.—Including *all extra charges*; and the *whole of the presses of the 54 sheets were set up.*

FIFTH REPORT on Courts of Justice in Scotland, Sess. 1819, N° 4, 26 Sheets:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1,000 Copies (*see* p. 242)	69	18	6			
Add for 750 more, to equalize with the number actually printed; 26 sheets, a' 12*s.*	15	12	–			
Mr. Brooke's Estimate at Trade Price				85	10	6
Actual Charge by Messrs. Hansard, for 1,750 copies (*see* p. 300)				84	10	–

PAPER.—Mr. BROOKE says he should charge on the Paper purchased 10 per cent, (*see* p. 243).

Actual charge by Messrs. HANSARD, 5 to 7½ per cent (*see* pp. 199, 277, 308 to 310).

2. ESTIMATES By Mr. TILLING, Chelsea.

ILCHESTER GAOL, Appendix to Report on; Sess. 1822, N° 54, 97 Sheets:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
500 Copies (*see* p. 256)	169	12	6			
Add for 700 more, to equal the number actually printed; 97 sheets, a' 12*s.*	58	4	–			
Mr. Tilling's Estimate (*see* p. 256)				227	16	6
Actual Charge by Messrs. Hansard, for 1,200 copies (*see* p. 300)				247	17	–

FINANCE ACCOUNTS, Sess. 1822, N° 112, 54 Sheets:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
500 Copies (*see* p. 256)	189	6	–			
Add for 750 more, to equalize the number actually printed; 54 sheets, a' 12*s.*	32	8	–			
Add for 1 sheet, omitted in Mr. TILLING's Estimate	3	2	–			
Mr. Tilling's Estimate				224	16	–
Actual Charge by Messrs. Hansard, for 1,750 copies, *and all the presses set up*				259	4	–

JOURNALS, Vol. 74:

	£.	s.	d.
Exclusive of Paper (*see* p. 263), 1,750 copies - - - by Mr. Tilling	1,535	13	–
Actual Charge by Messrs. Hansard	1,709	5	–

3. Estimate of a person of the name of HALL, Clipstone-st. *See* his Evidence, p. 233.

JOURNAL, Vol. 76:—

	£.	s.	d.
1,750 copies—Tables a' 7*l.* per sheet (*see* p. 263)	1,757	6	–
Actual Charge by Messrs. Hansard, Tables a' 6*l.* 14*s.* p' sheet (*see* p. 291)	1,974	7	6

Comparison of the different Estimates of Printing—*continued.*

ILCHESTER GAOL:—Appendix to Report, Session 1822. N° 54, 97 Sheets.

4. ESTIMATES By Mr. BARNARD, Skinner-street.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1,000 Copies (*see* p. 257; 203*l.* 14*s.*+Tables 15*l.*)	218	14	–			
Add for 200 more, to equal the number actually printed; 97 sheets, a' 5/ (*see* his evidence, p. 248)	24	5	–			
The Wages estimated to be paid are 2*s.* per sheet less than the sum *actually paid*. This makes an omission in his estimate of 3/9 per sheet	18	3	9			
Mr. Barnard's Estimate				261	2	9
Actual Charge by Messrs. Hansard (*see* p. 300)				247	17	–

JOURNAL, Vol. 75:—
1,750 Copies, exclusive of Paper:

	£.	s.	d.
Estimate by Mr. Barnard (*see* p. 269. Appendix a' 7*l.* 11*s.*)	1,471	7	–
Actual Charge by Messrs. Hansard (Appendix at 7*l.* 2*s.* *see* p. 291).	1,415	19	–

PAPER.—Mr. Barnard says, the price of Foolscap paper should be 21*s.* per ream, *perfect.* (see pp. 248, 256):—At p. 257, says, it would be 21*s.* per ream perfect, on which he should charge *five per cent commission:*—and at p. 268 he says, it is at 21*s. per ream imperfect*, and the additional charge for perfecting would be 2/6 per ream=23/6, *but that he should not charge any commission if he bought the paper.*

FINANCE ACCOUNTS:—Session 1821. N° 294, 54 Sheets.

5. ESTIMATES By Mr. VALPY, Red-Lion Passage.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
500 Copies (*see* p. 328)	252	–	–			
Add for 1,250 more, to equal the number actually printed, a' 4/ for every 250 after the 1st 500 (as stated in Mr. V.'s estimate)=54 sheets, a' 20/	54	–	–			
Mr. Valpy's Estimate				306	–	–
Actual Charge by Messrs Hansard, for 1,750 copies (*see* p. 208)				270	–	–

N.B.—Mr. Valpy says, "this estimate is made as if the work were done merely in the common way of business; and no allowance is made for the expense of *keeping the matter standing*; which would," he says, "subject any volume to a higher charge—an extra charge per sheet." (see p. 328).

The Actual Charge made by Messrs. Hansard includes *all extra* expenses; and *the whole of the Presses were set up, and kept standing for "several weeks."*

FIFTH REPORT on Courts of Justice in Scotland, Sess. 1819. N° 4.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
500 Copies, a' per sheet (*see* p. 329)	2	7	–			
Add for 1,250 more, to equal the number actually printed, a' 4/ per 250, as above	1	–	–			
Estimate per sheet, *exclusive of Table-work* (*see* p. 329)				3	7	–
Actual Charge for 1,750 copies, by Messrs. Hansard, *including Table pages, and all other extra expenses* (*see* p. 300).			per sheet	3	5	–

Printing-Office,
20 September 1822.

LUKE HANSARD & SONS.

Luke Hansard & Sons,
near Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, London: 1822.

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For the House of Commons—Journals, Reports, Papers, &c. and Votes.

For the House of Lords.

Under the patent of the King's Printer.

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